

THE GRYPHON

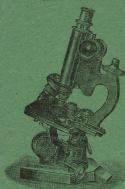
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VOL. II. No. 6.—JUNE. 1921.

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THE GRYPHON

NEW SERIES.—Vol. II, No. 6
JUNE, 1921.

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ET AUQUEBITUR SCIENTIA

THE GRYPHON.

THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

"The Gryphon never spreadeth her wings in the issues when she hath any sick feathers; yet have we ventured to present our exercises before your judgements when we know them full well of weak matter; yielding ourselves to the censure which we have ever found than to the privacies which we ought to fear."—LIVY.

Editor: A. W. Cook, B.A.

Sub-Editor: D. Witney.

Treasurer: Mr. H. W. Thompson.

Staff Representative: Mr. Davies.

Committee:

Misses E. Allcock and M. Grange, Messrs. W. H. Beas, B.A., W. D. Chapman, D. I. Currie (President of the Union), N. K. Holmes and G. M. Miller (Secretary of the Union).

The Editor will be pleased to receive MSS., dealing with all subjects of general interest, serious, humorous and topical.

Contributions or drawings cannot possibly be considered unless accompanied by the author's name, which however need not be published. All contributions must be written on one side of paper only.

The Correspondence Columns of the Gryphon are an open platform where the Editor is willing to publish letters giving all points of view on matters of current interest.

All communications with regard to advertisements must be addressed to the Advertising Manager,

Mr. W. H. Smith,

Burrows,

St. Peter's Road,

Leicester.

Editorial.

WITH the conclusion of the memory tests the session is fast drawing to an end, and the time has come when we can pause and review the position of the Union before we retire to new spheres of activity or go to enjoy the breathing space of the Long Vacation before returning to fresh efforts.

The present situation in the University is one of intense interest in every way, and we doubt if ever before there have been such obvious signs of so vigorous a life. The most outstanding factor, regarding the University as a whole, is the financial situation. We publish in this issue a statement of the position contributed by the Vice-Chancellor to which we call the attention of all students; we make no comments—they are not called for—but we wish to point out that the Vice-Chancellor has done nothing in the matter without previous consultation with the Union Committee after a frank declaration of the facts.

With regard to the work and progress of the Union, we are come to the end of a year in which great activity has been shown and splendid advances made, the value of which will be apparent next session. The social life generally we venture to think has been more vigorous and healthy than in the previous year, and more people have come to take part in it. The Union Committee has shown itself to have been continuously in touch with every movement which has found expression among students and has dealt with them by making or suggesting sweeping reforms. It has drawn up a system of financial re-organisation for the Union which will come into operation next term; a General Athletics Club has been set up; a

piece of work of the highest importance has been done in the recommendation to the Senate that a new Intermediate Course of Chemical Engineering be established. We, ourselves, have to thank the Committee for the splendid support, both financial and otherwise, which they have given to the Gryphon. The General Election has been carried out this year on a new system of nomination, which was at any rate a definite attempt to deal with the "canvassing" question, although we feel that it hardly succeeded; however, with the adoption of a new Constitution this rule will no longer be in force. Moreover, we have this term seen put into action the new rule which requires ten per cent. of the Union to form a quorum for a General Meeting. A General Meeting was held recently at which very few were present, so that the business on the agenda was left to the Committee. This must not always happen: if it tends to do so, the rule should be rescinded. We suggest that General Meetings should at least not be called at such an uncomfortable hour as that at which the last one was called; 12.45 would be a much more convenient time for most members, and by having the agenda carefully arranged and widely published beforehand, it should be possible to conclude the business before lectures. We feel strongly, however, that the Annual General Meeting at which the accounts are presented, etc., should be held, say, at 12 noon, and that the Senate should testify to the importance of every student attending it by suspending one lecture on a fixed day each year. We commend this to the new Committee. We have been disappointed that the old Committee has so far failed to bring the Old Students' Association into being. A Sub-Committee has been

sitting and has submitted its report; its chairman was instructed to call the first meeting of the Association; since then we have heard no more, while a session is already ending and we are at a time when such a Society should be gathering in new members. We hope that no serious hitch has occurred and that we shall yet hear of the Association before the term ends. Nevertheless, with such an amount of useful work to its credit, the Committee retires with honour; and in the name of the Union we thank them all.

As in kingdoms, so in the University, the executive is immortal, and the Union has every reason to be satisfied with the new Committee. We rejoice to see in the list the names of men who proved their worth on the old Committee; perhaps the electors might have remembered that it is good *counsellors* who form the most useful members of an executive body, but on the whole we have little cause to question their choice, considering how difficult it is to know the qualifications of every candidate. This Committee has already taken up the suggestion of the retiring body with regard to a Reception Committee, and we shall eagerly watch to see how far it performs the task for which it has been appointed. But it must always be remembered that a common life to be healthy must be spontaneous. The Committee has yet to consider the new form of constitution drawn up by a sub-committee, of which we publish an outline in this issue; but we have no doubt that it will be accepted, seeing that it deals with all the points raised by those who agitated for reform in our columns and elsewhere. The future of the Union under these reforms will be interesting to follow, alike to those who are "gone down" as to those who will remain to play their part in it. We hope that the Union will still further establish its claim to self-government by demanding to have a representative on the University Council.

With the conclusion of this session, Professor Connal retires from the treasurership of the Union and we take this opportunity of offering him our thanks for thirty years of faithful service. It is impossible for any single generation of students to appreciate adequately what Professor Connal has done for the Union; he recollects that when first he became treasurer, the subscription was a voluntary one of half-a-crown, and since that time he has watched and helped the Union grow to the organisation it is to-day. We hope that when he can find more leisure than he can at the moment, he will publish in our columns some of his recollections of the early days of the Union. Meanwhile, we are grateful that his retirement from the

treasurership does not mean his retirement from the University as well (indeed, it is difficult to imagine it without him) and that he will continue to hold the warm place in the hearts of succeeding generations of students that he holds in ours by his kindness and humour. We would mention that he has found his way into every number of the *Gryphon* published this session; let this be some indication of our regard for him.

For many of us there remains little but the last formalities of a University course, and we are only allowed to look on while plans are being formed for the future. *Partir, c'est toujours mourir un peu*. As it is the brevity of life which makes it sweet, so is it with University life, and we pass on to new interests, giving us new pleasures, which are built on the foundations of our present ones. Yet we can never forget past joys, and remembrances of life in the University will be pleasant to all who have given their share towards it. These joys will be the more freshly remembered if old students keep in touch with affairs in the University. We urge then all students who are going down to retain their interest, and especially by subscribing to the *Gryphon*.

For ourselves who have to thank all those who have loyally supported us, helping by their contributions, their interest and their criticism. To them all, to all past and present students, we offer all good wishes. And so we take our leave.

Subscriptions to the *Gryphon* for next session should be paid to Mr. W. H. Smith. All students who are leaving are urged to subscribe before they go.

We hear as we go to press that the Council has purchased the house in Beech Grove Terrace next to the Old Union Rooms, to be handed over to the Union next term.

Sonnet.

No Lady must I love, but she who in
Herself is perfect, and alone can prize
The perfect things of loveliness, that rise
In noble majesty above the sin
Of this sad earth: A lady so akin
To beauty, that she would not careless waste
One thought upon the things of baser taste,
And adoration so ignobly win.
Her nobleness would never notice me:
Eternal curse for my imperfect state,
However much my spirit might presume,
So must I grieve alone, eternally,
In hopeless passion, seeking out a mate;
And loneliness forever be my doom.

T.W.M.



THE gentleman who signed himself "C. Chaplin" on a pink (readmission) form, is requested to call at the General Office.

* * *

We learn that a recent visitor passing through the Entrance Hall mistook the 1 p.m. Tennis Queue for the *Gryphon* Beauty Competition.

* * *

A foreign lady-student wishes to know whether she should appear at the Going-Down Dance in her "whites or her night-dress." We hope her English is faulty.

* * *

The *Gryphon* photographer states that his Portrait Series of the Christie team is exhausted.

* * *

A dictionary just being compiled is to include "doings" and "gub—" (but we daren't print it.)

* * *

Was Dr. Br—d—t—k— amused or surprised on being introduced to the Textile Dept. as an authority on "Monograms"?

* * *

During the long vac. Mrs. B—ck will not be idle. Her College puddings are to replace anchors in H.M. Fleet, says a recent Admiralty Order.

* * *

Is it really true that Prof. B—rb—r interrupted a lecture to announce the result of the Seminar Sweep on the Derby?

* * *

S.N.: "Did she really? But I should keep that dark!"

* * *

We hope that Mrs. B—mb—rg—r and Joe B—ck—t— enjoyed themselves on the Geographical Society ramble recently. The list of entrants, posted on the Notice Board certainly included an array of celebrities.

* * *

Did Jackie buy humbugs with the dry goods merchants' tips?

* * *

Was the music provided by Mr. M—rphy and his barrel organ appreciated in the Prof.'s refectory?

We understand that Heath Robinson found plenty of copy at our Women's Annual Sports.

* * *

Who was the Professor who created some sensation by parading the Midland Station with a *Gryphon* on the back of his hat?

* * *

Our new Drinking Club is to have its first pub. crawl on June 31st. Maroon noses essential. Bring your own mugs.

* * *

Our Tennis Secretary says it is always advisable to wear a raincoat on a railway journey. You never know, y'know! Quite so!

* * *

The Engineer who left a wad of spearmint adhering to his exam. paper can have it returned on application to the Clerk to Senate.

* * *

Our new Union Secretary is indenting for Venetian blinds. You should see his office fittings (not fixtures) if you wish to know why.

* * *

Heard in the Refec. :—

"Do you know Hyam?"

"Hyam what?"

"Hyam Balmie."

"Well, I'll take your word for it."

* * *

Congratulations to the Professor afford a very welcome break during a lecture, a philosophy student informs us. He's tried it!

* * *

Pleasant vac. ! Good-bye everybody.

* * *

"Who is Sylvia?" A phonetic romance—by an authority on the subject. Just out.

* * *

We owe an apology to Mr. Whittle for giving his initials as W.R. How could "Cyrus" begin with a W?

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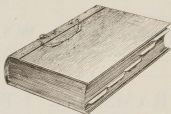
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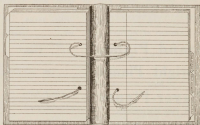
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Showing the manner of changing leaves.

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The Financial Position of the University.

By the Vice-Chancellor.

THE members of the Committee of the University Union and of the Women's Representative Council, with whom I had a conference on May 31st, have asked me to communicate to the members of the University, through the *Gryphon*, a short statement of the financial needs of the University and of the steps which the Council has found it necessary to take in order to balance income and expenditure.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer appointed in 1919, a Standing Committee to enquire into the financial needs of University education in the United Kingdom and to advise the Government as to the application of any grants that may be made by Parliament towards meeting them. The Committee is known as the University Grants Committee. Its Chairman is Sir William McCormick. The other members are Mr. William Bateson, F.R.S., Sir Dugald Clerk, F.R.S., Sir J. J. Dobbie, F.R.S., Miss S. M. Fy, Sir F. G. Kenyon, Sir Stanley Leathes, Sir J. J. Thomson, F.R.S., and Sir Wilmot Herringham. The Secretary is Mr. W. R. B. Riddell. In the course of the year 1920, the Committee visited all the Universities and Colleges in England, Scotland and Wales. They have recently issued a report which gives a preliminary survey of some of the outstanding difficulties of finance and organisation which confront the Universities at the present time. The Committee reported to the Government that "the present resources of the Universities are inadequate . . . all expenditure (in particular, unavoidable expenditure on wages and material) has grown enormously; and even if the pre-war incomes had been doubled, it is doubtful whether the Universities would be relatively as well off as they were before the war."

On behalf of the Cabinet, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has informed the Chairman of the University Grants Committee that the Government "fully appreciate the vital importance of the work of the Universities in the national life."

Having regard to the urgency of the matter, the Government submitted to Parliament an increase in the vote for Universities and University Colleges in the United Kingdom from £1,000,000 to £1,500,000 in the Estimates for 1921-22. This increase was approved by Parliament in April last without a dissentient voice. But the further assistance thus given by Parliament is very far from being sufficient to meet the financial

needs of the Universities. All of them are confronted with a very heavy deficit on annual working expenses. The value of money has materially changed. The cost of maintaining University education, including laboratories, the library and other equipment, has practically doubled. For the financial year ending 31st July next, the University of Leeds will show a deficit (including a deficit brought forward from last year) of £14,000. At the end of the next session, July, 1922, about 400 ex-service men will leave the University on the completion of their course of study. In consequence, there will probably be a fall of about 300 in the numbers of the University in the following year. This reduction, which may be temporary, causes further embarrassment in the financial position. At the end of the financial year, July 31st, 1923, there would be, if the fees were continued at their present rate, a deficit of £16,000. Unfortunately, the present income of the University, although our expenditure has always been frugal, is insufficient for our present needs. From £10,000 to £15,000 a year more is required. This sum, therefore, must be added to the deficit.

All members of the University will agree that it would be unjustifiable to run into a debt of this magnitude. From the first the University Council has made it a principle to keep expenditure within anticipated income. By this practice, which has involved much self-denial in the past and the renouement of much which we should have wished to enjoy, the University has down to the present time been conducted on sound financial lines. The Council are resolved that they will not depart from the principles which have guided them in the past.

It therefore becomes necessary to increase the income of the University in order that it may continue to offer to all students the advantages which we now enjoy, and that it may hold its place in the front rank of modern English Universities.

The new sources of income from which we may hope to obtain relief are four—

- (1) There is some ground for hoping that the Government Grant will be increased;
- (2) At an appropriate time the University will ask for larger contributions from those local authorities in Yorkshire which aid it already, and from those which have not yet made a direct contribution towards its funds.
- (3) The University is encouraged to believe that private benefactions will increase. It needs a capital sum of half a million

as an endowment fund in addition to what is required for the building of the new Students' Union Rooms, the new Library, the new Dental School, new Laboratories in various departments, and new Halls of Residence;

- (4) The Council is obliged to ask the students of the University to pay larger fees in proportion to the increase in the cost of University education.

At the present time in the University of Leeds, the real cost of a student's education is, on an average, about £75 a year. The average fee is about £25. Some part of this difference is met by grants from Government and local authorities, but the net cost over and above all fees and other receipts is large.

The following table (which, it should be remembered, shows a gross cost very considerably below that which should be incurred) shows the position of affairs.

1920-21.

| | Gross cost per head. | Average fee. | Net cost per head. |
|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| All Faculties .. | 75 | 27 | 48 |

Owing to the increase in numbers the cost per head has fallen during recent years, viz., from £82 in 1914 to £75 in 1921. This is due to the fact that fee income had increased, while the expenditure has grown in a less proportion and to a less degree than is necessary in the interests of the University.

It is proposed to put the fees charged by the University upon an economic basis. They will be so re-adjusted as to meet the difference between the cost of the education given and the income received from public grants and otherwise. Though it is impossible to forecast future movements in prices and therefore in the value of money, it seems not unlikely that the fees charged before October, 1920, will ultimately need to be doubled in order to give financial stability to the University. But the Council do not propose to take this step at present, as they hope that changes in the economic condition of the country may, in the course of two or three years, bring relief to the finances of the University.

The following changes in the scale of fees have been adopted by the University Council:—

- (1) In the case of all new students, and of those who were not in attendance before the beginning of last session, all composition fees for tuition will be raised by £10 a year, excepting those of Agricultural non-degree students,

which will be increased by a smaller amount.

- (2) The annual composition fees payable by students who entered the University before October, 1920, will be increased by £5 a year.
- (3) The reduced fee for a fourth year in Arts, Science and Technology will be raised by a proportionate amount.
- (4) The fees for separate classes in the case of all part-time students will be raised by approximately 30 per cent.
- (5) The minimum examination fee for all students will be raised from £2 to £3.
- (6) The graduation fee for all graduates will be raised from £5 to £6.

It is with great regret that the University Council finds it necessary to make these additions to the charges for the training given in the University. But, after a careful survey of the position, they have reached the conclusion that no other course is compatible with the continued financial stability of the institution and with its future welfare. In this and other Universities a crisis has been reached in University finance. The cost of higher education has greatly increased. Its maintenance in high efficiency is necessary to the national welfare. It is equitable that the burden of the increased cost should be borne, partly by public funds, partly by those who enjoy the advantage of a University education. By shouldering our part of the burden cheerfully at this juncture each of us can help in upholding the high standards of University education and the fortunes of the University to which it is our privilege to belong.

M. E. SADLER.

The New Constitution.

THOUGH not yet *ex fait accompli*, the proposed new Constitution for the Union Committee is published here. It will, in all probability, be laid before a General Meeting of the Union and this furnishes an excellent means of ensuring that at least an outline of the scheme is available for all who attend.

The correspondence appertaining in the last few numbers of the *Gryphon* under the heading of "A plea for reform," and a letter to the Union Committee from the W.R.C., urging that something be done in the matter of Reform, gave the Union Committee the opportunity of setting up a Special Sub-Committee to deal with the whole question. That Sub-Committee has drawn up a scheme which we give here in outline.

It being of paramount importance that some definite aims should be decided upon,



Woodcut—DIXMUDE.

FRANK BRANGWYN, R.A.

the Sub-Committee found itself in agreement that their objects should be three. Firstly, to get the best and most representative men and women on whatever representative body or bodies it was proposed to establish. Secondly, to ensure as far as possible, that the majority of students concerned would go to the poll. Thirdly, to provide an efficient machine whereby the maximum amount of work in the interests of the University can be done by as many students as possible, always with the object of making as little demand as need be on the spare time of any individual concerned.

Two great problems had next to be considered. One, which might be called the "geographical" structure of the Union, and the second, its "biological" structure. The geographical divisions are:—

- (a) Students at College Road,
- (b) Dental Students,
- (c) Medical Students,

while the special claims of men and women had to be allowed for. It was recognised that certain matters only concerned the men, whereas others had to be decided by the women; and it was desirable that provision should be made for their respective representatives to deal with these matters so that affairs concerning all students alike could be dealt with by the Union Committee.

In order to arrive at a basis for a new constitution, the first step was to divide the electorate into categories which was done thus:—

- A. (1) Men Students at College Road,
- (2) Women " " "
- B. (1) Men Students at Medical School,
- (2) Women " " "
- C. (1) Men Dental Students, "
- (2) Women " " (if any).

The next step was to divide these still further into smaller units or constituencies, and the following classes of constituencies were suggested:—

- i. Academic constituencies,
- ii. Athletic Club constituencies,
- iii. Social Clubs or Society constituencies.

The Academic constituencies basis was eventually decided upon; as to set up either of the other classes would have meant disfranchising a considerable number of students, while to have set up say Class i. and Class ii. or iii., would have increased the administrative and scrutinizing work without much compensating value. These, then, are the Academic constituencies suggested:—

A. *Arts Department constituencies*—

- For Men (1) Inter, Arts Students,
- (2) Final & Honours Students

- For Women (3) Inter, Arts Students,
- (4) Final & Honours Students.

B. *Science and Technology Department constituencies*.

- For Women (1) Inter, Science Students,*
- (2) Final & Honours Science Students.*

* See note re Dental Students.

- For Men (3) Inter, Science Men (exclusive of 1st Year Dental and Medicals),
- (4) Final and Hops, Men,

divided as under:

- (a) Pure Science Students,
- (b) Textile Indust. "
- (c) Engineers,
- (d) Dyeing and Leather Students.

C. *Dental Department constituencies*.

- For Men (1) to be suggested by the Dental Society with affiliation to the M.R.C. or M.S.R.C., as desired,

- For Women (2) to be affiliated to such other women's constituency as decided by W.R.C.

D. *Medical Students' constituencies*.

- For Men (1) To be modified to meet the new conditions by present S.R.C.

- For Women (2) to be dealt with by W.R.C.

On a basis of one representative for every 30 or major part of 30 electors with no constituency of less than 16 members, it is anticipated that the above constituencies will return about 50 members (i.e., 40 men, 10 women). These will be divided into three Representative Councils—

- (1) Men's Representative Council (M.R.C.), elected from constituencies A.1, 2, B. 3, 4, and C. 1.
- (2) Women's Representative Council (W.R.C.) elected from constituencies A. 3, 4, B. 1, 2, C. 2, D. 2.
- (3) Medical Students' Representative Council (M.S.R.C.), elected from constituencies D. 1 and C. 1.

From the three Representative Councils will be elected 20 members of the Students' Union, which will be constituted thus:—

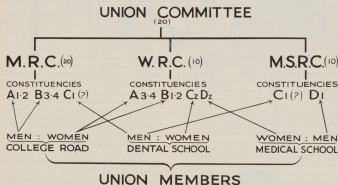
| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Elected from R.C.'s | 20 |
| Co-opted (as now) | 2 |
| Treasurer (Staff) | 1 |
| Staff Representatives | 2 |
| Total | 25 |

It was thought best to retain the general election so as to stir up all possible enthusiasm for the Union Constitution and to

extend the election so that every student (College Road students, Dental and Medical) men and women alike vote directly for the Union representatives, who being elected by fully representative bodies to the three

R.C.'s should be fairly well known to the majority of electors.

Many other details have of course been drawn up, but this outline will perhaps serve its purpose. A Diagram that may be of use is added below.



H. L. ROBINSON, *Convener of Special Sub-Committee on Reform.*

Popular Music.

THE question of the relation existing between merit and popularity is of perpetual difficulty and interest. It has, of course, no influence on a critic exercising his function; he must use his judgment, such as it may be, without concern as to the status of a work in popular estimation. But in the privacy of his own mind everyone must at times speculate on the question of whether the best and greatest work can ever touch home the mass of men, or whether it must remain with a body of specialists by whom alone the subtleties are discernible.

On this point let us make a clear decision. We can sacrifice without tremor every bar of music that requires a professional expert for its understanding. Let the poet's poet and the dilettante's artist fly out of the window and flash their wings in the sun; the greatest man has his feet firm on the hearthstone. In the highest art is always that certain simplicity which it needs little scholarship to grasp. Great music, provided only it has the key of the door, will fill a man's heart with just so much treasure as there is room for; no more.

Yet it cannot be doubted that the human race produces different qualities and sizes of

mind, as surely as one tree gives us smiling, round-checked apples and gnarly dwarfs. Moreover, this natural and sadly inevitable tendency is violently exaggerated in a society where the many are maimed by excess of labour. On their bent and scarred backs are reared the temples of our greater leisure, and it is hypocrisy and ingratitude in us, to attempt to still our souls with the pretence that though their bodies may be warped, their minds by some miraculous process have preserved a shapely beauty. Our society contains two complementary evils: the evil of over-work, and the evil of underwork. Out of each is bred a separate baseness of understanding; beside those forms of popular music which are made up of the dull and monotonous repetition of a few undistinguished devices, stands the devaluated music of the drawing-room, with its elegant attitudes in place of beauty, its politeness instead of sincerity, its gracefully-modulated voices to fill the place of intelligent conversation. Almost half the music even of Chopin, in spite of its fascination for the pianist, could safely be left to the kindly offices of the flame.

In face of all this, the problem of music-providers is how to give the people good

music without descending to the abject. It is not enough to say the people must be given "what they like." The phrase usually refers to such work as most easily lashes up a surface-froth of applause, and in a competition for this tribute no musical body can measure arms with the music-halls. There are many things which cannot be set down here, that the people "likes," but it is not the business of artists to provide them. Cheap wares must be set aside by musical bodies which desire respect. There is enough great work that can be understood by all, to warrant the banishment of all the tinsel. And it must be remembered that work is not made great, even if it please every one of us who walks the earth, if its appeal is merely a raw playing upon some easily-awakened sympathy. If "Home Sweet Home" is to be called worthy art because it makes the audience weep, then every man who scrawls a pot-hook on the wall to remind us of our childhood must be hailed as heaven-born.

There is one kind of music as there is one kind of literature, above all others ignoble; it is that which makes a conscious appeal to our baser sense of pleasure. The man who makes this appeal, who gives the people the things they most easily like, is always he who regards the people as a "mob." The artist who respects the people says to each man: "Come, I must have the best that is in you or nothing." But the other appeals to our weaknesses, sure of an easy task. Once our eyes are open, however, to address the baseness in us is as insulting as to flatter a woman in secret contempt. Such flatteries are the music of Rossini or the melodramatic endings of the plays of Oscar Wilde. Both of them knew true beauty when they saw it, but they were willing, like Circe, to throw down a handful of acorns to make us grovel again. To be told that we must encourage the people to like mean things is almost enough to make us return to quaint mediæval philosophy, and say that he who succumbs the temptations of the devil deserves to be seized of the devil.

J. R. W.

WE offer our hearty congratulations to Mr. J. B. Middlebrook, B.A., who has won the Baptist Union Theological Scholarship, value 100 guineas, tenable for two years at Mansfield College, Oxford.

Mr. Middlebrook is a student of Rawdon College; he graduated last session, and was President of the C.U. 1919-20.

A Curse

pronounced by one who promised in haste
and repented all the time.

[The following Public Notice appeared in one of our well-known Halls of Residence for Women early this term:—"Unless we have received at least twelve contributions before May 13th, *Gryps* will not be produced this term.—The Editor of *Gryps*."

Black-haired, black-hearted Editor of *Gryps*,
Stern law-giver! whose challenge on the
board

The gay insouciance of Wardens nips
And pierces idleness with horrid sword,
Upon this buffet, by a fireless grate
I sit a-weeping; do you ask me why?
Smile on, dark despot, gloating o'er the date
When *Gryps*, or mortals twelve, must
surely die!

Our griefs that chill breast let chillier freeze;
The distant prospect of the awful Plough,
That constellation which a traveller but sees,
Boding and silent, near and nearer now,
What's it to you? Your fate is far away
A twelvemonth's journey o'er the hills of
Time.

Wait! You shall suffer, when at last the day
Dawns, that shall expiate a life of crime.

Then shall you write, as we, your slaves, have
writ,

Hour after hour, the plaything of a Curse;
Then shall your brain with vacancy be lit,
Your spelling shocking, and your writing
worse;

Now memory flees, absconding deep in debt,
An outlaw from the world she knew before;
How Hamlet died, and where, you'll quite
forget—

In "German East" or somewhere since
the war!

Your pen shall scratch, your blotting paper
smudge,

Unnumbered tinkling bangles hem you in;
Invigilators, whose incessant trudge

Rattles your desk with heavy-booted din,
Shall from behind observe your futile scrawl,

Nudge gleefully, and titter at the same. . .
Ah, the clock strikes! and hears Onoto fall.

Nerveless as death—two pages to your name.

So, twelve poor souls, at whom she points
her knife,

—And see, e'en now that tyrant-spirit
cowers!—

Toiling at composition for our life,
Compass her ruin who has plotted ours!

G.

[We are glad to learn that this spirited attack upon one of the pests of Society, a magazine editor, was entirely successful. We understand that no summer number of *Gryps* has been issued, the above contribution having killed it at a blow.—
Ed.]



ALTHOUGH by the time this issue of the *Gryphon* is published, the Sports will be nearly a thing of the past, it is essential that some record of those valorous feats should illumine these pages, so that when men live again their exciting moments, seated around their coal-less grates, the appended notes will perhaps be useful, when memory fails.

Chairs-a-banc conveyed competitors and spectators to the field of battle, Mr. Heuthwaite (the gentleman who was partially concealed behind a large yellow rosette) being "traffic manager." Dozens of charras,

crowded up College Road, cutting their way through "the solid mass of seething humanity" in a highly dangerous manner. Strange as it may appear, Mr. H—— is still alive, but dyeing.



A FEW OF THE
JUDGES.



After a long run by devious ways and back alleys (the main road being up for the new wireless fuel installations) we arrived, gave toll unto ye H—pip and entered.

Everyone seemed to be wearing rosettes or carrying bells, an absence of impediment denoting a spectator. Blue noses, however, were general, as it was a typical sports day, the only warm people being the competitors.

The events were completed with a minimum of delay and the whole affair was very well organised—well, you know who the Secretary was!

The excitement grew intense, especially during the tug-of-war, when the judges, clerks of the course, timekeepers, bell-hangers and stretcher-bearers had a difficult task in holding back the crowd which continually surged forward in their frantic enthusiasm, sometimes even treading on the long-suffering heroes at the rope. The Engineers and Agriculturists had a hard fight, but the former showed a lack of organised training and should have done better.

distance to be run, several of the faster competitors overlapped their opponents (!) so that it was necessary to keep an eye on the race to avoid confusion and not occasionally to dash off to have a cup of tea with Mrs. Beck in the marquee.

Mott (Eng. Dept.) was an easy winner with a record time of 15 min. 30 secs. Hemingway and Martin being second and third respectively.

(Bells and alarums without).

At 4.45 p.m. various members of the staff were seen divested of their outer garments. Their nerves were taut, for were they not about to make a 100 yards dash to glory? The pistol clicked—but failed to explode—two of the competitors immediately expired of nervous exhaustion.



THROWING THE HAMMER.

Throwing the hammer was quite a sporting event, everyone being extremely anxious that someone else would be hit by the missile. Seymour-Jones was winner, but for elegance of style, H. Brinton was by far the most superior.

At sundry intervals a half-frozen band gave us heart with their very excellent music rendered under rather trying conditions. Anyone who has tried twiddling the doodahs of a clarinet with the thermometer at 0°F. will appreciate the excellence of their effort.

The three-mile race was also a spectacle as, owing to the comparatively small circumference of the field compared with the

Bang! at last they were off, Mr. Naylor looking a likely winner—he slipped and Mr. H. W. Thompson was again successful, Dr. Macleod coming in second.

The Inter-departmental Trophy was won by the Dyeing and Leather Dept., one of their men, J. V. S. Milne, winning the Championship Cup and Gold Medal. The runner up for the former was the Eng. Dept., and for the latter, R. A. Mott (Eng. Dept.).

G. M. Miller (Arts) did very well indeed.

Lady Sadler distributed the prizes.

Details of results will be found elsewhere.

N.K.H.

An Early Suggestion for a University in Leeds.

A PAPER was read to the Leeds Philosophical Society in January, 1826, on "The present state of education in England considered as a preparation for active life," by the then President of the Society, Mr. John Marshall, afterwards M.P. for Yorkshire. Mr. Marshall was a public-spirited citizen of Leeds. Celebrated for his enterprise as a Flax Spinner, and honoured for his labours in the public interest, he was one of the first men in the country to attempt the spinning of flax by machinery. It is said that he staked his all on the enterprise, every difficulty of which he at last overcame. He was a friend of public education, a student of political economy and geology, and one of the founders of the London University, which owed its origin to a letter written by Thomas Campbell in 1825, wherein the poet pleaded for the establishment of a great London University, which would provide education for the class in society between "mechanics" and the "enormously rich."

At the end of his paper to the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, Mr. Marshall offered to his hearers the following suggestions for the establishment of a University in Leeds. The report will be found in the *Leeds Mercury* of January 14th, 1826. It will be seen that Mr. Marshall founds his proposals for a Leeds University on the scheme which he was helping to launch in London.

He said :—

"The London University is intended to furnish instruction in the whole circle of literature, the sciences, and the arts. It will be divided into two Colleges, one of literature, which will include the modern as well as the ancient languages, and the other of science and the useful arts. That there may be no bar to the admission of students, as well churchmen as dissenters of all religious sects, who are excluded from our present Universities, there will be no religious test, nor any theological professors. A handsome building will be erected, comprising spacious lecture rooms, libraries, reading rooms, and houses for some of the professors. The students will live with their parents or friends, which is in every respect more eligible in any town that is large enough to supply a sufficient number of pupils. The great expense of a college education is also avoided when young men live under their father's roof.

"A similar plan is practicable in our large towns, as well as in London. There is every reason to believe that such an institution would support itself, and that the fees of the students would be amply sufficient to pay the interest of the capital expended, as well as the salaries of the professors, and all current expenses.

"The particular plan of the institution should in every case be adapted to local circumstances.

In a commercial and manufacturing town there are a great number of parents desirous of giving their sons the best education within their reach, previous to the age of entering into business. An institution, best adapted to the numerous class, ought to embrace the education of boys from an early age to the time of their entering into mercantile life, which is usually from 16 to 18. Call it a college, or an academy, or what you please, but let it include every branch of literature, science and art, and let the general course of study terminate at an age when a young man ought to enter into active life, and to take his part in the duties of society. If instruction was properly conducted, and the useless waste of time and labour curtailed, we may reasonably expect that the youth of 16 or 18 should have obtained a really good and useful education.

"The annual expenditure of the inhabitants of Leeds, for school education, amounts to a large sum. We have probably six hundred families who have, on the average, each one boy at school in different parts of the country, at an annual expense of £50. This large sum of £30,000 per annum, which is now expended on education, which is for the most part very imperfect, might be kept at home. A comparatively small part of it would be sufficient to engage the most able professors in every branch of literature, science and the arts. Our youth would enjoy the most enlarged course of education, at the same time that their moral characters were formed under their father's roof. The men of science and literature, who would be elected to the professorships of the new college, would form an agreeable addition to the society of the town, and an admirable acquisition to this literary institution.

"Leeds, which for its population, its intelligence, its public spirit, and its wealth, may justly be considered the capital of the north-eastern part of England, ought to take the lead in the introduction of every useful institution; and assuredly, there is no institution which can more advance the character and respectability of the town itself, or be of more value to society at large, than such as promotes the improvement of the rising generation."

Mr. Marshall, who had not himself received a University education, had evidently at that time a narrow view of the aims of a University. What he suggested was little more than a public secondary school, for boys only, with a leaving age of about 18. He seems to have thought that the institution would need no endowments and might be supported out of tuition fees.

Three years later, Mr. William R. Whetton, F.S.A., made a similar proposal for the establishment of a University in Manchester. He laid his scheme before his fellow-citizens and the members of the Manchester Royal Institution. He proposed to alter and extend the plan of the Institution, and to give it the power and form of a University. He wished the citizens of Manchester to enjoy the "surest and most efficient preparation for ulterior advancement and for the acquisition of the higher privileges of a University

education." He would "extend to the many those inestimable blessings of instruction which, under its present circumscribed form are confined to the few." His plan, though a little more ambitious, is very like Mr. Marshall's, and if not directly suggested by it, probably sprang from the same ferment in educational opinion which gave rise to Mr. Marshall's idea.

Neither Mr. Marshall nor Mr. Whetton were so enlightened in their educational views as Henry Fairfax had shown himself in March, 1640, when he forwarded to his brother, Lord Fairfax, for presentation to the Long Parliament, a petition of the nobility, gentry, clergy and the free-holders and other inhabitants of the northern parts of England, for the foundation of a University in Manchester.

But Mr. Marshall's speech and Mr. Whetton's letters were signs of the times. England was waking up to its need of larger opportunities in higher education. During the twenty-five years following Mr. Marshall's speech, the labours and writings of many wise and eloquent men, both in England and Scotland, threw light upon the true aims of a modern University. In 1851, through the benefaction of John Owens, Manchester took a decisive lead. Owens College was formally opened in March, 1851, and the Yorkshire College of Science was founded in Leeds in 1874, the Faculty of Arts being added in 1877. Queen Victoria approved the Charter of Victoria University in March, 1880, and the Yorkshire College was admitted as a constituent College of the Victoria University in 1887. Thus, 61 years after Mr. Marshall's speech to the Literary and Philosophical Society, Leeds got its University, though on wiser and more liberal lines than Mr. Marshall had conceived.

M. E. SADLER.

On Going Abroad.

"DISREGARDING the inventions of the marine captain, whose name is Gubbins, let a plain statement suffice." Whatever pathos there may be in the following story lies in the fact that it is literally true and exact.

My Kismet has decided that I shall proceed this autumn to the United States of America. In theory, nothing seems simpler, but, as my work has progressed, there have appeared a whole series of minor details and troubles which have required attention.

The first step, of course, was to select a boat, and, more particularly, to book a passage. Consequently I paid a visit to the ubiquitous Cook's, and, after some palaver, fixed on a suitable Cunarder sailing from Liverpool. The travel expert noted my demand for a midships outside cabin on the port side, and promised to obtain such an ideal from the Cunard. As I turned to leave, he said, "Oh, you might take this form with you and fill it in at your leisure; everyone has to do it." Meekly I placed it in my pocket and left.

Long and bitter army experience has taught me, in common with most people, the art of form filling. But this one was, in army language, "the — — limit." I am accustomed to enquiries as to name, age, nationality, and the like, but some of the twenty-eight queries I was expected to answer surpassed the guileless inventions of Mark Twain. Perhaps he had something to do with drawing up the form; I rather suspect it to be so.

In addition to the usual enquiries, there was a list of thirty peoples, varying from African (Black) to Welsh, from which to select my race. Then they sought to know if I could read, and, if so, what language. Further on there was a question whether I had ever been in a prison, almshouse, or lunatic asylum. Then, in quick succession, came the queries, "Whether an anarchist" and "Whether a polygamist." A long-winded question endeavouring to ascertain whether I proposed to assassinate the president or any of his minions was followed by enquiries as to what loathsome disease, if any, I was suffering from.

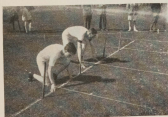
I went back to Cook's. With the aid of their expert, who had evidently had previous experience, I managed to fill it in such a manner as would, he assured me, "satisfy the examiners."

My boat ticket came about this time. Needless to say, it was for an inside cabin, to starboard, and somewhat astern.

The passport question next claimed my attention. I dug up my old passport and found it still valid. I completed yet another form, and sent off (with fee) to the Passport Office for the necessary endorsement. It came back so promptly that I was lulled into a false sense of security.

I thereupon phoned the local American Consulate to ask if I could have a *visé*. A feminine voice replied, "You'd better come down and I'll give you the necessary forms to fill in." Some dim forebodings of what

ANNUAL SPORTS, May 4th, 1921.



(Photos by A. B. Roth).



MISS D. WORTH.

(President, Warner's Representative Council, 1918-21.)



MR. D. I. CURRIE.
(President of the Union, 1930-31.)

University Society at the Races.



(Photos by A. B. Roth).

might happen beset me, but nevertheless it was with a light heart that I sought the Consulate in Park Row.

Here I was received by a business-like female who inspected my passport, and demanded a photograph (on five minutes' acquaintance only!) which she pasted on a form. Then she told me I had to be medically examined, and, as I had no particular choice of doctor, popped the form plus photograph into an envelope, sealed it, and told me to call on the consular doctor next day. She then presented me with yet another form to fill, and told me to return with another photograph and three letters of recommendation.

The medical examination was fairly thorough, though the medico told me that in doubtful cases there is also a psychological test of the patient. I fed the doctor, he retaining the form which the examinee is not permitted to see. Furthermore, I duly obtained my letters of recommendation.

Before I returned for the visé, I had a short but sweet communication from Cook's. This was to inform me that all passengers would be medically examined on embarkation and warning them of "the consequent necessity for presenting themselves at the port of departure in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition, this applying particularly to the hair which must be thoroughly cleansed from vermin of any description, or traces thereof." Anyone having a large supply of good, strong dog soap to sell, will, I hope, let me know. Furthermore, I have to be re-vaccinated prior to embarkation.

Among other things I obtained a useful booklet from the Oversea Settlement Office, full of information, including a three page list of "prohibited immigrants." From study of this I deduced that anyone definitely going to a job in the States is refused admission, also anyone "likely to become a public charge."

These things having been accomplished, I obtained the visé with great ease. In fact, the Consul gave it to me under two minutes, which he considered a record. But, from information garnered here and there, I gather that, even should I succeed in leaving this country, I shall once more be put through it at New York. Whether they employ the third degree, I know not, but a further medical examination, production of at least fifty dollars, and cross-examination on the forms completed by me form part of the trials to come. In addition there will be

the Customs, who have acquired an international reputation. I hope my stay at Ellis Island won't be too prolonged.

I haven't reached the land of promise yet, but I still have hopes. It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for an alien to enter the U.S.A. When eventually I cross the Great Divide and pass over to the other side, I hope the immigration regulations there will be somewhat less complicated. But, perhaps the U.S.A. is heaven, and I may yet meet Peter as Chief Immigration Officer, New York.

S.-J.

The Ultra-Modern Duel.

FROM the lady-assistants' "Boudoir" in Messrs. Starshell & Bellgrove's well-appointed establishment came unmistakable sounds of a furious quarrel.

"Well, I say it is *xor*," Winnie Sharp was crying angrily, stamping her foot.

"And I repeat that it *is*," insisted Dora Mason.

"It's the best face powder they had in the whole Perfume and Fancy Department," echoed the first girl, her anger almost choking her.

"You super-Sapphira . . ."

"You . . . you . . . second Mrs. Bamb . . ."

"Quietly there, please!" cut in the cold crisp voice of Madame Berie, the Manageress of one of the adjacent departments.

"Very well," muttered Winnie between her teeth, "there's a quiet little ring at the Garforth Street Stadium where we can settle our differences to-night."

"Right," replied Dora curtly, casting her companion a scornful look, as she slammed to the pleasure of awaiting you at 8 p.m."

Haughtily turning their backs on each other, the two girls hurried through the shop to their respective departments, their perk little noses held very high in the air. The shopping season was at its height, and that afternoon Messrs. Starshell & Bellgrove's luxurious stores, always a popular rendezvous for dainty and fashionable Leeds, were unusually busy. Nevertheless, despite the unceasing rush of business, the news of the forthcoming duel spread like wildfire amongst the busy assistants. Eager whisperings were heard wherever two pretty heads were bent close together, and when the girls adjourned for their short tea-interval, excitement was

at fever heat. Speculation was rife as to what had caused so bitter a quarrel between the bosom friends. Both girls, it was rumoured, came of illustrious families and had obtained their present employment under assumed names, solely to assist them in their search for "copy." Indeed, 'twas said, Winnie had already produced one hook of some repute.

An animated buzz of conversation filled the whole tea-room, the duel, of course, providing the tit-bit for the tea-table tattle.

"I'll lay 3 to 2 on Winnie in pounds of choes," one girl cried excitedly, almost upsetting the teacup which she was balancing in her lap.

"Done, old thing," exclaimed another fair employee, who was munching a biscuit.

"2 to 1 on Dora in boxes of De Reskes" sang out another patroness of the ring.

"Righto, I'll take you!" was the eager reply. And so on.

The tea-interval over, the girls once more resumed their several occupations, until at last closing time brought them a welcome release from their labours. Shortly afterwards, the crowds of employees filed out into the busy thoroughfare, and quickly melted away in knots of two and three.

At 7.55 p.m. when the blood-thirsty duellists entered the ring, the Stadium was crowded with their ardent supporters of both sexes. Wrapped in a lovely kimono of multi-coloured silk, each girl, heedless of her second's seasoned advice and clumsy masculine attentions, favoured her opponent with a withering glare.

"Seconds out of the ring," sang out the referee—an influential customer who had kindly consented to officiate. With an anxious look on their faces, the male attendants made a noisy exit from the ring. Casting aside their kimonos, the girls stood up in their respective corners, padding their plaited hair and putting the finishing touches to their toilet. Daintily clad in close-fitting vest and shorts of crepe-de-chêne edged with real Irish lace, set off with the faintest suggestion of a satin skirt, the two contestants presented a picture of health and beauty, and, as they stood up, murmurs of admiration were heard in all parts of the house.

"Now, ladies," said the referee, "you are aware of the conditions of the duel: two-minute rounds, minute rests, and a fight to a finish. Get ready! Time!"

Flinging powder-puffs to their expectant seconds, the two girls sprang into the middle of the ring, pecked each other with a martial kiss, and jumped apart. There followed a succession of feintings and duckings and as pretty an exhibition of footwork as ever was seen; both the competitors lunged out wildly and blindly with stoic indifference, and at the end of the round retired, smiling faintly, to their corners, with honours even.

"Both showing jolly fine form, what?" chuckled the referee.

The second round opened hotly. Vicious pats were registered in rapid succession and each moment the excitement of the crowd grew greater: "Go it, Dora!" "Think of my choes, Winnie!" they cried encouragingly. By the close of the second round, one of Winnie's eyebrows had blanched considerably, and she had to be assisted to her corner; after delving into a dinky Dorothy bag, her second produced the necessary restoratives, and rapidly applied first aid. On consulting a hand mirror, Winnie said she felt much better, and was on her feet the instant the bell rang for the commencement of the third round. Head lowered, she lunged violently forward at Dora's side. The latter stepping backwards to avoid the blow, brought round her right arm with a magnificent wind-mill sweep, and caught Winnie a resounding thwack on the cheek. She staggered and would have fallen, yet lust for revenge steadied her, and one cheek had turned a ghastly white. She sprang forward noiselessly; Dora, airily flicking the enemy's rouge from her gloves, was taken completely off her guard.

Bang! Yoak! she received the full force of Winnie's shapely left, and fell heavily to the boards.

"One . . . two . . . three" droned the referee, "eight . . . nine . . . ten. I declare Winnie Sharp to be the winner. Miss Mason's second stands dinner for five."

And, as the latter, throwing in the powder-puff, sprang to his protégée's assistance, Winnie, overcome with emotion, fell sobbing at the feet of her vanquished friend.

Soon Dora opened her eyes.

"Is your honour vindicated, my dear?" she murmured faintly.

"I'm sorry I hurt you," sobbed Winnie, "B-but do buck up, old thing. And . . . and . . . you were right, Dora. It was flour that I used this afternoon."

D.W.

In the Library.

READER, have you ever felt that life is not worth living? Has the bland assurance, or bored indifference of your lecturer ever aroused in you feelings of utter distaste for life in general, and the life of a student in particular? Have you ever been assailed by vague doubtings as to your ability to satisfy your Examiner in June? Are you ever obsessed by an intense desire to cut lectures and go in search of romance, or the tennis courts, or wherever you imagine it can be found?

At the outset, I may state that my motives in writing this are perfectly altruistic and altogether disinterested. I am not an agent for any patent medicine, nor am I an advocate for Pelmanism. I do not desire to sell you even one of the hundred different remedies, known to modern science all equally fallible, and all fully guaranteed to cure anything from *cousu* to toothache.

Listen unto me, oh, ye bored ones, and I will unfold unto you an unfailing remedy for fed-upness, which I, perchance discovered, some weeks ago.

Since the time—long ages since, it seems—when first I entered these portals as a guileless Freshman, I had shunned with care that dread abode of learning, that Temple erected to the God of Swot, to which, in each free hour, his devotees repair, with unfailing regularity. Ah! little did I guess the infinite possibilities of the University Library. To a novelist, journalist or poet, it is full of "copy," while to a student of human nature, it affords unique opportunities.

On entering, I was stunned and bewildered by the babel of sound. Had I, by mistake, wandered into an Inter-English Lecture, or a Ladies' Sewing Meeting?

At length, however, the cross currents of conversation began to disentangle themselves, and I gleaned many tit-bits, both interesting and illuminating. Here are a few of them—

Eccstatic damsel in corner, to interested ditto: "Yes, pale apricot georgette, with frills all the way down the front, and shoulder-straps of narrow pale blue ribbon, and—"

Blasé youth, in the rear: "But it is a beastly bore, y'know!" ..

Individual with moustachios (evidently an ex-officer): "D—— the woman!"

Here, the voice of the lady in blue, just opposite me, made itself heard, whispering in the tones of one telling an awful secret: "Yes, they sat out *seve* dances together."

"Oh! my dear, they *didn't*, did they?"

"Yes, I counted."

Alas! so dies a reputation.

Over the undertone of scandal, floated a masculine voice: "I'll give you ten to one on X——. He's the man!"

All this time, an earnest looking science student had been making valiant attempts to read a decidedly massive and stodgy volume, containing valuable information with regard to chemical phenomena, but she finally closed it with a bang, and abandoned herself *tout entier*, to the joys of discussing last night's dance, with her next-door neighbour:

"Well, he dances divinely."

"Yes, I know, but he's an awful fool."

A hungry-looking hostelite, at the next table, murmured wearily: "I'm not going back to lunch to-day—it will only be fish-pie."

The hubbub became wilder, until I could only catch a jumble of fragments—:

"What the dickens is the aim of the lesson?" "Anyone got a fountain-pen filler?"—"Ah! and what did *she* say?"—"It's cut *very* low at the back."—"After you with the Latin dictionary."—"And shall you go with him? I shouldn't if I were you."—"My dear, *have* you seen ——'s hat? It's a dream."—"Have you finished with that dictionary yet?"—"Well, she's a jolly nice——" "Isn't he a mess-up?"—"Will you chuck that dictionary across?"

The dictionary came hurtling through the air, and was about to descend on my innocent head, when—I awoke with a start—it was Saturday morning. The strain of a prolonged visit had proved too great for a delicately organised nervous system.

D.K.

Stéphane Mallarmé :

Some Suggestions.

Reported by Geoffrey Woledge.

LUCIUS (deep in the arm chair): After all, the crowning achievement of Mallarmé is to symbolize, for the Philistine of to-day, the incomprehensibility of Art.

JOCKEY (leaning against the mantelpiece): Or rather, say, to symbolize it for us. We do not know, and it would be foolish to seek to know, how he casts beauty over every little movement of his verse.

LUCIUS: I, at any rate, have enquired: it is by following the path Beaudelaire has shown till it leads him over the brink of perdition. At best, he achieves lines like this:

"Égales de Prométhée à qui manque un vautour."

The rhythm and phrasing come bodily from an unwritten *Fleur du Mal*; and it is hardly too much to suppose the figure an echo of Beaudelaire's Memnon:

"dont l'humeur farouche
Ne chante qu'aux rayons du soleil qui se couche."

JOCKEY: Look on the next page at the description of Death

"Debout à l'horizon dans le nu de son glaive."

That is woven from nothing but sunlight netted in the streams of Helicon. The fact is, my dear Lucius, you are lost when he toys with so many images all brought, not from that great world of tradition where you find yourself on equal terms with the poets you understand, but from some far city where "le soir saigne parmi les tuiles," and a pale face "musicienne de silence" floats at her window over a garden filled with "la blancheur sanglante des lys."

LUCIUS: Certainly, I complain that his symbols are so remote. They themselves are beyond the world I know: instead of illuminating, they require illumination.

JOCKEY: Ah, but it is your fault if these things are beyond you; only give yourself up to Mallarmé, and, rather by faith than by reason, you will know them all. It is just this which is his greatness; he loves

"À renaître, portant mon rêve en diadème"

Au ciel antérieur où fleurit la beauté," and, as you read, you are born again there with him. His very artificiality gives him

a natural simpleness one can never reach otherwise in our civilization. As, in the Age of Gold, a poet could dazzle his unsophisticated hearers with the discovery of love like fire, and beauty like a blossom, so, precisely, Mallarmé has (not a perfume carefully distilled from the *carissime felicitates* of one's betters, but) the freshness of petals still pale and crumpled from the bud. Listen to his lover's petition; the imagery may seem familiar, but it is from his own Arcadia, not the one you thought you knew so well:

"Nommez-nous . . . toi de qui tant de ris framboisés"

Se joignent en troupeaux d'agneaux apprivoisés

Chez tous brochant les vœux et bëlant aux délires,

Nommez-nous . . . pour qu'Amour, ailé d'un éventail

M'y peigne flûte aux doigts endormant ce bercail,

Princesse, nommez-nous berger de vos sourires.

LUCIUS: Yes, he can despatch a trifle prettily enough; but when he affects a deep emotion (and what emotion is so deep for any of us to-day as a profound causeless weariness) he has the worst theatricality of his master. The rant of "Le chair est triste, hélas, et j'ai lu tous les livres" is notorious.

JOCKEY: You can hardly have read the poem through; even you are hardly perverse and serious enough not to see the gentle smile in it, after reaching "l'adieu suprême des mouchoirs." Indeed, Mallarmé is always the suavest of poets; winter—"l'hiver, saison de l'art serein, l'hiver lucide," he calls it—is his season; what could be more lucid or serene than *Tout a coup et comme par jeu*, a compliment which makes a rose-leaf seem coarse!

LUCIUS: I admit that he is serene; it is the calm of emptiness. But, lucid. Do you find lucidity in the *Tambeau de Charles Beaudelaire*? To me, it is merely incomprehensible.

JOCKEY: Ah, that is what our poor patient friend Geoffrey asked me only a day or two ago; I am (with the best intentions in the world) afraid that you are both of you too *literal* ever to become true disciples. But I will do my best for you; here is a translation from *Sospi* which I have made myself for him and another aspiring friend among the *Adinaults* (I have hopes of them both). This, though it misses, of course, the music of the original,

so like the dreaming of a silver flute, must yet bring even to you something of its light and clearness. The lover's soul goes out to his mistress:

"As, in a melancholy park, a white
Fountain sighs faithfully towards the sky
—The soft October sky, which, pale and
pure

Watches its languor mirrored in the
ponds,

And where the wind blows the brown
rotting leaves

Into cold piles, over the stagnant waters,
The yellow sun drags, with a level ray,

REVIEW.

Cotton Spinning.*

THIS book is one of a series on Common Commodities and Industries. The author has specially aimed at securing the interest of non-technical readers by describing in popular form the history of cotton and cotton spinning. The opening chapter gives a list of the world's active cotton spindles totalling 145 millions, of which the two-fifths located in Great Britain are largely mule spindles, whereas those of other countries are largely ring spindles. A great boom in cotton mill finance was a feature in 1919-20, shares in spinning mills rising rapidly, enormous dividends being paid, and re-capitalisation of concerns with increased capital being the order of the day.

In a chapter dealing with collective bargaining, the employers' and employees' organisations are dealt with and mention is made of the famous Brooklands agreement of 1893, which secured peace in the industry for a long period.

The supply of raw cotton is a subject of anxiety, especially to Lancashire, as America dominates the world's supplies, accounting for two-thirds of the total production. Great Britain and other European nations are attempting to grow cotton in various parts of their possessions fairly successfully.

The later chapters deal with several varieties of hand spinning wheels and early inventions in spinning machinery; the most important being Hargreave's spinning jenny, Arkwright's water-twist frame and Crompton's mule. These inventions had a marked influence on yarn production, and eventually developed into power driven machines located in factories, gradually eliminating the domestic spinning wheels.

*By A. S. Wade (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd., London), 3s. net.

The final chapter explains briefly the operations of a modern spinning mill.

The book extends to 102 pages, contains 17 illustrations and will prove very readable to the non-technical person.

F.P.

University News.

Union Committee Minutes.

THE Eleventh Meeting of the Union Committee, Monday, May 2nd.

Present:—Nineteen members.

Mr. J. Dalby in the Chair.

1. On the recommendation of the Tennis Club, Sunday Tennis was allowed from 1 o'clock onwards on the Refectory Courts.
2. A "Reception Committee" was approved on the lines of Mr. H. L. Robinson's suggestions.
3. A grant of £10 was made to the Inter-Varsity Athletic Boards to purchase a cup for one of the events in the Inter-Varsity Sports.
4. It was decided to send a delegate to the resumed conference at Birmingham on the question of the proposed Inter-Varsity Association. He was instructed to call for further consideration of the matter, and given no authority to support the project on behalf of Leeds. The following Committee was appointed to go fully into the details of the scheme and to appoint the delegate:—Miss Worth, A. B. Roth, H. L. Robinson, D. I. Currie and G. M. Miller.
5. Plans for Sports, as reported by Mr. Blackburn, were approved, and he was authorised to purchase a tug-of-war rope.
6. A grant of furs was made for the Christie Sports at Manchester.
7. It was decided to put the following motion before the Senate:—
"That the University Authorities be asked to institute a course in Chemical Engineering of Inter B.Sc. standard."
8. A letter from women students was read suggesting reforms in the method of electing the Union Committee. The following Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the matter:—Miss Curath, Miss Grange, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Smith.
9. The Secretary was authorised to arrange for the Union Committee's photograph to be taken.
10. An additional grant of £20 was made to the Tennis Club.
11. An estimate of expenditure received from the Cricket Club was handed to the General Athletics Committee.
12. It was decided to suggest to the next Union Committee that a standing Committee on Academic matters should be appointed.

The Twelfth Meeting of the Union Committee, Monday, May 23rd.

Present :—Nineteen members.

Mr. J. Dalby in the Chair.

1. Mr. Robinson reported that a fully prepared scheme of electoral reform would be placed before the next Committee Meeting.
2. It was decided to adopt the recommendation of the General Athletics Committee :—
"That half-colours be abolished except in the case of clubs which only grant half-colours."
and to bring it before a General Meeting of the Union.

The recommendation :—

"That colours be awarded by Captain, Vice-Captain and Secretary of the club concerned instead of by the Captain only as at present."

was not accepted.

A recommendation :—

"That a Golf Club be formed for which the Union would take no financial responsibility except that fares for approved Varsity matches be allowed."

was adopted.

3. A grant of £88 12s. 5½d. was made to the Cricket Club.
4. A grant of £1 10s. to cover deficit on Women's Sports was made.
5. A grant of £25 10s. was made to the Athletic Club for L.U. Sports.
6. A grant of £30 was made to the Athletic Club for the Inter-Varsity and Christie Sports.
7. No money was granted for cricket trip to Durham beyond the railway fares.
8. It was decided to send the Choral and Dramatic Society's application for curtains to the University Authorities, with the Union Committee's support.
9. The Hon. Secretary read a letter from the Dental Students applying for representation on the Union Committee. In view of the preparation of a reformed scheme of election it was decided as a temporary measure to recommend the New Union Committee to co-opt a dental student nominated by a general vote of the Dental Students.
10. It was decided to pay Hodgkinson 12s. each day the grounds at Lawnswood were let to outside people.
11. It was decided to place the question of an Inter-Varsity Association before the General Meeting of the Union.
12. The Hon. Secretary reported progress made by the Song Book Committee in preparing the Leeds University Song Book.

Financial Organisation of the Leeds University Union.

There will be a Staff Treasurer and two Student Assistant Treasurers, one man and one woman. The Treasurer will hold the funds and draw all cheques and will pay out wages and such accounts as do not come within Club accounts. He will sit ex-officio on the Union Committee and Finance

Sub-Committee and will have in each case one vote. The Assistant Treasurers will be members of the Union Committee.

Club Accounts.—All Clubs financed by the Union will render an estimate to the secretary of the Finance Committee by the end of October. These will be considered by the Committee and on its recommendation fixed grants will be made by the Union Committee. This grant will be spent at the discretion of the Club concerned. The Assistant Treasurers will keep ledger accounts of the respective amounts and will disburse to the Club Secs. all money to which his book shows the Club to be entitled.

Supplementary estimates may be rendered, but will be subject to keen criticism. Each Club must render an account of its expenditure to the Treasurer at the end of the season.

The Union Committee, 1921-22.

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Robinson, H. L. | .. Science Department. |
| (President). | |
| Sharpe, G. L. | .. Fuel Department. |
| (Vice-President). | |
| Marsden, H. | .. Science Department. |
| (Hon. Secretary). | |
| Lee, Miss B. | .. Science Department. |
| Jarvis, Miss V. | .. Science Department. |
| Caruth, Miss F. | .. Science Department. |
| Benton, Miss E. | .. Science Department. |
| Miller, G. M. | .. Arts Department. |
| Hirst, Miss V. | .. Arts Department. |
| Simpson, Miss M. | .. Arts Department. |
| Crosley, J. V. | .. Dyeing Department. |
| Houthwaite, J. B. | .. Dyeing Department. |
| Thirway, M. H. | .. Dyeing Department. |
| Witney, D. | .. Commerce Department. |
| Field, A. H. M. | .. Engineering Department. |
| Gardner, G. H. | .. Engineering Department. |
| Hague, C. K. F. | .. Engineering Department. |
| Bostable, O. | .. Medical Department. |
| Beas, W. H. | .. Medical Department. |
| Cannon, A. | .. Medical Department. |
| Lewis, G. E. A. | .. Medical Department. |
| Thompson, B. C. | .. Medical Department. |
| Treweek, J. A. | .. Medical Department. |
| Sayer, B. | .. Agriculture Department. |
| Mott, R. A. | .. Fuel Department. |
| Leonard, A. L. G. | .. Leather Department. |
| Partridge, S. J. | .. Textile Department. |

Women's Representative Council.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Lee, Miss B. | .. Science Department. |
| (President). | |
| Hirst, Miss V. | .. Arts Department. |
| (Hon. Secretary). | |
| Watson, Miss M. | .. Arts Department. |
| Simpson, Miss M. | .. Arts Department. |
| Jarvis, Miss V. | .. Science Department. |
| Caruth, Miss F. | .. Science Department. |
| Heaton, Miss E. | .. Science Department. |
| Hinchliff, Miss M. | .. Science Department. |

Leeds University Motor Club.

As announced at the beginning of the year, the Varsity Motor Club has come into being. We hope it has come to stay! It was heralded by the waving of red and white flags, ringing of telephone bells, streams of blue dye, clouds of dust, open exhausts and flying helmets, and it has done something too!

Prof. Whiddington, President, has presented a Challenge Cup, to be held until the following season by the member who puts up the best performance during the current season, then to be again competed for. A. F. Plummer has also presented a Cup for the best performance in the Reliability Trial which is to be held on the 11th inst.

The Club has run three big events up to the present besides several smaller ones. The first was a hill climb held on Thesensville Brown; it proved very successful and was well attended. Shortly after this a speed Trial took place and many people suddenly realized that things were happening "some." We were deeply grieved not to see the enormous crowds of spectators which we expected. Probably it isn't generally known that a speed trial is quite safe—to watch!! On looking through the results it was found that the same names, as winners, appeared each time. So in the next event, we handicapped the favorites to some tune and gave the rest a chance in a Handicap Hill Climb. But it rained on the day appointed, and the majority stayed at home. Was it the shiny, slidy, slippery trailmies, or an instinctive and inborn horror of water that deterred them? And spectators, there were none. Still one excuse: white shoes and summer frocks on such occasions. We hope to hold, however, a field day (a fine one we hope) at Lawnswood where you can all come—and bring the frocks and shoes, to watch little motor cyclists falling off colossal motor-cycles trying to eat treacherous buses suspended on strings, tent pegging and all manner of things. In other words a Gymkhana. Have you ever seen a show like that? Well, believe me, it's really most amusing.

Leeds University Branch of the League of Nations Union.

At the end of last term a branch of the League of Nations Union was formed in the University. This Society has now been recognised at the headquarters of the League of Nations Union as well as by the Senate of the University. Its President is Professor Smithells, and Mr. H. Barnwell, a student in the Dyeing Department is the Hon. Sec. At this early stage, and with the conflicting interests peculiar to the summer term, the activities of a society are of necessity almost nil, but it is thought that students returning next session might make a mental note now of the Society's existence and consider its claims to support next session.

It may be argued that already there are many Societies in the University, some of which receive little enough support from the great body of students. Be this as it may, there is an aspect of the League of Nations Union which makes a more universal appeal than any other society. Here is a matter of vital interest to men and women of all faculties and of all nations. As members of a University we are committed to a search for truth, and it is this spirit of intelligent enquiry rather than of dogmatic assertion which it is hoped the meetings will foster.

We appeal, therefore, to students at all stages of thinking on the principles for which the League stands, to co-operate in an effort to make the University branch effective.

J.H.

Economic Society.

At a Meeting of the above Society, held in the Refectory, on April 28th, the following officers were elected for 1921-22:—

President: Prof. J. H. Jones, M.A.

Vice-Presidents: A. N. Shimmmin, Esq., M.A.

Mr. A. Lyles.

Mr. J. R. Richardson.

Committee:

Miss K. Senior Smith.

Mr. Leonard A. Caldwell.

Mr. Denis Witney.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. P. P. Murphy.

Following the election of officers, Mr. L. A. Caldwell proposed "That the payment of the indemnity would be an economic evil for this country." The proposer based his argument on the fact that the indemnity can only be paid in goods, which would either come to this country and kill production here, or go abroad and result in enhanced competition for foreign markets.

Mr. H. F. B. Harris made a good case for the opposition.

Messrs. J. R. Belcher, P. P. Murphy, M. Mitchell, W. H. Smith and W. H. Whyte also addressed the meeting.

A division taken at 7.5 p.m. resulted in the defeat of the motion.

Miss M. Selare occupied the chair.

W. H. Smith,
Retiring Hon. Sec.

Appointments Board.

THE present seems an appropriate time to say a word about the work of this Board. All Students who are going down this Term are advised to Register with the Board. Even if they have already accepted posts they are strongly urged to see the Secretary before leaving so that he may get particulars relating to their University courses and the work they are taking up.

It is essential for all concerned that an organization of this kind should keep in touch with Old Students. Men and women who left the University before the Appointments Board was formed are cordially invited to communicate with the Secretary, who will be glad to supply them with information and to enter their names on his register. If they can call to see him, so much the better.

For the present, no fees are charged to Old Students either for Registration or for appointments arranged through the agency of the Board.

Will present Students please note that all vacancies which are brought to the notice of the Secretary are advertised on the large notice board opposite the H.P.'s window? Students wishing to apply for any of these vacancies must in the first place see the Secretary at his Office, 11, Beech Grove Terrace, First Floor.

All written communications should be addressed:

The Secretary,

Appointments Board,

The University,

Leeds.

Correspondence.

[The Editor is not responsible for views expressed by his correspondents.]

WOMEN STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY.
SIR,

During the last year, there has been a steady movement among students for assuming responsibility for student life. It has been evident on the Union Committee; has found expression in the *Gryphon*; and has been noticeable among the women in residence. There it has culminated in an appeal to the Vice-Chancellor for recognition of the Halls Students' Committee, and for a clear limitation of the powers of the Wardens.

At present, the women students are hedged in by petty and detailed rules and by irritating and elusive "understandings," the violation of which involves some subtle form of ostracism. A full free development in thinking is retarded—certain energy is always absorbed in chafing against irritating restrictions, imposed from above. Frank, natural friendships with men are practically impossible—an element of self-consciousness is introduced, and the situation is treated as abnormal. Both the men and the women feel they are not fully trusted to behave as normal rational beings.

This vigilance over the women has some justification. Girls and boys fresh from school are not adults, and to many some social demands are of the greatest help in keeping things sane and balanced as they enter new fields of life. But the growing demand is that discipline shall spring from the students themselves.

This discipline from the students would make big demands upon thinking and courage. Women students are too apt to be content to regulate their lives by a code of rules and the judgment of another, rather than think out their own scale of values and moral standards. The Wardens dare not trust entirely to the weight of their own characters and the influence of their own personality. So through mental laziness and cowardice we inhibit that atmosphere of healthy experiment and inquiry without which cannot be realized the prophesy *Et angelus scientia*.

Yours, &c., U. H. & L. H.

"A PLEA FOR REFORM."

SIR,

I have read with mixed feelings the correspondence appearing under the heading of "A Plea for Reform," and shall, by your good leave, hope to show members of the University how the Union Committee regards and is dealing with the problems of Reform.

In preface let me say that our endeavour is to focus all the available energy on to the work and we would urge that critics should be as constructive as possible, though that be the harder task; destructive criticism is so easy. That we shall get little aid from our "visiting members" is perhaps obvious, but I, for one, do not think there are so many of this category as is generally imagined. Other causes operate to inhibit the majesty from participation in the corporate side of University life than merely those of indifference, indolence, or antipathy, and steps which are to be taken to ascertain these causes and if possible eliminate

them are being indicated in an article from the Chairman of the Reception Committee for which doubtless you will find room.

Turning now to the matter in hand, your first correspondent, if he has done nothing else to justify his existence as a 'Varsity student, has done so by his timely letter. Not that agreement is possible with all that he says, but he has given the initial "shove off" which will be felt by its actual results.

It is suspected that "Ex-member of an S.R.C." would be heartily in agreement with the "second object" of 'Dyer.' In this matter we are inclined not only to agree, but to suggest that that should be the primary object of a student's life. If it is not so, to quote the handbook "go away and take a correspondence course." Let no one whose horizon, by force of circumstances, is bounded by what one may call "an Industrially Made Future," remind us that after all is said and done a University course does not last for ever, and after that ceases one must begin the "fight for bread and butter." We also know this truth only too well; in fact it hangs like a pall over everything; but it is none the less believed that "the temper" of the weapon you forge in your University course does primarily depend on your taking full advantage of all that such a course has to offer. "AM," it should be remembered, includes the Academic, Social, and Athletic sides.

It is to urge students to make the strenuous, the enthusiastic, the keen demand from the University that it shall give us the fullest chance to take advantage of all that the life has to offer, that this letter is written.

The "Lectures" and "Time-Table" reforms, urged by correspondents are to be taken up by two Sub-Committees of the Union, of whose composition and function we shall hope to tell the Varsity through your columns, in an early issue.

As to the establishment of a second "student governing body"; i.e., an S.R.C., in addition to the present Union, I would ask all those interested to read carefully and thoughtfully an article contributed elsewhere to this issue on "The New Constitution." That is the outcome of the work of a special Sub-Committee of the Union which has put in many hours of labour in the endeavour to submit to the Union a scheme as perfect as they can devise.

Mr. Seymour-Jones will, no doubt, agree that some definite steps towards reducing the time spent in Union Committee Meetings have been taken by the setting up of additional Sub-Committees this session. Every endeavour that can be made with that end in view will be made next year. Cordial assent must be given to his opinion re the Staff representatives. "They in no way stifle free discussion," and they certainly are most welcome on the Committee. Any real work in the way of continuity must come to fruition through their efforts alone.

I hope the points raised by "X. and Y." will be borne in mind by those concerned, but have little hope that the seat at the bottom of the stairs will be permanently vacated in consequence. Have "X and Y." no red corpuscles in their veins? One cannot be young more than once, alas.

"Another Committee-man" will know by now that matters such as he refers to will be taken up by the Academic Sub-Committees of the Union, we feel sure, with good results. I am assured on

the highest authority that no Act of Parliament nor Royal Charter is needed to give our Union Committee the powers possessed by the Scottish S.R.C.'s, etc. The Committee can petition the Senate on any matter concerning the students. Diligent search into the constitution of our Union is now being made among the Records of the University by the kind offices of Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Bell, and into the early days of the Union itself, with the assistance of one of our real founders, Professor Smithells. A record of this work will be sent to the *Gryphon* in due course.

In conclusion, I would urge that the freest possible communication of matters needing adjustment, etc., should be made by every student to the members of the Union Committee, whose wish and function it is to be of every assistance in establishing the welfare of Leeds University.

Yours, etc.,
"UNION COMMITTEE MAN."

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Sir,

I should be very grateful if you could give me space in your columns to announce and explain the formation of a new Sub-Committee of the University Union Committee.

This, viz., the Reception Committee, was suggested at a meeting of the Union Committee, by Mr. H. L. Robinson, and now takes its place amongst the Subsidiary Committees of the Union.

Its objects are, in the first instance, two-fold, i.e.,

1. To produce the Student's Handbook, revised and made up-to-date and also to ensure its publication before the Registration day of next session.
2. To organise a system, whereby, with the aid of a suitable distribution of cards, it is possible for Captains of Athletic clubs and Secretaries of Social Functions to get into touch with students, especially Freshers, who wish to avail themselves of the facilities offered by these different bodies.

This system will take the form of a distribution of cards on the opening days of next session, and, if possible, a compilation of a University "Who's Who," from which book of reference any captain of a club or secretary of a society may be able to form an estimation of the numbers willing to take part in their particular venture.

I should like the co-operation of all the present students in this work, especially on the opening days of next session, and the work of my committee would be rendered extremely easy if everybody gave a hand, and a fully representative list of names were ready for the different sports clubs and social functions at the beginning of next session.

There will be members of the Reception Committee—wearing distinctive badges—present on the opening days of next session and any help will be welcomed by them.

Yours, etc., ROGER SAYCE,
Chairman, Reception Sub-Committee, L.U.U.C.

UNIVERSITY SPORT: A SUGGESTION.

Sir,

Enthusiasm in sport has never before reached such a height. Every Athletic Club is over-whelmed with recruits. Club officials have a hard and

busy time organising their teams. But what is the standard of these teams? It would appear from results that the standard is low; or alternatively that the standard of play in the other northern Universities is high. I am inclined to believe that the latter view is the correct one. But however high or low our own standard may be, it can always be raised, an obvious conclusion with regard to our standard summer game—cricket.

The Tennis Team have so far had a successful season. This can be attributed in the main to the proximity of the hard courts to the University, thus providing facilities for play at all hours of the day. I appreciate the fact that the majority of players "learned" their tennis before coming to the "Varsity, but even the best of players attain greater proficiency by constant practice.

The cricket team on the other hand, have so far had a doleful season. One win against Durham is the sum total of their successful efforts. Lack of practice would appear to be the cause of this. As in tennis, constant practice is necessary if a high standard is to be maintained. It must be admitted, that a player, taking his Exams, in June, cannot be expected to spend two or three afternoons per week at Larnwood. Yet if this high standard is to be maintained the players must have practice. To obviate this journey to Larnwood I would suggest that this scheme be given very serious consideration by the Athletics Finance Committee:—

That a concrete pitch be laid out on the spare ground behind the geography laboratory, the pitch to be covered with cocoanut matting and enclosed with netting. The actual cost would be low compared with its real value to "Varsity sport, whilst it would prove invaluable as a coaching ground for years to come.

I should like to hear other views on this subject.

Yours, etc., W.H.C.

DEPARTMENTAL AND HOSTEL

"CLIQUEISM."

To the Editor of the "*Gryphon*."

Sir,

If you will allow me to make a small incursion on your valuable space, I should like to take exception to a phrase in the otherwise splendid editorial of the last issue of the *Gryphon*. The phrase in question reads "... departmental and hostel cliqueism, a disintegrating force already too much in evidence."

I do not wish to advocate cliqueism, far from it, but I do suggest that very little in the way of cliqueism exists in our University, and must decidedly not enough to exert a disintegrating force of any moment. It seems to me that the *Gryphon* has been led astray and views departmental and hostel esprit-de-corps as cliqueism. Interest in department or hostel is certainly strong, and it is in this strength that the root of the matter is found.

When the individual student has advanced far enough from the "visiting member" stage to take an interest in his department, he (or she) has become a useful member of our body corporate. Since the department is an integral part of the University, the student who has a live interest in his department is inevitably and automatically drawn into the full weave of University affairs. If this were not so, we should find the peculiar

phenomenon of a Union Committee consisting of people divorced from department, because known to the University as a whole? No, Sir, the line of evolution is—"visiting member"—departmental member—University member. The first step is the great one; the second follows automatically.

Now let us turn to the question of "hostel cliques as a disintegrating force." Here had cliques could develop under any condition only, that is in the event of the rest of the University regarding the hostels as "outsiders" and the University journal fostering this attitude by ill-timed remarks on cliques. Otherwise it is impossible, for it is only under the communal collegiate life engendered by hostel conditions that the student develops to the full his sense of obligation to the body corporate and reaches his maximum utility value to the community. In a hostel, men of all departments meet; current affairs are always in the air and the student is forced by the atmosphere around him to become a decent member of his department (and hence of the University), through contact with members of other departments.

The great offender is the day member with one interest apart from work. He does not find all others interested in his particular branch (they have other interests), hence he shouts "cliques!" "disintegrating!" and imagines he renders a service to his University. Cliques may exist among certain folk with kindred natures, but such cliques will be of little account, and will cause little or no disintegration. If the members of a department or hostel possess *esprit-de-corps*, then that department or hostel will be a force in University life, serving the body corporate.

It is no vain boast that the general knowledge of University affairs is higher in a hostel than elsewhere; it is an inalienable result of the hostel (or collegiate) system, which I sincerely trust will spread in Leeds under the control and government of the University Union.

Yours, etc., W. H. SMYTH.

Gledhow Hall, Leeds.

[The part can never be greater than the whole; and we wished to utter a warning against the acceptance of the fallacy that it could be so, which is all too common. If we have been led astray, so then, have many other members of the University, including several members of the Union Committee. We know only too well from experience of hostels other than the one under tacit consideration, how easy it is for some students to have their interests narrowly centred in them to the exclusion of the rest of the University.—Editor].

"MODERN DRAMA IN EUROPE."

SIR,

I feel that I owe an apology to your (and our) paternal fowl for the aspersions I threw on her past in my former letter; she has certainly proved herself now more of a sucking dove than of a sphinx in her gentle dealings with a mortal, and even shows signs of remorse (so far as the passions can touch the breast of a fabulous monster) for her maltreatment of modern drama.

It was this only that I challenged in my letter—not the reviewing of the book (which, I confess, as she suspected, I have not read); and I rejoice that she has rehabilitated herself and her mortal clients for so much of posterity as will read the *Gryphon*.

Yours, etc., GEOFFREY WOODRIDGE.

THE UNIVERSITY IN JERUSALEM.

SIR,

As you are no doubt aware, steps are being taken to establish a University in Jerusalem in connection with the Jewish National Home in Palestine. The foundation stones of the University were laid on Mount Scopus (Mount of Olives) in July, 1918, in the presence of representatives of the British, French, and Allied Governments, and of the Jewish, Christian and Mohammedan communities of Jerusalem. Plans for a great University have been made by Professor Patrick Geddes, and with the help of men like Professors Einstein, Freud, Wasserman, Lord Rothschild, F.R.S., Sir Israel Gollancz, F.R.A., etc., it is hoped to obtain the necessary financial support for carrying out the project.

The Jewish students of this country feel that the greatest service they can render in furthering this scheme is to secure a supply of books for the University Library, for the libraries of the various departments of the University, as well as for the Schools all over Palestine, as there is a real book famine in Palestine owing to the ravages of the War. A committee has been formed at this University to deal with the matter, and as Chairman of this Committee, I wish to appeal to the students of the University of Leeds to help in any way they can.

Serious works are needed dealing with all branches of knowledge, standard literary works in all languages, and more especially books which will be of use to University students. Books on Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, the Biological and Medical Sciences, Engineering and Technology, Agriculture, Law, Economics, History and Philosophy are the most urgently called for.

Good text-books will be very useful.

If any student has any books to spare, such as text-books which he has done with, will be kindly forward them to me at the University? An artistically designed book plate will permanently record all gifts and the names of the donors.

Yours, etc., S. BROOKSBY.

[P.S.—Publications of only transitory interest, like magazines, etc., are not suited for this purpose.]

THE UNIVERSITIES OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

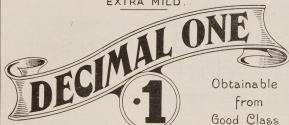
SIR,

I have received to-day a letter from the Secretary of the Universities' Library for Central Europe, asking me to place before students at this University the need in Central Europe for English text-books in medicine, engineering, agriculture and the classics of English Literature. They simply cannot be obtained through lack of means. A 5s. book in England will cost there anything up to 500 crowns, a prohibitive price. Students who have finished with certain text-books are in a position to render great service to the cause of learning and education by handing them over for the use of students in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Estonia, Finland, Rumania, etc.

A list of books of value will be published on the notice board, and I shall be pleased to receive and forward any books given. They may be handed to the Hall Porter or left at the *Gryphon* Office, New Union Rooms.

Yours, etc., G. M. MILLER, Hon. Sec.

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Annual Sports.

RESULTS.

100 Yards Flat—Heat winners—J. V. S. Milne (Dyeing and Leather), H. Kilburn (Textile), S. Best (Science), J. A. Hall (Science), W. Hardacre (Arts), G. Heseldine (Engineering), J. A. Burns (Arts), F. B. Holmes (Engineering). Final—1st, Milne; 2nd, Holmes; 3rd, Hall; Time, 11 1-5 seconds.

One Mile Flat—1st, G. M. Miller (Arts); 2nd, T. F. P. Llewellyn (Dyeing and Leather); 3rd, R. A. Mott (Engineering); Time, 4 minutes 27 seconds.

Putting the Weight—1st, F. L. Seymour-Jones (Dyeing and Leather); 2nd, C. E. Schnadhorst (Textile); 3, H. F. Crove (Dyeing and Leather); Distance, 27 feet.

100 Yards Hurdle Race—Heat winners—H. G. James (Science), A. F. Plummer (Dyeing and Leather), G. Heseldine (Engineering), and F. B. Holmes (Engineering). Final—1st, Holmes; 2nd, Plummer; 3rd, Heseldine; Time, 18 2-5 seconds.

Tag-of-War—Engineering Dept. beat Arts, and Agriculture beat Textile in the semi-finals. Final—Agriculture beat Engineering first two pulls.

High Jump—1st, A. F. Plummer (Dyeing and Leather); 2nd, H. G. James (Science); 3rd, E. D. Hollis (Dyeing and Leather); Height, 5 feet 1 1/2 inches.

Half-Mile Flat—Heat winners—W. H. Coates (Textile), G. Heseldine (Engineering), T. F. P. Llewellyn (Dyeing and Leather), G. B. Reid (Medical), C. Burton (Textile), S. Hare (Science), G. M. Miller (Arts), and J. Paskin (Arts). Final—1st, Miller; 2nd, Llewellyn; 3rd, Hare; Time, 2 minutes 1 2-5 seconds.

220 Yards Flat—Heat winners—W. Hardacre (Arts), F. B. Holmes (Engineering), J. A. Burns (Arts), G. M. D. Lobban (Medical), J. A. Hall (Science), and J. V. S. Milne (Dyeing and Leather). Final—1st, Milne; 2nd, Hall; 3rd, Holmes; Time, 26 1-5 seconds.

Long Jump—1st, M. H. Thirlway (Dyeing and Leather); 2nd, H. B. James (Science); 3rd, F. B. Holmes (Engineering); Distance, 19 feet.

440 Yards Flat—Heat winners—W. H. Coates (Textile), G. Heseldine (Engineering), J. A. Hall (Science), H. Kilburn (Textile), R. H. Dibb (Engineering), and J. V. S. Milne (Dyeing and Leather). Final—1st, Milne; 2nd, Hall; 3, Dibb; Time, 53 4-5 seconds.

Three Miles Flat—1st, R. A. Mott (Engineering); 2nd, A. Hemingway (Medical); 3rd, R. T. Martin (Engineering); Time, 15 minutes 30 seconds.

Throwing the Hammer—1st, F. L. Seymour-Jones (Dyeing and Leather); 2nd, E. Barker (Engineering); 3rd, H. Brinton (Textile); Distance, 53 feet 5 inches.

Staff Race (100 Yards Flat)—1st, H. W. Thompson; 2nd, Dr. McLeod; Time, 12 4-5 seconds.

Relay Race (Inter-Departmental)—1st, Arts and Commerce; 2nd, Textile; 3rd, Engineering.

Women's Athletic Sports.

The Annual Women's Athletic Sports were held on Saturday, May 7th. It was decided, as they were in the same week as the Men's Sports, that they should be held merely as a preliminary for the Women's Inter-Varsity Sports and not as a social function. In spite of the comparatively few entries the sports were quite successful, there being keen competition for the championship. The cup was awarded to Miss K. Senior-Smith and Miss H. Craven who both had eleven points. Miss Lee proposed a vote of thanks to Miss Robertson, who kindly distributed the prizes.

EVENTS.

100 Yards Flat—K. Senior-Smith; 13 2-5 seconds.

220 Yards Flat—H. Craven; 33 seconds.

440 Yards Flat—N. Barker; 69 seconds.

1 Mile Flat—M. Smithson; 3 minutes.

Hurdle—L. Potter; 19 2-5 seconds.

High Jump—L. Potter; 3 feet 9 inches.

Long Jump—F. Foster; 13 feet 2 inches.

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------|----|----|------------|
| 1. | Miss K. Senior-Smith | .. | .. | 11 points. |
| | Miss H. Craven | .. | .. | 11 points. |
| 2. | Miss L. Potter | .. | .. | 10 points. |
| 3. | Miss N. Barker | .. | .. | 9 points. |
| 4. | Miss M. Smithson | .. | .. | 8 points. |

Relay Shield .. College Road Hall.

The "Christie" Sports.

On Whit-Saturday, a motor char-a-banc left College Road for Manchester bearing the Christie Cups, team, and supporters. We had a good journey, meeting the Captain at Huddersfield, and arriving at Manchester in fine weather, all cheered out with maroon and white ribbons. In the Manchester Union Rooms old friends were encountered and an adjournment made to the "Fortuna" for lunch. By this time it was raining (Manchester again!) and we reached Fallowfield in the wet.

However, before two-thirty it was fine once more and there was a small attendance to see the opening of the proceedings. After a bad beginning, Leeds picked up in the later events, but the team was obviously not as fit as last year. Miller had the misfortune to fall 20 yards out in the half-mile, turning a complete somersault in the course, but despite his bruises, he continued and just lost a splendid race by a yard. It was a very fine effort. Miller also won the mile in convincing style, with

a 25 yards lead. The last event of the day—120 yards hurdles—was carried off by Leeds, Holmes and Plummer taking 1st and 2nd places respectively. In the three miles Mott ran a splendid race in spite of an injury, finishing in fine fashion with a 100 yards lead. During the day, six Christie records were brought down.

During the afternoon the Ardwick Industrial Band performed in squares, while tea was served by fascinating young ladies from the Varsity.

The return journey was accomplished without noteworthy incident and by the time we reached Leeds we had overcome our glumness on losing the Christie Cup! It was a good day.

RESULTS.

100 Yards—1st, J. W. Thwaite (Liverpool); 2nd, R. Gill (Liverpool); 3rd, F. S. Walker (Manchester); Time, 10 2.5 seconds.

High Jump—1st, L. Turton (Liverpool); 2nd, H. G. James (Leeds); 3rd, E. Kerr (Liverpool); Height, 5 feet 3 inches.

One Mile—1st, G. M. Miller (Leeds); 2nd, A. E. Perry (Manchester); 3rd, T. F. P. Llewellyn (Leeds); Time, 4 minutes 46 seconds.

Putting the Shot—1st, D. C. Hamilton (Liverpool); 2nd, R. Talbot (Manchester); 3rd, F. S. Walker (Manchester); Distance, 33 feet 10 inches.

440 Yards—1st, W. A. Blackhall (Liverpool); 2nd, C. W. Jackson (Manchester); 3rd, W. Dixon (Manchester); Time, 56 seconds.

Long Jump—1st, J. W. Thwaite (Liverpool); 2nd, A. A. Pondret (Manchester); 3rd, E. Kerr (Liverpool); Distance, 20 feet 10 inches.

Half-Mile—1st, W. Dixon (Manchester); 2nd, G. M. Miller (Leeds); 3rd, T. F. P. Llewellyn (Leeds); Time, 2 minutes 8 2.6 seconds.

220 Yards—1st, J. W. Thwaite (Liverpool); 2nd, R. Gill (Liverpool); 3rd, J. Wharton (Manchester); Time, 23 1.5 seconds.

Three Miles—1st, R. A. Mott (Leeds); 2nd, A. E. Perry (Manchester); 3rd, E. H. Ashburner (Liverpool); Time, 15 minutes 57 4.3 seconds.

120 Yards Hurdles—1st, E. B. Holmes (Leeds); 2nd, A. F. Plummer (Leeds); 3rd, L. Turton (Liverpool); Time, 18 2.5 seconds.

THE CHRISTIE CHAMPIONSHIP.

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|----|
| Winners | Liverpool | 40 |
| Runners-up | Leeds | 26 |
| Third | Manchester | 24 |

The prizes were distributed by Mrs. E. Moir.

W. H. SMITH.

In the Inter-Varsity Sports at Liverpool, on Saturday, May 25th, Leeds fielded a depleted team. Our only successes were both won by G. M. Miller, whose improvement on his last year's form has been almost phenomenal. After taking first place in the 1 mile, he ran a splendid race in the half-mile which he won in the excellent time of 2 minutes 3 seconds, despite the fact that a strong wind was blowing at the time. His form has been the subject of several laudatory comments in the press.

Golf Club.

To the casual observer it would appear that there could be no branch of sport which was not represented in the multiplicity of Clubs which already exist as part and parcel of the life of our University. Faithful followers of the "Royal and Ancient"

game have thought otherwise, however, and the term which is drawing to its close has seen the inauguration of yet another Club, to wit, the Leeds University Golf Club.

Arrangements have been made with the Leeds Golf Club whereby members of the University can, by joining the L.U.G.C., play on the course of the former Club at Cobble Hall. The subscription is 25s. per annum and play is restricted to Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The concession is a very valuable one in view of the usual Subscription at most Golf Clubs to-day, and the number of members joining under this scheme is limited—for the present at any rate—to thirty. Members of the University may, of course, become members of the L.U.G.C., and thus become entitled to play in Competitions, matches, etc., and then pay their own Green Fee at Cobble Hall each time they play.

There is abundant evidence that the University possesses many golfers who are no mean players, and it is to be hoped that they will give their own University Club the benefit of their experience and prowess. Matches are being arranged with other Universities and Clubs, and before this appears in print it is hoped that at least one Competition will have been held.

Will Members of the University who wish to have further particulars communicate with me?

F. T. QUICKFALL,
Hon. Sec.

Lawn Tennis Notes.

We have had a remarkably successful season so far and as all our University matches have been played we are in a position to compare ourselves with the other Universities.

The only match we have lost was against Durham at Durham by the closest of margins, 5 rubbers, 12 sets to 4 rubbers, 11 sets, and we avenged ourselves on our own ground by 3 to 1. Liverpool we have only played once (the match at Liverpool being scratched owing to rain), but we beat them decisively by 7 to 2. We defeated Sheffield on our own ground by 8-1, and on their ground were leading 3-0 when rain stopped play. Both matches against Manchester were won, 7-2 and 8-1.

W. H. Nankivell and G. L. Sharpe (the Captain and Secretary respectively) have made a very successful first pair. A. L. Taylor and R. N. P. Wilson, with F. Hoskoth and L. P. Ingram have usually completed the team. Both these pairs have been very consistent in their form and have contributed largely towards our successful season.

Other players who have appeared occasionally in the first team are Devanyagum, Tsai, Sayce and Hassan. The second team has played four matches and won them all. We have some very promising players who will be strong candidates for the first team next season.

On several occasions rain has prevented play being carried through to a conclusion, though the advantage has rested with our own team up to the interruption.

RESULTS.

On May 7th we played our first completed match, against Manchester University at Manchester. The courts were not in good condition, and in comparison, our own courts at Lawnswood are excellent. There were some very close games, but in the end we came out fairly easy winners. Nankivell and

Sharpe won all their three rubbers, the other two pairs, Taylor and Wilson, Hesketh and Ingram, taking two each.

Score : Rubbers, Leeds, 7. Manchester, 2.
Games, Leeds, 114. Manchester, 78.

On Friday, May 20th, we visited Durham University and had a very enjoyable match. Our usual second pair was unable to get off for this match, so Devanayagam and Teal came in from the second team. Nankivell and Sharpe won their three rubbers fairly easily, but neither of the other pairs were on their best form. Hesketh and Ingram, after losing the first two rubbers, managed to win the third. The other pair tried hard, but though they managed to win a set in two of the rubbers, that was all they could do, and the result of the match was—

Durham, 5 rubbers, 123 games.
Leeds, 4 rubbers, 113 games.

On Wednesday, May 25th, our visitors were Liverpool University, and after some very good games we defeated them by 7 rubbers to 2. We had our full team out on this occasion and had the best of the games all the way through. Nankivell and Sharpe won their three rubbers, the other pairs taking two each. The last rubber, in which Hesketh and Ingram faced the Liverpool second pair, was very keenly contested, but in the third set Liverpool managed to win 10-8.

Result : Leeds, 7 rubbers, 117 games.
Liverpool, 2 rubbers, 76 games.

On the same date our second team visited Pannal Ash College and defeated them rather easily. Our pairs in each case won all three rubbers and Devanayagam and Gupta particularly played well.

Result : Leeds University II., 9 rubbers, 111 games.
Pannal Ash College, 0 rubbers, 43 games.

On May 28th we had our return fixture with Sheffield at Lawnswood and again had an easy victory. One of our second pair was unfortunately taken ill just before the game but K. M. Hassan, who happened to be on the ground borrowed shoes and a racket and took his place. He and his partner, R. N. P. Wilson, played very well under the circumstances and won two out of their three rubbers. The other two pairs Nankivell and Sharpe and Hesketh and Ingram did not lose a rubber.

Result : Leeds University, 8 rubbers, 105 games.
Sheffield University, 1 rubber, 58 games.

On the same day we sent a rather weak second team to Sheffield, but they just managed to win. Devanayagam and Gupta winning three rubbers and Hutchinson and Wilkins two.

Result : Leeds Univ. II., 5 rubbers, 104 games.
Sheffield Univ. II., 4 rubbers, 100 games.

On June 4th we obtained revenge for our defeat at Durham. The game was played at Gledhow at the invitation of the students, for whose hospitality we are very grateful. Durham arrived one man short and Mr. Lawson, of the Staff, kindly filled the vacancy and certainly did not let them down. Owing to rain the match was not finished, but we managed to win 5 out of the 6 rubbers played. Mr. Lawson and his partner won Durham's only rubber. The other couples, Nankivell and Sharpe, and Hesketh and Ingram each won two rubbers.

Result : Leeds U., 5 rubbers, 11 sets, 63 games.
Durham U., 1 rubber, 2 sets, 70 games.

On the same date the second team easily defeated Leeds Training College at Lawnswood by 7 rubbers to 0.

Women's Tennis.

WE are pleased to report a very successful season up to the present, aided by favourable weather, except at Durham, where play was continued in spite of the rain, and at Manchester, where the match was necessarily stopped.

The interest of women students in the game has been very keen. Earnest competition for a place in the team has shown that this has not been merely superficial.

A great deal of hard work has been put into the practice, giving highly satisfactory results to all concerned. The result of the matches has shown our slight superiority over the other Universities with whom we have competed, but we have not yet reached the standard of experienced Club players.

LEEDS 'VARSITY'.

April 30th—Liverpool 'Varsity, played at Liverpool.

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Won | F. 3. |
| | 2 1 |

May 11th—Leeds Training College, played at College Road.

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Won | 9 0 |
|-------------|-----|

May 18th—Harrogate Club, played at Harrogate.

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Lost | 0 0 |
|--------------|-----|

May 21st—Salsgrave Club, played at Lawnswood.

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Lost | 0 9 |
|--------------|-----|

May 25th—Headingley Club, played at Headingley.

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Lost | 4 5 |
|--------------|-----|

May 26th—Cockheaton Club, played at College Road.

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Won | 7 2 |
|-------------|-----|

May 28th—

| | |
|---|-----|
| 1st Team—Manchester 'Varsity, match discontinued owing to rain. | |
| Leading | 2 1 |

2nd Team—Kirkstall Club, played at College Road.

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Won | 6 3 |
|-------------|-----|

June 1st—Leeds Training College, played at Springbank.

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Won | 6 3 |
|-------------|-----|

June 4th—Durham 'Varsity, played at Durham.

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Won | 5 4 |
|-------------|-----|

L. HARRISON,
Hon. Sec.

Cricket Club.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY V. DURHAM UNIVERSITY,
at LAWNSWOOD, JUNE 1st, 1921.

GIBSON won the toss and sent Lamb and Busfield in to bat. Hossack and Goudy were the bowlers. With the score at 6 Busfield was beaten by a good ball from Goudy which he played on to his foot and then on to his wicket. At 11 Cross-Smith, in attempting a late cut, had the misfortune of knocking a ball off with his bat. Midgley then joined Lamb, and these two added 54 for the 3rd wicket, when Midgley was caught after scoring a good 20. Foster and Lamb added 49 for the 4th wicket when Lamb after hitting a 6 was caught on the boundary in attempting to hit another. Lamb played a very sound game and his 65 included 3 sixes, 1 five, and 5 fours. After the tea

interval, Hiley and Coates raised the total from 113 to 160 when Hiley was caught by Reynolds off Hosack. Gundry then joined Coates who was playing a masterly innings and with the score at 193 for 8 wickets the innings was declared closed. Coates' share being 30. Reynolds and Foster opened the Durham innings and were opposed by Midgley and Crossley. With the score at 13, Foster was out caught by a fine catch in the slips by Midgley off Crossley. Yeoman then joined Reynolds and the score mounted to 42 when Yeoman was well bowled by Midgley. Gibson then relieved Crossley and wickets began to fall rapidly. Gibson bowled 30 balls, only 2 of which were scored off and obtained 5 wickets. Midgley's last 3 wickets only cost 7 runs. The final wicket fell with the score at 60, Leeds University thus winning by 133 runs.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| W. H. Lumb, c. Armstrong, b. Goundy | 65 |
| H. Busfield, b. Goundy | 1 |
| W. P. Coss-Smith, h.w., b. Hosack | 0 |
| F. W. Midgley, c. Davey, b. Rowlands | 20 |
| F. N. Foster, l.b.w., b. Goundy | 0 |
| W. H. Coates, not out | 39 |
| E. H. Gibson, b. Goundy | 0 |
| J. Hiley, c. Reynolds, b. Hosack | 22 |
| W. H. Allan, c. Davey, b. Hosack | 0 |
| W. R. Gundry, not out | 4 |
| J. V. Crossley, did not bat | .. |
| Extras | 45 |
| TOTAL | 193 |

DURHAM UNIVERSITY.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| E. R. B. Reynolds, c. and b. Gibson | 12 |
| A. D. Foster, c. Midgley, b. Crossley | 4 |
| T. R. Yeoman, b. Midgley | 15 |
| E. H. Hosack, b. Midgley | 0 |
| E. W. King, b. Gibson | 2 |
| G. Neatham, b. Gibson | 1 |
| H. B. Goundy, c. Busfield, b. Gibson | 1 |
| E. Roberts, b. Midgley | 4 |
| F. H. R. Davey, b. Gibson | 3 |
| S. Armstrong, not out | 1 |
| D. S. Rowlands, b. Midgley | 0 |
| Extras | 17 |
| TOTAL | 60 |

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King's College Review (London).

The Student (Edinburgh), two Numbers.

The Sphinx (Liverpool).

Clare Market Review (London School of Economics).

The Owl (Leeds Training College).

The Mermaid (Birmingham).

The Phoenix (Imperial Coll. Sci. and Tech.).

Also from the publishers, Messrs. G. Bell and Sons Ltd., a copy of *The Acquisitive Society*, by R. H. Tawney, the review of which is unavoidably left over until our next issue.

From the Chinese.

Out on the terrace
Shines the midnight moon,
Peering with its furtive eye
Through hanging colour clouds.
Bright her light as water,
In which I see
The dim reflected house.
Without, the bird of fortune
Trills its plaintive tune.
Afar I hear the rustle of bamboo
Stirring as a silken dress.

Here I lay, my room
So full of moon-made shadows,
When in the dusk
She came and stood o'er me.
Sorrowful and sleep-bound were her eyes.
Yet I read in them
Deep springs of love,
Cometh she near to me!
The brown dog barks,
I sigh and turn, demented by the night
So full of fleeting fancies.

When sleep her wings had spread
To the morning air,
I woke and found
That dreams had o'er me hung
Their sombre cloud.

Good had it been that we
Had passed unknown
So powdered I alone.
When, she, my love
Before me stood, and I to her
Expectant made my way.

* * *

Bitter coming first at night
Gives place to morning-sweet.

W. G. EYLES.

Song Book.

Much progress has been made in the compilation of this book, and it is hoped that copies may be on sale on Registration Day of the next session.

A feature of the book will be a number of Yorkshire Folk songs and original songs by past and present students.

Those who wish to make sure of having a copy and who will not be at the University next year, are asked to give their names and addresses to the Editor of the *Gryphon*, so that copies may be forwarded to them.

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