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Vol. 3, No. 3

Feb. 1922

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

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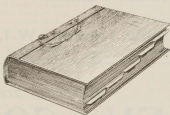


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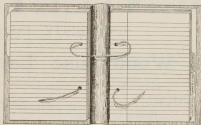
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## THE GRYPHON.

## THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

*"The Gryphon never spreadseth her wings in the room when she hath any dove 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 feared than to the preciseness which we ought to fear."—ALAN.*

## Editorial

**D**IED alive! Is it possible? Can it happen? Oh, it is time this nerve-racking rumour was traced to its source, and either established for true or else exploded, shattered, crushed out of existence. Our restless nights have been too many, and what agonies of doubt we have suffered since the fateful words were whispered from group to group! Why it might happen to any one of us! Englishmen and Scotsmen too might wake and find . . . . . Sleep, students of Leeds, rest quiet in your beds. No sooner had the cloud gathered over you than the *Gryphon*, true to the great traditions of the British Press, took steps to investigate with scientific accuracy this appalling report; and we are now in a position to sway you—not, we trust, unduly—back from trembling fear to the glories of radiant delight. Our own investigator hastened to the Entrance Hall without delay . . . . . died alive—the words floated to him through the din. He hurled himself through the maddened crowd, seized the speaker, and at the pistol's mouth forced a confession from his nerveless stammering lips . . . . *Colour Chemistry Department* . . . . . That was enough. Out and across the yard, he sped, thinking as he went "Where is Mr. Davis this term?"—But it is not for a detective to draw conclusions. He burst into the lab, and found it bustling with preparations for a visit from the City Council. They were to be entertained by an exhibition of the latest developments in the science of colours, pure and applied. Yes, Mr. Davis was not there, but the Secretary of the Union was, paying his weekly visit. "I understand," said he, on the humble request of our representative, "I understand that for the edification of the City Fathers a plant has been devised whereby white mice will be dyed alive."

\* \* \* \* \*

Sleep, students of Leeds. Rest quiet in your beds.

\* \* \* \* \*

Sleep, mice and men. For the benefit of the mice we are glad to print the following wire, just to hand from Prof. P . . . . . "Utterly deny assertions. No white mice dyed at any time in this Department. Scandalous suggestion."

Having disposed of this unsettling tale we propose in our next issue to deal as uncomprehensively with the many conflicting rumours of a May election.

## Notes and Comments on Union Affairs

**T**HERE is no doubt that the Annual General Meeting was a great success, and that the Union Committee have done good work. It is hardly to be expected that the Committee will be able at once to follow up all the lines of advance indicated by the resolutions passed. There will no doubt be a heritage of unaccomplished work to pass on to its successor. That is very natural. What we hope is that these tasks will be borne in mind when the Committee elections take place next term, and that a Committee will be appointed of people prepared to carry on further the work which the present Committee has brought so successfully to its present stage.

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A notable feature of the meeting was the high standard of articulation and coherence of the various speakers, so markedly in contrast as that was with the standard of thought and utterance shown at the Inter-Varsity Debate. The Debate was dull and the speaking bad. It was obvious that few people had taken the trouble to think about the subject before coming into the Hall, and that those who did speak were so little practised as to have practically no confidence in their powers.

The *Conversazione* has apparently been dropped for the year. It is a great pity. We are convinced that a great many members of the Union are sorry at the decision which has been made. It is perhaps not quite clear to all, however, that the main factor at work was the inability to secure any person who could or would give the time necessary to organise such a function. A similar reason has hindered the actual launching of an Old Students' Association. We would make two suggestions; that any students willing to give time to Union work should offer their services to the Secretary of the Union in writing now, and so relieve the Union Committee from a good deal of executive work; and secondly that when stewards are asked for to assist at University functions, others than the already overburdened thirty should have an opportunity to show their mettle.

Most members of the Union now in their third year will by this time have received letters from the Appointments Board asking for certain particulars. There is no doubt that correct returns of these forms will be of great value in the Boards' work of warning freshers off from overcrowded professions, and in keeping abreast of the opportunities and openings available for University men.

Heartiest congratulations to the Rugger Club and its captain, Roger Sayce, on the victory over Liverpool University, by which the Whitworth Shield is assured to Leeds, and may they keep their unbroken record of victory in Inter-Varsity Matches.

## Grand Guignol

THE action of the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, and the production of a further series of one act plays at the Little Theatre, have suggested the possibilities of drama of this kind with a little local interest thrown in. An entertainment on these lines would be greatly appreciated, and I place the following plots at the disposal of the Choral and Dramatic Society without fee or charge.

The first is a "straight" shocker. Its purpose is to thrill, to harrow, to make the blood run cold, without heating about the bush. No unexpected denouement here; from a ghastly start we go through to a still more ghastly finish. The scene is a room wherein an oral examination is being held. The Internal Examiner is seen sitting at a raised desk. He is an evil-looking, sallow man in black, with an expression of relentless cruelty in his eyes. He rings a bell and the wretched candidate is dragged in by two hall-porters of brutal appearance. At once the inquisition commences. Before the shivering youth can bring an answer to the first question to his lips, the next is rasped out. Question follows question. The cruel excitement in the examiner's face heightens as the torture proceeds, until finally the miserable victim grovels at his feet. Outside a shrill mocking laugh can be heard followed by the sound of stone on steel. It is the External Examiner making ready the plough. The man in black gives a signal and his two minions seize the youth, who, completely bereft of reason, screams and laughs wildly in his terror. He is hurled through the

window to the external examiner waiting below. As the curtain falls a fearful shriek comes from without. The candidate is being ploughed.

The tension is now relieved by a comedy of the true Grand Guignol type. The scene is indicated by the title "Under the Clock," and the characters are two ladies A and B and two men X and Y. X has an appointment with A, Y with B. The clock says quarter to two. X and B enter from different directions, and immediately engage in conversation on the right of the central pillar. Shortly after, A enters from the left and stands on the left of the pillar, where she is soon joined by Y. Each pair is unaware of the presence of the other. The curtain falls and rises again at once, discovering the characters in the same position as before, with the clock striking three. Again the curtain falls to indicate the passing of an hour, and there is still no change. The curtain drops momentarily. This time the out-going crowd and the clock show the time to be five. Simultaneously the four characters move to the front of the pillar. The two ladies, previously, fast friends, go off in different directions with their noses in the air, while a mystic sign meaning "Come and have one," passes between the men and they go off arm in arm.

Then comes the *pièce de résistance*. A devoted lecturer in Education pursues his lonely studies far into the night. He is feverishly engaged in making cardboard models of grotesque shapes. Outside a gale is raging. The darkness is time after time illuminated by flashes of stage lightning. Torrents of rain fall. The wind howls; windows bang and rattle, and the cold, bare Education building seems full of tormented spirits of blighted diplomas. The man shudders and pulls his gown tighter round him. Engrossed in his work he does not notice the entrance of two wild-eyed, sinister figures, drenched to the skin, who stealthily close and lock the door behind them. They are students of education, demented by hours of Method, Experimental Psychology and paste-board models. Each is armed with a can of petrol and a Medical Certificate of Health. A slight sound attracts the lecturer's attention and he looks round. His amazement at seeing the two dishevelled students quickly gives place to terror as he recognises the gleam of insanity in their eyes. "Ha! Ha!" they screech, "this is the Grand Climacteric!" Slowly they circle round him, and he, speechless and staring, awaits his unknown and terrifying fate. With a wild yell they seize him and in a moment he is securely trussed. Then the models, pictures, stacks of notes on teaching practice, cardboard suits of armour, charts, gramophones, all are thrown in a heap on the floor, and the bound figure is enthroned on all. The hurricane rages fiercer, glass falls and the very walls tremble. The maniacs drench the pile with petrol. A damp match splutters and goes out. Suddenly the prisoner recovers from the stupor of fear and, fixing one psychological eye on each of them, he says quite calmly, "This, gentlemen, quite clearly demonstrates the truth of Locke's dictum, that a syllogism founded on an undivided middle, which has a major third interval, is sure to end in anacoluthon." The lunatics shrink back, terrified by the incomprehensible. An instant of silence. Then a rending crash. The walls rock. The building falls on the helpless prisoner and the two terror-stricken idiots.

\* \* \* \* \*

All is peace.

From the ruins, the ghosts of blighted Diplomas flit away in search of a new tomb.  
E.J.S.



## Ground Ivy

The roads that Elfin workers build  
Lead straight to Fairyland,  
And Wee Folk show them, when they please,  
To those who understand,  
But if you climb the Rainbow Bridge,  
Or go the Milky Way,  
Then you must wait for starry nights,  
Or for an April day.

I've known a road to Fairyland  
Ever since I was two—  
But it's a secret, mind, between  
The fairies, me, and you—  
And if you tell a single soul,  
Who thinks the Folk are "rot,"  
Maybe you'll close the road to us  
Who know that they are not!

'Twas they who pointed out that track  
Dark green along the ground—  
I know it was—for at its end  
The Folk themselves I found!  
And ever since I've known the way;  
It creeps o'er hill and dale  
And arrow-straight for Fairyland—  
The green ground Ivy trail.

D.P.

## Unrest

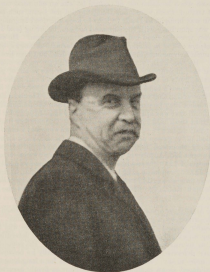
Have you heard the Pipes of Pan  
Faintly, sweetly call  
When from Evening's purple wings  
Soft the night-dews fall?  
Here no sky wind breaks the peace  
Of the dreaming pool,  
Dark it lies, and shadow-laced,  
Star-strewn, quiet, cool.

No'er a light-flung shadow stirs,  
No'er a sound is heard  
From the wakeful forest-folk,  
Or the drowsy bird;  
But across the shadowed pool,  
Ellin-sweet and clear  
Float the reedy, piping notes . . .  
Surely you can hear—

Hear the Pan-pipes shrilling out  
Their insistent call  
From the leafy stillness where  
Tangled shadows fall,  
With their sobbing gaiety  
And impassioned pain  
Drawing close our very souls  
To the Earth again—

To her bloodstained mysteries,  
And her quiet mirth,  
To her kindly cruelties,  
Death and Life and Birth—  
Song that quivers in the dusk  
With your throbbings rife,  
What is hidden in your depths?  
Is it Death—or Life?

D.P.



### Professor Connal

I HAVE no great zest for writing biography of current men, especially if they are friends. I believe I am Professor Connal's oldest friend here. I mention that not because I regard it as a guarantee of his importance or even of his respectability, but because it means that I know a good deal about him. On receiving the Commission to write this notice I asked him, of course, whether he would do the thing himself. In reply he used some Latin expression which I could not translate, but which I judged on other grounds to indicate an extreme form of repugnance. After an interval for cooling, I suggested that there might be some salient virtues which, though they had escaped my observation, ought to be brought to light in the *Gryphon*. He thought it was more important that some of his failings might be carefully left undescribed. Affecting not to have noticed these, I spent the next period in eager listening.

\* \* \* \* \*

Professor Connal came from New Zealand rowing bow-car on the top storey of a trirème. Why he came I don't know; I have not looked into that; but anyhow let us be glad he came. After a short sit on London Bridge he was educated at Oxford—at least when he came out of Oxford he was an educated man. Whatever he learned at Oxford, there were some things he did not learn, such as to call glass glah-nas. He was brought to Leeds to help to keep the dead languages from being buried. He was soon busy with the supposed corpses, believing (and I think he was right), that they were not dead but only needing more oxygen. He said *flat experimentum in corpore vili, et augebitur scientia*. He earned full marks, but rarely gave them. He taught in a manner that would make any dead language live or any buried one resurrect. He was weak on the *oratio obliqua*, stronger on the *suasiter in modo*, plu-perfect on the imperative. He warmed us all up like a bit of good sunshine. Within the strict limits of space prescribed for this notice I can make no attempt to enumerate Prof. Connal's talents and tastes. I mention merely that he was a good cricketer and it is certain that to the end he will play cricket. He had a slow ball which, if a mixed metaphor may be permitted, broke across from the nominative singular to the ablative plural and was apt to leave one's wicket like the singular of a defective noun—some front teeth missing. I believe Professor Connal likes music; certainly he is always ready to face it. I have never heard him sing and I hope I never shall. He never cycled, never gave a popular lecture, nor so far as I know an unpopular one. His knowledge of chemistry is slight, but he knows the formula of water and the price of sugar, and like Antiochus, picks up unconsidered trifles of carbon for his study. Whenever I have felt myself getting short of honesty, good sense, or the price of half-a-litre of sulphuric acid I have always gone to him, and never in vain. His favourite reading at one time was a serial classic, *semi dies festus Albi Indivictoria*. (Ally Sloper's Half Holiday). This is now extinct, and he reads the Calendar and the *Gryphon*.

When he arrived as a young man Professor Connal was supposed to have been very aptly described by a colleague as "cherubic" in appearance. But then he became Treasurer of the Union. It was soon reported that he was taking lessons in boxing from an ex-policeman. His aspect assumed a more determined character, and some of us increased our accident insurance policies. His command of modern language, never defective, advanced rapidly, and eventually he became—what he is. There is little more to say. But let all men know that for a long long time Professor Connal was adduced as an example of bachelorhood as firmly assured as anything human well could be.—But he was and is human, above all else, and you know the rest.

As to what Professor Connal has done for the Union and student life of the University, I cannot begin on it. What has he not done that a man could do?—what!—God bless my soul!!—and his. *Dizi!* 2

## Inter-Varsity Debate, Jan. 20th

DELEGATES from Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Aberystwyth, Sheffield, and Nottingham came to Leeds to join with us in discussing the motion, "That public opinion is unduly swayed by a partisan press." Some of the delegates had been unduly delayed by an impartial fog! The two from Aberystwyth arrived just in time to hear the result of the voting announced.



When the chairman (President of the Union) had welcomed the visitors, Mr. Mackie (Glasgow) proposed the motion. In keeping with the classic tradition of proposers, he regarded his thesis as obvious. The average man often confines himself to a single newspaper and spares himself but little time for its perusal. Usually the brief train or tram journeys to and from business are the only occasions when he takes trouble to acquaint himself with current events. So inadequate a palaeum does not conduce to the formation of a public opinion which can be trusted as the honest expression of carefully considered views. How much worse, then, when almost every newspaper serves the interests of some political party and overlays the record of facts with biased interpretations, even to the extent of distortion. If the average citizen would inform himself from *several* newspapers, each representing a different interest, the inevitable clash of interpretations would provoke a critical attitude and prevent thoughtless acceptance of every propounded view. It is well known that a single man owns a whole group of newspapers and dominates its policy. That this is allowed, reflects the stupidity of the people who allow themselves to be led by the clever and plausible presentations of the magnate journalistic mercenaries. Construction looms larger than fact, and the construction is perverse. What is required is a newspaper which would live on its own merits, by serving the people in the conscientious record of facts and in the wise impartiality of *suggested* constructions.

The seconder (Mr. Willis, Liverpool), by a brief survey of the history of the Press during the last fifty years, made a useful addition to his principal's argument. The period has witnessed a marked deterioration in the quality of our dailies and weeklies. The line of illustrious editors has gone. True, it was a partisan press, but *openly* partisan, not secretly controlled. Moreover, in those earlier days, public opinion was constituted by educated, thoughtful people; the democratic principle had not been realised as it has been since. The danger of party journalism, therefore, was not then so great. But now public opinion is formed by a population only partly educated; able, for the most part, to read, but not trained in powers of discrimination and deliberation, and therefore following unintelligently the paper it approves. In fostering false patriotism and engendering militarism the press has quite recently shown its baleful power. Mr. Willis, as becomes a student of law, pointed out the anomaly between the largeness of its power and the scantiness of its legal responsibility.

The opposition was led by Mr. Austin (Manchester). Admitting the existence of a partisan press, he urged that such a press is not, any more than the party system of politics, in itself an evil. Further, it is not entirely of so low a quality as had been alleged. The criticisms put forward were just, when applied to the "stunt" press—the "yellow" press, in American phrase—which vulgarises its news and represents party politics at its worst. But the ridicule with which this section is received, shows how small an influence it really exerts. The influence of the finer section, too, is exaggerated. The public is swayed indeed, but not unduly. Mr. Austin strongly and persistently protested against regarding public opinion as a light and unresisting thing, comparable with a weathercock swayed by every passing breeze. It is, on the contrary, a deep and potent force concerned with grave moral issues—the corporate common sense and conscience of the people. It is the strong appraiser, the ultimate court of appeal, when any problem is seriously raised. Far from being played on at will by the press, it is that to which the press must accommodate itself, and against which it dare not turn.

In the absence of the Sheffield delegate (Mr. Blundell, who arrived later), Mr. W. H. Smith (Leeds), at a few minutes' notice, seconded the opposition. The arguments for the proposition are self-refuting. They are based too much on the

"stunt" press, which carries partisanship to sheer absurdity. To extend the condemnation to all newspapers is unfair. And the proposition fully calumniate human nature.

The open debate which followed distributed its support very evenly, and to the end it could not be confidently predicted which side would triumph. Twelve persons voiced their views. Much was said about the commercialism of present-day newspapers, but, curiously enough, this was claimed by each side in confirmation of its view or in refutation of its opponents—itsself an interesting point relevant to the issue. The Editor of the *Gryphon* was bold enough to guarantee a concrete proof of the proposition by undertaking, through the pages of his magazine, to convert us to any view he pleased, provided that we bought the journal. Maybe if he tried, our irrationality would shew itself in an unexpected way.

The Debating Society Committee wonder why Leeds students were so hesitant to rise and speak. Some of the gaps between the speeches were long and awkward.

Mr. Mackie's final reply to objections to his motion was in a raucy vein. Granting several points urged by his opposers, he swiftly and humorously revealed their irrelevance to the main question. It was a clever stroke to connect the seconder of the opposition with the much-derided "yellow" press by remarking the colour of his cardigan. The conclusion was almost epigrammatic. "The average man sells his soul for a mass of propaganda."

The motion was carried by 72 votes to 61.

T.E.J.

## Sister Margaret

SHE was young, tall, dark; her skin a clear olive; her hair as black as a raven's wing; her cheeks were rosy, her lips were red, and her eyes were always shining. Yes, she was pretty, undoubtedly, only I used to wish that she would not smother herself in such a big, plain overall sort of affair, nor wear such an antiquated, stiff cap, nor screw her hair up like a scullery-maid. Dressed according to the latitude—permitted to a V.A.D. she would have looked sweet indeed.

Still, after all, what really mattered was neither the style of her uniform nor the style of her coiffure. The weary, cosmopolitan collection of shattered humanity in Saal 9 cared little about an aesthetic taste in dress. They only knew that Schwester Margaretha always treated them as patients rather than as prisoners—called them her "kinder" in fact—and that she was never too busy to give them a smile or a cheery word. Smiles are international. Her words were in German only, since she could speak no language but her mother tongue. Some people say that German is harsh. Most languages are, in the mouths of harsh people. But I never could wish for anything more musical than Margaretha's German. Margaretha's voice was clear and rich, a restful sort of voice. Whether serious or laughing its tones never grated on the ragged nerves of the ward. If you were taking life too seriously she thawed you with one of those sunny smiles of hers. If you were getting cross and pettish because of the weariness of the whole business, she would talk with a crooning, baby accent as she would have talked to tired children. And when you were too weak even to roll successfully out of bed she did her best to lift you on the stretcher herself.

But don't imagine that Margaretha was sentimentally indulgent with her charges. She generally cheered them up by teasing them out of the dumps or by assuming as a matter of course that they were getting better and scolding them for not making progress faster—just as a sensible nurse always should.

And then Magaretha sang. Probably there is a rule in British hospitals that a sister should not sing when on duty. I don't remember ever to have heard one, except quite "us officio." But it was just when Magaretha was on duty that she did sing, as for instance when taking temperatures in the morning. The orderly sometimes chimed in with a deep bass harmony. What they sang I can't exactly say. I remember picking out the words "Gloria, gloria! Victoria, victoria!" and I was given to understand that this was part of the chorus to "Deutschland über Alles." Be that as it may, it did not worry me in the slightest so long as Magaretha would go on singing. And in any case, with me there a prisoner and the army of the Fatherland half way to Paris why on earth shouldn't she sing it?

The progress of the army Magaretha watched with patriotic interest, and gleefully showed us by means of newspaper maps how soon the war would be over. We shook our heads but had to smile at her childish certainty of the results. You couldn't be cross with Magaretha after all. She simply smiled you down and made it impossible for you to stand on your dignity with her. Even when admonished impressively by the Oberarzt, although she would listen demurely to what he had to say, as soon as his back was turned she would pull a face and then proceed to carry on a much more interesting conversation with the young doctor who accompanied the great man round the wards. The responsibilities of her position seemed to weigh on her very lightly indeed, occasionally I think to the regret of one of the older doctors, a grandfatherly sort of man, who seemed to find her inclined to be a little frivolous. I am sure, however, that Magaretha was really as good as gold, and that her levity was due to a care-free spirit which found life, in spite of trifling drawbacks here and there, quite a good thing.

The young doctor whom we have mentioned was called Romanski. We saw a good deal of him in Saal 9 because after he had finished his work in the dressing-theatre next door he would pay an informal visit to us, ostensibly to see that we were all as happy as could be expected under the circumstances. But he never stayed very long if Schwester Magaretha was not there.

One day when Romanski paid a visit to the ward Magaretha proudly directed his attention to a bowl of spring flowers on the table. She was passionately fond of flowers and always tried to keep the ward supplied with them. She had a little collection of flowering plants by the window which she called her "blum-kinder," and woe to anyone who ill-treated them in any way. Romanski duly admired the latest addition as he was desired to do and then began to tease her about them. That afternoon Magaretha had the oversight of two other wards. When she left Saal 9 to give an eye to these Romanski seized his chance. He carried off the precious bowl and hid it. As soon as Magaretha came back she realised her loss and denounced Romanski as the culprit. She indulged in recriminations, she coaxed, and she pouted, but all to no avail and so she set off to look for the missing treasure herself. This time in her absence Romanski replaced the flowers carefully wrapped up in blue tissue-paper and then slipped out of the ward.

In due course Magaretha returned, rejoicing to find her beloved flowers restored, but indignant at the thought that anyone should have dared to treat them so cavalierly. Burning with a desire to pay Herr Romanski back in his own coin she looked round for some way of doing it. Romanski was gone, true; but in his hurried exit he had forgotten to resume his cap, which he had laid aside for greater ease. Magaretha pounced on it with an exultant cry, tried it on her own head, found it a worse fit even than her own stiff cap, and still animated by revenge threw it up onto the top of a high medicine cupboard.

Before long Romanski discovered that he was improperly dressed and it was now his turn to look round for what was lacking. There was really only one likely place. He was soon back in Saal 9, where he espied his cap—nay, such a creation is worthy the title hat, surely—reposing in a most undignified manner on the top of the aforesaid cupboard. It was just too high for him to reach. Margaretha looked on sweetly: revenge is sweet.

Now I should have thought that a man of Romanski's intelligence might have known that if one teases a girl like Margaretha one should expect to be teased back in return. The idea apparently hadn't entered his head. I suspect he was afraid of being caught incompletely attired by one of his superiors, and with the possibility of such a dreadful thing in view lost his good sense. Whatever the reason he lectured poor Margaretha severely for endangering his reputation by such a piece of tomfoolery. In fact he quite lost his temper and stormed at her. Margaretha winced. It was hard lines to be treated like that when one had meant nothing more than a joke. Was Romanski to have the right of teasing other people without their being able to retaliate? It was grossly unfair. But, anyway, the precious blue hat had to come down, that was clear; and what was equally clear was that Romanski was not going to get it down. Margaretha was not going to get it down either. Finally the difficulty was solved by the little Russian orderly climbing on to a chair and reaching it down for them. Romanski received it in silence, dusted it with his coat-sleeve, and left the ward with it set correctly on his head and as much dignity as he could muster. For the rest of the afternoon Margaretha's behaviour was quite unprecedented. She did not sing, she did not talk except in angry snaps, she scolded the little Russian for laziness and grinning, and she refused to smile on the ward. Her eyes were laughing no longer.

But such a state of things could not last, or Margaretha would not have been Margaretha. Next morning she was her old sunny self again, for after all "c'était son métier." And besides I have a notion that Romanski made amends.

A BYSTANDER NOT IN OCCUPATION.

## "Ring Out the Old, Ring in the New"

WE understand that during the War, students were permitted to take Military Science, etc., as aids to the career which they would afterwards be required to follow. The majority of our academic subjects being—to the student mind—quite useless, we do not see why an arrangement similar to that adhered to during the War, should not characterise peace conditions, and why something like the following should not make its appearance in June.

### HONOURS SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

#### EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

#### COLOURS MEN ONLY.

*Try and Answer at least two questions.*

*Section A to be attempted only by Candidates aiming at high honours.*

#### A.

- 1.—"No serving-man he," (Clark-Hall, 249).  
In view of the above, contrast briefly Beowulf and Tiddens.
- 2.—Can you support the theory that "The Wanderer" belongs to the West-Midland or North-West-Midland areas, and specifically to either Wolverhampton or Bolton?

3.—Is the modern Army diversion played under strictly "Ancient Riwe"?

4.—Describe the device known as "the wheel."

or

Write a short critique of "The Passing of Arthur."

B.

1.—Indicate briefly the position and work of Hooker.

2.—"Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel." HAMLET.

Who was the advocator of this tackle?

Discuss its merits and demerits.

3.—What do you know of the works of Ford?

4.—"But when I see how frail those creatures are," DE VERE.

What was the attitude of the seventeenth century towards the lady footballer?

Can you detect here anything which is modern?

5.—"What though the field be lost?" PARADISE LOST. Bk.I.

In view of the title of Milton's epic, adduce evidence to show that "the field" could not possibly have been LAUNCEWOOD.

6.—"On dreary Avon's shore they lie,

Smear'd with gore, and ghastly pale." THE BARD.

Describe briefly a Druid Cap-tie. Can you support the theory that Gray's sources were Shakesperian—

"All hell shall stir for this," HENRY V.

7.—"Thus Pegasus a nearer way to take,

May boldly deviate from the common track." POPE.

What other athletes have completed the ten miles in less than a quarter of an hour?

[For candidates who don't really know much literature—

Show that the chord of a circle is less than the corresponding arc,

or

Prove that two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.]

8.—"He, having made a PAUSE . . . ." WORDSWORTH.

Describe the events which led up to this situation. Did this result in "The Leech Gatherer" being "sent off"?

9.—"So twice five miles of fertile ground

With walls and towers were girdled round." KUBLA KHAN.

Enumerate carefully the applicants for this excellent Lacrosse enclosure.

Indicate briefly their sentiments when they discovered that it was all a dream.

10.—"We fall to rise."

Suggest the limitations of Browning's philosophy.

11.—From your knowledge of the cricket in "Pickwick Papers" discuss the theory that "If Dickens had gone to Oxford or Cambridge, he would have given everybody 'the blues'."

12.—Explain without reference to the context—

- (a) "Let us begin and carry up this corpse."
- (b) "And there are some whom a thirst,  
Ardent, unquenchable, fires."
- (c) "But things like that you know must be,  
After a famous victory."

13.—"He knows about it all, he knows, HE KNOWS."

How far has Omar Khayyam's confidence in referees been subsequently justified?

14.—Write short notes on any three of the following:—

Foul Play (Charles Reade); Looker-on (W. le Queux); What will he do with it? (Lord Lytton); Marooned (W. Clark Russell).

GLACKSO

## The Sphinx and the Gryphon

THE President of the Union has asked me to give an account of the causes which led to the Sphinx and the Gryphon becoming yoked to the University of Leeds. I believe the true history in outline is as follows.

The arms of the Yorkshire College originally included neither a sphinx nor a gryphon, but subsequent to the inclusion of the College in the "Victoria University," the arms were changed. The late Vice-Chancellor (Sir Nathan Bodington), then Principal of the Yorkshire College, had in his possession a small sphinx which he had brought back as a trophy from a visit to some excavation centre in Greece. He prized this sphinx greatly and it was at his instance that it was, quite properly as an emblem of learning, included in the arms. I have recollection of controversy on the subject. I feel no confidence that the arms were really approved by the College of Heralds, and it is possible that if the *persuivant-at-arms* or gold-flake in waiting had known of them the late Vice-Chancellor would have passed a vacation in the pillory. When the Yorkshire College became the independent University of Leeds in 1904, the arms were again revised, and after long consideration and some acute differences of opinion, the arms as they stand at present were granted by the state authority, viz., the College of Heralds. The sphinx is preserved in the arms and it has always served as the University crest. So much for the history of the sphinx at Leeds.

The gryphon was, I believe, led on the scene and backed into its shafts by Professor Grant. The question was what name should be given to the journal issued under the auspices of the newly re-constituted Union. The name "Sphinx" had already been appropriated for the corresponding Liverpool Journal, and Professor Grant who, as Editor, launched the *Gryphon* so successfully, suggested its title in conformity.\*

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I ought to say that there had been an earlier journal called "The Y.C." of which I know only one thing worth recording. When it was proposed to name the new journal after an extinct monster, Professor Cusack soothingly remarked "why then not call it the Y.C.?" He tells me now that no one saw the joke. That is certainly not true—I saw it myself, though I forget how long afterwards.

There has been an amusing confusion between the two mythical animals, and it is not long since the *Gryphon* appeared with the sphinx stamped on it as the appropriate symbol. There has never been an authentic design of the Leeds University Gryphon. That animal is of course the offspring of the lion and the eagle. Its legs and all from the shoulder to the head should be like the eagle and the rest of the body that of a lion, whilst the sphinx is half woman and half lion. The sphinx has had a hard time since it came into the service of the University, for not only has it been misnamed by the opprobrious name of gryphon, but is has been figured or blobbed on paper and other media (which, as chairman of the Refectory Committee I refrain from particularising) in forms and colours which one can hardly believe tolerable to any aesthetic school whatever.

With regard to the motto "*et augebitur scientia*" which has recently been the subject of correspondence in these columns, I cannot be sure whether it was proposed by Sir Nathan Bodington, or Professor Miall, but as it had been suggested by Evelyn in the 17th century for the Royal Society (which preferred *sullia in verba*), I think that Professor Miall was probably responsible. I remember that there was some hesitation about it on the ground that *Scientia* might be thought to mean only what we now understand by the word science, whereas I suppose it means all knowledge that may—rightly or wrongly—be deemed systematic, from philosophy upwards to chemistry.

A. SMITHILLS.

## Correspondence

### ET AUGEBITUR SCIENTIA.

THE UNIVERSITY,

LEEDS, January 19th, 1922.

SIR,

The Editor of the "*Gryphon*."

May I be permitted to add the following remarks to the discussion concerning the origin of the University motto.

The same idea, with slight variations in the form of expression, occurs in other passages where Bacon seems to quote this verse, and we have "*Plurimi (multi) pertransibunt et multiplex erit (augebitur) scientia*"—the words in brackets being, in places, used for those preceding them. These, it seems fair to deduce, cannot all be correct quotations from any definite writings, and this leads us to ask whether Bacon was in the habit of trusting, when quoting, to his marvellously retentive memory, and so was apt to quote the thought, but not the expression of it, correctly, or whether he had deliberately changed his Latin version from time to time in an attempt to translate more accurately the original Hebrew. (The frequency of quotations in Bacon's writings inclines us to believe that in general the former was the case. They are far too numerous and widespread for detailed verification). Perhaps some reader will inform us whether Bacon was conversant with Hebrew, and if so, which Latin words are the most correct translation. He may also have been influenced in his wording of the second half of "*Multi pertransibunt et augebitur scientia*," as the motto for the Title Page of the "*Instauratio Magna*," by its similarity to the Latin title "*De augmentis Scientiarum*" of his "*Advancement of Learning*."

Another point to be considered is the meaning of "*Scientia*." I infer from Mr. Hallett's letter that the motto was chosen by the scientific founders of the Yorkshire College. The word means "Knowledge" and is used of any side of learning or skill. In the "*Advancement of Learning*" Bacon includes without any distinction not only what are commonly termed the "*Sciences*," but also Languages, History, Music, Poetry, etc.—subjects commonly termed the "*Arts*." To him "*Science*" is a word which embraces all subjects of study, however different in nature they

may be. He defines words as being "vehicula scientiæ"—"the conveyors of knowledge"—which is in itself a sufficient proof of the wide ground covered by the term. In the left-hand corner of the Title Page above mentioned is the heading "Scientiæ," and under it appear "Historia, Memoria, Philosophia, Ratio, Imaginatio, Poesis," which latter simply means a "making"—anything, from a pair of shoes to the finest poetry.

If the scientific-founders chose our motto with an eye to its narrow application to their own branch of learning, they must be congratulated on having unconsciously adopted one most applicable to, and fitting for, the many-sided courses, interests, and extensions, of a modern University.

Yours faithfully, H. VICTOR LOSEBY.

## Union Topics

DEAR SIR,

*To the Editor of the "Gryphon."*

May I trespass on your valuable space in order to bring forward a point arising out of the discussion at the Annual General Meeting of the Union on January 17th last?

One speaker referred in scathing terms to the apathy of many students to the sports side of University life, and frequent reference has been made in the past to the "deplorable" lack of interest in University affairs as a whole exhibited by day-students, whom our society has seen fit to designate "visiting members." I admit that the present state of affairs is unsatisfactory, but I flatly disagree with those who accuse our large body of day-students *en-masse* of being unsportsmanlike, unsympathetic, and untouched by the spirit implied by "*Noblesse oblige*." Too little has been heard of the day-student's own views; indeed many of us are apt to forget that another side to the question does exist.

In view of the disabilities under which we, as a University, labour, we are justly proud of our growing corporate life, and spirit of fellowship. And the lack of support of which all organisers of our student movements unceasingly complain, is due in a large measure to insufficient residential accommodation within easy distance of the University. Whilst admitting that at the present time the financial position of the University does not warrant any extensive provision of halls of residence, we must recognise the fact that once this end is achieved, many of the difficulties and annoyances which now face the Union, will disappear within a very short period. Owing to the insufficiency of hostel accommodation, and the high charges and inconveniences of lodgings as a whole, numbers of our students are compelled to spend several hours travelling to and from the University every day, and their independent reading must be done after they reach home late in the evening. Moreover many of them are actively interested in highly commendable social movements at home, which encroach still more on their spare time which would quite conceivably be devoted to Union affairs under more favourable circumstances. How, then, can these students give much time to the manifold spheres of our student activities? Of necessity, they are in our world, but not of it.

Sport, apart from acting as an antidote to overwork, is extremely useful in helping to foster a spirit of co-operation, healthy rivalry, and happy enthusiasm amongst participants and spectators alike, and is worthy of a far greater measure of support; but until it is possible to introduce a regular, working system of Inter-Hostel Matches (or Inter-Faculty Matches amongst resident students) in place of the present unsatisfactory system of occasional Inter-Departmental games, there is little improvement to hope for in this direction.



Hostels, moreover, have already proved admirable training-grounds for the wider fields of the Alma Mater in developing latent debating, musical and histrionic talent, and the Union Committee and our many Societies have benefited accordingly. It is not too much to hope that hostels, conceived on the right lines would allow scope for practising the principles of self-government by students—an idea which is rightly receiving so much attention in our University at the present time.

The unprecedented success of the Annual General Meeting of the Union—due largely to the unstinted efforts of the President of the Union and a small band of willing helpers—shewed clearly that the average student is interested in Union affairs, and thus confounded the Anti-visiting-member fraternity; but the fact that *only half* the afternoon audience were able to be present at the evening session bore ample testimony to the urgent need of the provision of halls of residence. Thus, and only thus, shall we be able to achieve our high ideals and take our true place as a recognised force in social and intellectual progress.

January 27th, 1922.

Yours etc., D. WETSEY.

## The Engineers' Dance

*By our Special Commissioner.*

**D**ESPITE Professor Connal's scepticism all the manifold resources of the Engineering Department were brought into action for Friday, January 27th, to transform the Great Hall into a Palace of Delight. Tiny electric balls gleamed overhead amidst a profusion of maroon, white and green streamers. Lattice work of the Union colours adorned the walls and masked the bareness of the platform railing. All tickets had been taken up for some time before the dance, great keenness being manifested by our dancing population. Just a word to the unwise—decide quickly, act at once, then, if too late, be a sport about it—don't growl! remember the committee are busy and have no time to listen to the complaints of the "foolish virgins."

A new departure was the bringing over of Bartley's Band from York and the result was quite pleasing, though criticism was heard. The provision of crackers containing caps created an amusing diversion at supper (supplied by the Refectory), and is a measure to be recommended as preferable to streamers in the ball room.

To the non-technician, it was interesting to note how well the Engineering Laboratories adapted themselves to lounges and sapper rooms. The scheme of decoration here was similar to that employed in the Ballroom.

We congratulate the "works manager" (Mr. F. Blackburn) and the "foremen" (Messrs. Hague and Richardson) also the man behind the scenes (Mr. T. Acroyn), on the great success of the dance—a fitting reward for the energy and time which must have been expended on the preparations.

## Acknowledgments

The Editor acknowledges the receipt of the following:—

*The Student* (Edinburgh) 2 copies.  
*The Northerner* (Armstrong College).  
*The Dragon* (Aberystwyth).  
*Floramus* (Sheffield).  
*Cat-a-Mountain* (Harper Adams  
 Agricultural College).  
*Galmakra* (University of Queensland).

*The Serpent* (Manchester).  
*The Sphinx* (Liverpool).  
*The Newsweek* (Bristol).  
*The Owl* (Leeds Training Coll.).  
*University College Mag.* (U.C.,  
 London).



To sparkle in rhyme as Prof. Garstang  
Needs wit and a man who can parse; tang  
—led verses won't do it!  
He'll certainly rue it,  
Who perpetrates limricks on Garstang!

A challenge nobly accepted!

It has been suggested that Professors should provide cushions for their "Sanctum" seats. It is astonishing how hard their chairs become when used for "sitting out" at a dance.

*From the Examp. Papers.*

Is the turbine seasonable in months which have an R?

Do you associate the foundation of the Clothworkers' Company with Henry VIII., and why?

Even at this stage of the year, some "freshers" are woefully ignorant of places and personalities in the Varsity. Said Miss X, apropos the Leather Department, "So nice for the Staff to have their boots mended for nothing, isn't it?"

The spirit of independence is spreading apace. The H.P. refused point blank to carry a piano from Woodhouse Lane to the Refectory.

Sing a song of Perkin  
Who first prepared a dye,  
He baked a little aniline  
Etcetera in a pie,  
When the pie was opened  
Behold the colour's sheen,  
If I'd been he and he'd been me  
That never would have been.

Pip or Passes: The Xmas Professorial game has lately become a craze in the Staff Refectory. Like fives, it may be played in many different ways.

Prof. G—dm—n has invented a spinning arrangement on the "Put-and-Take" principle. The six faces are marked All Pip, Pass None, Pass One, No Pass, One Pass, Pip All. Even then we are given to understand that the device is so weighted as to minimise the possibility of numbers three or five coming up!

But the method employed by Miss G—nn—I

If it doesn't, my word, take the bun'll

At least take the biscuit

—If poss. never risk it—

It's a method that known as "The Funnel."

You start off with full marks and you lose as you go!

(Like the wide funnel top getting narrower you know).

When she's been on your track with blue pencil and black,  
Never seek what you've scored but just ask what you OWE!

"A little learning is a dangerous thing" as the lady said when she'd written home about Prof. Barr, B.A.

Not to mention the gentleman who takes a page of notes on Young's "NIGHT-HAWKS."

We all know that one's "education" is life-long; but to be informed that "you'll find all that I'm telling you in your Graves"!!—!

*Sports Echo*, 1951.

"Leeds United are fortunate indeed in drawing Aston Villa in the fourth round of the English Cup, the only fly in the ointment being the doubt as to whether Elland Road will hold one half of the spectators desirous of seeing the game. The management held last night an important meeting with the view of approaching the Leeds University Authorities for the loan of their capacious and well-equipped enclosure at Lawnswood. . . . Reserved seats half-a-guinea. . . ."

"The noticeable weakness in the pack has at last stirred the Varsity to the realization of their duty to their supporters, and with a view to remedying the deficiency they yesterday signed on A. Bumper of the Basham Club. The transfer fee is said to be a record."

#### NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS.

The H.P.—During 1921 my meek submissive nature, yoked to a mania for excessive politeness, has placed me continually at the mercy of overhearing personalities and particularly of rude strangers. Further, I have been dispossessed of one of my handiest weapons (No smoking allowed in the Hall) and feel the utmost necessity for the cultivation, during the next twelve months, of a more authoritative mien and less gentle exterior. I shall further enquire about the advisability of correspondence with one of the gentlemen who advertise "Blushing Cured."

#### THE GRYPHON COMMITTEE.

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MSS., drawings and photographs for the next issue of the *Gryphon* should reach the Editor not later than Saturday, February 25th.

MSS. should be written on one side of the paper only, with the approximate number of words stated at the close. Even if signed with a *nom-de-plume*, the writer's real name must accompany the MSS.

## Selections from a Students' Opera

(The numbers refer to tunes in Boosey's edition of the *Beggar's Opera*, 1920).

*The Dean of Women Students and Prof. Flickem deplore certain aspects of "Varsity Life."*

Air 8.—"Our Polly is a sad Slat." (Duet).

D.W.S.—Our Students are a sad lot! I know not what's the Matter!

FLICKEM.—They want each Afternoon for Play, each Night to sing and chatter!

D.W.S.—We give them Lectures, Books and Labs.; what needs a Scholar more!

FLICKEM.—Oh, Lounge-saloons, new Tennis Courts, each Room a Dancing Floor!

BOTH.—Yet with these rare Advantages to fit them for the Fray,

They'll every passing Bubble chase, and fling themselves away!

*Molly Merchan gets a whipping for a 3rd in Terminals, but keeps her end up.*

Air 14.—"Oh, Polly, you might have tog'd," &c. (Duet).

D.W.S.—Oh, Molly, the foolish Hours you've spent

Away from your Tasks have brought you low!

MOLLY.—Classes don't measure half that we treasure!

Hearts as well as Mind must grow!

D.W.S.—The Brain that's untemper'd fails when bent,

And Youth's supple Years will not re-flow!

MOLLY.—Classes don't measure, &c.

BOTH.—Classes don't measure, &c.

*The Rugby XV. is jubilant as might be expected.*

Air 19.—"Fill every Glass." (Solo, and Men's Chorus).

Kick off the Ball! for Rugger inspires us

And fires us

With Courage swift and keen.

(Chorus) Kick off the Ball, &c.

Thick in the Scrum of the Leeds Fifteen,

Mighty the Pack that baulks or tires us!

Kick off the Ball, &c.

(Chorus) Thick in the Scrum, &c., &c.

*Susie Socket scores a Point for Women's Hockey.*

Air 4.—"If any Wench Venus' Girdle wear."

Would any Wench to play Hockey aspire,

These few Remarks may direct her.

Tunic and Girdle of course she'll require,

And Pads on both Shins to protect her.

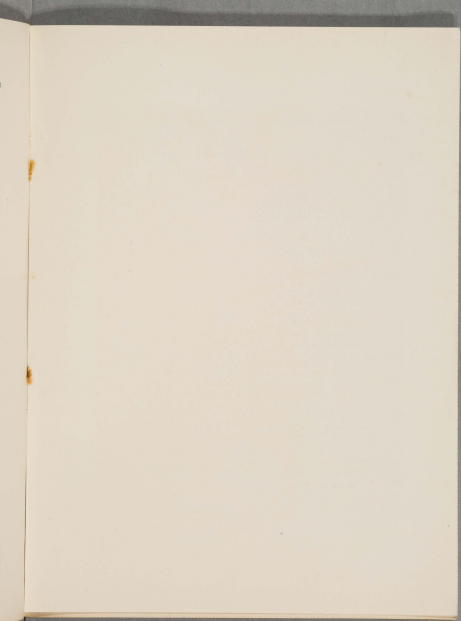
Lilies and Roses she'll probably lack;

Bruises and Mud will adorn her!

She'll bully and whack

Down the Field till a Smack

At a Ball from the Wing crowns a Corner!

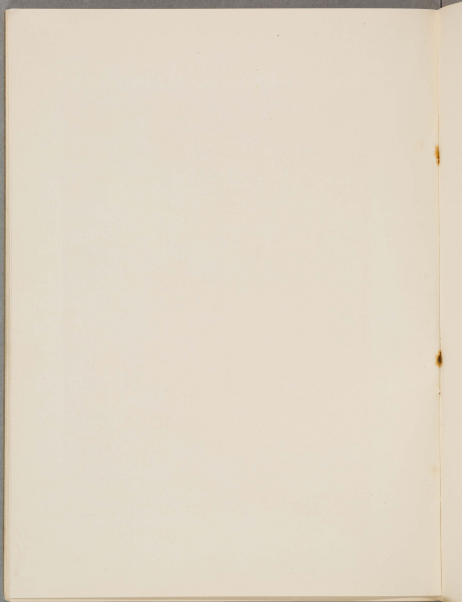




University of Leeds, Clothworkers' Court.



Church of the Resurrection, Leeds.





*Jim Heathcote is eloquent in Praise of Hops.*

Air 22.—"If the Heart of a Man," &c.

If the Heart of a Student's depress'd with Care,  
The Mist is dispel'd when a Dance appears:  
For the Notes of a Fiddle they sweetly, sweetly  
Lighten his Spirit and charm his Ears.  
Link'd with a Partner of graceful Pose,  
Threading the Maze as the Music flows,  
Twirl her  
And whirl her  
With Glidings  
And Slidings!—

The Dance pursues Pleasure on nimble Toes!

*Unfortunately Molly and Sasie fall out at one of them.*

Air 38.—"Why how now, Madam Flit." (Duet).

SUSIE.—Good Gracious! What's the Date?

Is this a World of Fancies?

Because you turn up late.

Must I give up my Dances?

What comes next?

MOLLY.—I do not speak to you!

Your Partner I'm addressing!

And bitterly I rue

The Thoughts I was confessing.

I'm perplexed!

*Jim is sent down, and the V.C. chuckles callously!*

Air 33.—"You'll think ere many Days," &c.

You'll think ere many Days ensue

This Sentence not severe,

I send this young Man down; 'tis true,

But with him send your Carve,

Twang, dang, dillo, dee,

Derry, derry, ido, ado, ido,

Derry, derry, ido, ado, dee!

*The President of the Union, however, intervenes and of course all ends merrily.*

Air 20.—"Let us take the Road." (General Chorus).

Let us take the Road!

Raise aloft a thousand Voices!

When a Varsity rejoices,

Be it done in proper Mode!

See the Torch (Squib, Bomb, &c.) I hok!

Let Chemists toil like Asses,

Our Fire their Fire surpasses,

And turns every Street to Gold!

Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

WALTER GARSTANG.

Prof. Garstang has finished his burlesque of the Beggar's Opera, and is thinking of publishing it. He has been kind enough to let us read his MS., and to be

frank, we hope that he will give us his parodies of the Opera songs for our Degree Day and rag singing and drown his plot in the uttermost depths of the sea. Had he been caricaturing a colony of devotees of the Heartsease Library we could have understood him; but he tells us he is caricaturing a modern university. We beg to differ. We had hoped for glittering ice, and he has given us slush.

But let us repeat, we like his songs.

## Choral and Dramatic Society

*"The Headmaster."*

THIS "domestic comedy" by Messrs Coleby and Knoblock, produced in 1913 at the London Playhouse with the title rôle in Mr. Cyril Maude's predestined hands, was "revived" by the Choral and Dramatic Society of the University on December 2nd and 3rd, 1921. Much effort was put into the production and the rather meagre support accorded by members of the University, at any rate on the first evening, must have been some discouragement to the performers, who, however, were rewarded on the second night by a somewhat larger gathering. Our impression is that the play was insufficiently advertised, as some of the staff were found, on enquiry afterwards, not to have known that members of the Society were producing anything on the dates in question and regretted their own absence very strongly.

Of the kind of art exemplified by *The Headmaster*—bodying forth as it does characters and a sphere of existence so completely unreal as to defy rational judgments—the present writer had better confess outright her difficulty in arriving at any criterion at all. One feels throughout the play that the authors' purpose was mainly to exploit to its fullest Mr. Maude's peculiar and (it must be added) highly sentimental charm; the preposterous pseudo-moral conflict by virtue of which a bishopric and a tartar-bride of middle age are pitted against the influence of a deceased wife's occasionally remembered photograph—well, it must have taken all that there is of Mr. Maude to carry it off in the first place, and it is hard to see how even he with all his art could have got any convincing illusion across the footlights. The playwrights' manipulation of such a theme betrays (as one would expect) not an ignorance probably, but a quite deliberate distortion, of the world they profess to portray. Their clergymen and schoolmasters, servants and boys, are all alike far removed from any recognisable English types, and exist only to further certain mechanical effects of humour, sentiment and, now and then, pathos—the last being in general excruciatingly mis-applied.

From this type of play one does not look for true wit or genuine conflict of character even in the sphere which comedy has made her own. Its value for the stage can lie only in swift turns of action, and conventionally humorous or sentimental interludes, following one another in brisk relief. Of these the players took, in nearly every case, full advantage. Mr. Pearson's arduous part (the Headmaster) was vigorously sustained, though one missed the changes of facial expression, pathetic or laughable, which were needed as well as liveliness of gesture to give the character all that was intended by its creators. Miss Wilby (Mrs. Grantley) supported him with humour and energy. With this performer on the stage there was not a dull moment. In dresses heroically appropriate she ably reproduced both in appearance

and gesture an ecclesiastical lady of the Proudie type, and made her effects amid frequent and well-deserved applause. Miss Normanton (Portia), perhaps too slight and girlish in style for the rather commanding young female who could so effectively riddle in public her elders' pretensions, and whose person delirious boys in the sanatorium were able to confuse with a maternal apparition, went through her dialogues both of love-making and of daughterly remonstrance with considerable charm. Of Mr. Dearth (Jack Strahan) we need only say he appeared fully worthy of his good fortune, and his acting had a certain ease and finish not too common among amateurs. The parts of Richards (Mr. Gunning), Antigone (Miss Gainford), the Dean (Mr. Crossley), and Palliser (Mr. Milne) were competently taken, particularly the last. Mr. Milne showed real humour in his representation of a case of filial suppression relieved partly by stupidity and partly by spite. His richly incongruous rear get-up, while waiting for a rehearsal of Dr. Sanctuary's pastoral play, was one of the hits of the evening. The two boys Stuart and Etheridge (Masters Hague and Pagan) acted with spirit and an appreciation of the palpable absurdity of their parts; and last but not least Munton, a 'character' part on familiar lines, was excellently performed by Mr. Meadows.

The company, though not altogether word-perfect, played well together, and the prompter—too often the most distinguished member of an amateur party—was seldom heard. For so long a play, the rehearsing and stage management must have been arduous work for students and their helpers, if any, among the staff, and the result reflects great credit upon the Society.

Is it permissible to hope that the Committee may next time give us some play which—if chosen still because slight in its emotional range and so not outside the compass of unprofessional actors—yet has in it something of a classic quality, the 'salt' of some relation to life and character as they actually are? G.

## Marriage

**SHIMMIN-BAMBURY.**—On December 20th, 1921, at Hkley, Arnold Nixon, youngest son of the Rev. F. N. and Mrs. Shimmin, of Southport, to Hilda Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman F. Bambury, of Bradford.

In connection with the above, a "Hullabaloo" was held by the Economics Department on Thursday, January 26th, in the Refectory. The proceedings took the form of an informal musical evening, instrumental and vocal items being rendered by various members of the company present. After refreshments had been served, the Chairman (Mr. W. H. Smith) rose to offer Mr. and Mrs. Shimmin the heartiest good wishes for a happy future in their new sphere of life. Miss Selare further voiced the sentiments of the gathering and handed Mrs. Shimmin a Wedgewood lustre bowl on behalf of the Economics Students of the University, remarking as she did so that perhaps Mrs. Shimmin was the better able to take care of it! Mr. Shimmin was greeted with the strains of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," when he rose to thank the department for the good wishes and presentation. He remarked on the good feeling between Staff and Students and appealed for further facilities for interchange of ideas, while he stressed the point that a University training meant more than a mere application to book lore and cited the athletic and social sides of a 'Varsity career as important. To be able to amuse oneself is a great achievement!

A little dancing brought a highly enjoyable evening to a successful close,

## LEEDS UNIVERSITY UNION

Annual General Meeting, January 17th, 1922

## Report of Proceedings

## CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

*Prof. Smithells* opened by saying that he had been asked to occupy his present position in order to emphasise the close connection which should and does exist between Staff and Students. On behalf of the Staff he assured them that the friendly feeling was reciprocated. It was a gracious thing to ask him to occupy the position of Chairman. But he was put there, like the Speaker of the House of Commons, to speak only under prevarication—and, tempting as the situation was, he would not make a speech. All the same he believed the work being done by the Union was vital if Leeds was ever to equal the older Universities. If the modern were to equal the old the needed thing was the development of life outside the classroom. With our present limitations, it was difficult to build up anything like Oxford and Cambridge. As he looked back he was amazed, nevertheless, at the progress that had been made. During the last two or three years there had been a great wave of activity. We owed a great deal to the Ex-Service Men. They had come and taken a great part in developing the social and other spheres of University life. His one fear was that these men, older and deeper in experience, might devise schemes beyond the capacity of the coming younger generation of students. But let that be as it might, their work would give an impulse which would last a very long time—and a salutary influence too.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*Prof. Connal* said the Report was pretty satisfactory. The income was something over £2,000. It was true that there were 1,800 Day Students, but they were not all here the period of time which necessitated Union Membership. He gave particulars of the amounts spent in various ways, mentioning that the balance remaining was only about £40. It behoved the Union Committee to walk warily. A little more expenditure would mean a deficit. It was no use trying to turn that Hall into a Palace of Delight. The Union Purse was not like the widow's cruse.

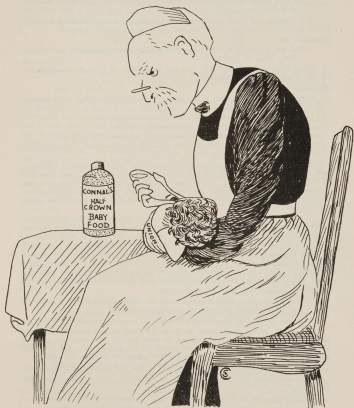
To-day he was saying his official farewell. It was thirty years since, at the suggestion of *Prof. Smithells*, the father of the Union, to whom we all owed a huge debt, he became Treasurer. Then there were only Cricket and Tennis Clubs with a voluntary subscription of half-a-crown! He had to thank many generations of students for the goodwill and confidence they had shown in him.

*Mr. Thompson* and *Miss Simpson* moved a hearty vote of thanks to *Prof. Connal* and of regret at his enforced retirement.

*Prof. Smithells* supporting, did not know that he was father of the Union—he had, however, been a nurse. We all knew what a good man *Prof. Connal* was, we all respected and appreciated him—and the hearty agreement of the Meeting when the motion was put showed this.

*Prof. Connal* replying, said he had not expected anything like this. He had always kept a tight hold of the purse strings—and such would be his epitaph.

*The Secretary's Report* for the Session 1920-21 was read and approved.



THE NURSE OF THE UNION.

*Resolution A2.*

"That the Editor of the *Gryphon* become on appointment, an *ex-officio* member of Union Committee."

*Mr. Soulsby* and *Miss Beaton* pointed out the advantages accruing to both Editor and Union—and the resolution was, on their proposition, adopted.

*Resolution A3.*

"That the Financial Scheme approved by the Union Committee on October 11th, 1921, be confirmed."

Little advocacy was required. On the proposition of *Miss Jarvis*, seconded by *Mr. Partridge*, it was approved.

*Resolution B2.*

"That it is in the interest of the Sports of the University that the following arrangements be made :—

- (1) Groundsman's residence to be on the grounds.
- (2) Special Pavilion to be erected for Women.
- (3) Press Reports to be obtained or supplied or both weekly.
- (4) Grounds to be enclosed, properly prepared and a charge made for admission.

*Mr. G. L. Sharpe* thought the four should stand or fall together. He was, however, confining himself to the first three. We had lost a good deal from not having someone on the spot, it had cost a considerable sum. The second was necessary, if for modesty alone. As regards the third, it would be an opening, a beginning to getting the newspapers interested in the University—no little boon. He proposed the resolution.

*Mr. J. S. Henthwaite* seconded, paying special attention to No. 4. Playing football at Lawnswood was sometimes like swimming in mud. The York Hockey Club, for example, refused to play on the ground. The reforms were essential. The man out for the game is not afraid of going where he has to pay.

*Mr. Soulsby* inquired where the money was to come from for this. *Mr. Sharpe* explained that the ground was looked after by the Union, but the property of the University. This was to be brought before the authorities as a necessary improvement, and it was hoped that it would become part of the scheme already on foot.

An Amendment was moved and seconded

"That a University Student with a paid-for Fixture Card should be allowed to enter without payment, on production of this."

This was accepted by *Mr. Sharpe*.

*Mr. G. M. Miller* moved that no charge be made for anyone. He felt very strongly that University sport should not, in these days of professionalism, become a money-making matter. Let sport be played for the game itself. Let it not be a means of financing the Union. Catering for spectators was not our concern.

*Miss L. Robson* seconded this, urging that it was bad to commercialise sports.

This amendment was for the omission of the words "and a charge made for admission."

*Mr. Garaide* desired to know if the charge was essential to the scheme.

*Mr. Swail* stated they had no desire to commercialise sport. That was an obnoxious suggestion. A charge was needed. All pay at Oxford and Cambridge save the blues. Was sport commercialised there?

*Mr. Burns* said we had to pay to see other clubs. Why not *vice-versa*?

*Mr. Parkin* doubted whether there would be many who would pay. Another remarked that a good deal was expected from the admission fee.

On a ballot being taken there were

For Amendment	..	..	284
Against	..	..	363

The Original Resolution was carried.

#### Resolution C1.

"That the University Council be urged to raise the general age of admission from sixteen to eighteen. Special circumstances only to warrant admission prior to that age."

*Mr. G. M. Miller* proposed this. We were trying to put our ideals into shape. He desired to put them before his ideals. He saw students going out from the University well equipped with knowledge ready and efficient to serve their generation and to earn their bread; with an attitude of mind and soul which would harmonise and sweeten life's incongruities. The student must come up ready for this, ready to find it. If they were older, with greater knowledge, much of the First Year work would be cut out. They would have more knowledge, a more independent mind, and would increase not merely in the size of the head, but in the size of the soul. A great feature of University life was the contact with mature and first-class minds. With the same final standard and higher entrance standard there would be more leisure for this side of University experience. Then there would be turned out creatures more like men and less like automata. And there must be the closest possible link and co-operation between the schools whence they come and the University.

On seconding, *Mr. B. C. Thompson* remarked that the proposed state had been recognised by the Fisher Act, which provided for Secondary Education up to 18. Lord Kelvin began his Freshership at 13. He would of course be a special circumstance. The resolution would make for closer contact within the University.

*Mr. H. L. Robinson* said that Dr. R. P. Scott in his work on the Educational System of this country had put the age of entry beyond that of 18. The University must give a lesson to the unmoving people at the top. He was glad to see such a goodly number present. The Union Meeting was going to be a big thing in the future.

*Mr. E. J. Soulsby* wondered whether the Schools would train the students up to 18.

*Mr. Coxson* asked if medical students could plead special circumstances. In replying *Mr. Robinson* preferred a doctor of 25 to one of 21.

The Resolution was carried.

#### Resolution C5.

"That the Council be urged to set up an Advisory Committee of Staff and Students before whom matters of academic and disciplinary interest can be brought. That the broad function of the Committee be that of reason."

*Mr. H. L. Robinson* proposing, said that he had been privileged to meet members of the Staff on different questions raised by various persons. He had found that many of the problems would never have arisen had we had some small committee to form the link between Staff and Students. It was difficult to produce detailed matter on the subject, but we had to look at the question in the light of the aims with which we had assembled. Only those who passed through the University

know what the University really meant. The social and athletic sides needed development and the Staff agreed that this was so. How could we adjust these matters? At present one had to get a resolution through the Union Committee and then send it to the Senate. This was a long and tedious process. Of the problems could be laid before say three members of the Staff and three or four Students, a Liaison Committee, much progress would be made. The Staff were waiting, we must aim for that unity which was necessary and vital.

*Miss Hellier* who seconded, said that before we could arrive at right decisions we must have two points of view before us—the Staff and the Students'. At the present time there was at the Medical School a problem which, on account of there being no Liaison Committee, could not be discussed, and must perforce be left. Time was too precious for us to waste it in running round to find the exact person to whom we should apply. If the resolution were adopted, this would automatically disappear. And after the Ex-Service Students had gone, this Committee would enable the younger race of students to meet people older in age, older in experience, and with more mature minds.

The Resolution was *carried*.

#### *Resolution B1.*

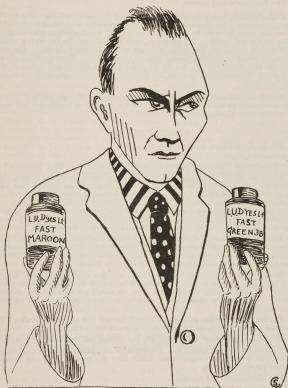
"That it is in the general interest of the University as well as in the interest of the sports that every afternoon may be made available for games subject to arrangement being made by the Athletics Committee with the Academic Staff and Clubs concerned."

*Mr. E. Sarge* proposed this resolution. He had no intention of devoting every afternoon in the week to sport. The wording was not perfect, but if the emphasis was put on "may" it would meet the case. We wanted greater recognition of sport in the University. It should play an important part in the student's life. All work and no play made Jack a dull boy. Day by day, as he walked about the University, he felt there were many dull boys here. There are many who would drop dead at the sight of a football or hockey stick. These were the people he wanted, in order to drill them into the idea that they didn't come here solely for work. They didn't come here solely to hear lectures and take the train home at 5 p.m. Some didn't know where the fields were—he had met one who didn't know what the Union was! For most clubs matches were played on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Yet Wednesday was not yet officially recognised, although we must not forget that Saturday was. And he would like to see healthy rivalry between Departments and with it a healthy Departmental patriotism. At present there were a few private fights—we wanted more. We couldn't get proper co-operation and rivalry without an official time devoted to sport. That would help to bind us together. The co-operation of the Staff was necessary. They would all like to see the Staff take a little more interest in the sports. We never saw them shouting on the touchline. But it was not only in the fields, but also in helping to fix a time for the Inter-Departmental matches that their aid was needed. Then they might be proud of their Department's successes. He earnestly hoped people would get on their hind legs and say what they thought.

In seconding, *Mr. G. H. Gardner* remarked that Wednesday and Saturday would not do for Department matches. On these days the best men were playing elsewhere. Besides, practice was necessary.

*Another* read a long speech. "We don't come here," he said, "to get a degree, but to take part in one or more of the sports clubs." Students should be on the fields, playing twice a week. For this there must either be no compulsory afternoon





"YOUR RUGGER JERSEYS WON'T RUN."

lectures or about fifty new fields would be required. As it was, many students didn't get a chance to play at all. He, therefore, supported the resolution and begged us to remember where Waterloo was won.

The Resolution was carried.

*Prof. Smithells* had very often been tempted to say something. He would no longer abstain. Mr. Sayce had much of his sympathy, more than he thought. But on one point he must be reproved. He himself was too old to play Rugger, Hockey or Cricket openly. Yet years ago, with Prof. Connal (to the sorrow of the latter) he had played the first game of tennis on the Refectory Courts! And was he now, to stand and watch youths playing their games. Never! What about bronchitis and rheumatism? No, in his spare time he played golf. And if Mr. Sayce came to Allwoodley, perhaps the younger man would not exult when the game was done.

*Mr. H. L. Robinson* announced that Prof. Jamieson, through physical injury, could not preside at the evening session. After a message of condolence had been sent to him, the Meeting adjourned for tea.

#### EVENING SESSION.

*Mr. H. L. Robinson* in the Chair.

##### *Proposition C4.*

"That Leeds University join the National Union of University Students."

*Mr. G. M. Miller* proposing, dealt with the formation of an International Union of Students, the first Congress in 1921 to which England was invited, how this showed the need for a British Union to link up with those of other lands. Moreover, Scandinavian Students were willing to do so—provided Britain did likewise. A crying need of the age was for better international understanding. The speaker referred his hearers to the detailed explanations of the scheme and its objects as printed in their programme, and in the November issue of the *Gryphon*.

*Miss Hirst* who seconded related how the matter was brought before the Union Committee last year. Mr. Robinson at the conference *re* the Inter-Varsity Association brought up many amendments which were accepted, and finally was largely instrumental in drawing up the constitution for the new Union.

In the name of economy, *Mr. Hesthwaite* said this was too expensive for us. If we had paid that sum last year there would have been no balance on the year's working. Twenty pounds would be too dear, we didn't get that amount of value from it. He moved an amendment "that Leeds enter provided the subscription is 3d. per head."

*Mr. Soalsby* said that perhaps we should not get £40 of material value. He wondered whether the international aspect was not worth the money.

*Mr. Sharpe* said that considering all, the motion was well worth supporting.

As an old opponent of the I.V.A. *Mr. Smith (W. H.)* held that 6d. as a capitation fee was too much. The organisation didn't need the money, it would provide material for extravagance.

The Amendment was seconded.

*Mr. Miller* said that the scheme would be wrecked if the sum paid were reduced to £20. They had to pay the upkeep of the office. They couldn't keep changing the Secretary and the man for a job like that was not to be got for a song. The

Secretary would have to know two foreign languages and be well educated. The Union would be governed by representatives from Union Committees.

*The Amendment was lost.*

*The Motion was carried.*

*Resolution A1.*

"That the report of the Sub-Committee on Electoral Reform be adopted and the Executive be empowered to draw up a scheme in detail thereon for the ensuing Election."

Mr. W. H. Smith who proposed the resolution most vehemently denied that the scheme was a stunt engineered by any committee to justify its existence. We were faced by the apathy of a considerable proportion of Students. In 1920 only 400 voted! It was manifest that the present scheme could not continue. It was proposed that Representative Councils be elected on a "class" basis, and from these the Union Committee was to be elected. General election would be better, but it was impracticable. Under the present scheme every section would be represented (*i.e.* the new scheme). The best men would get on without it being at other Department's expense. And the scheme entailed no financial expenditure.

Miss E. M. A. Corath seconding, reminded everyone that for years there had been demand for a reform. The women had had a confused committee meeting to discuss the question—and reform had spread and taken shape. How could you vote if you didn't know the candidates? Many schemes had been considered, and working on the "class" basis seemed best. A rough example of the working was given, with a hypothetical constituency, the Intermediate Arts Women. Under this scheme the Union Committee would only have to consider matters affecting the students as a whole. The scheme was not perfect, but it was as far as could be gone at the present time—and it would, at any rate, provide a satisfactory basis.

The Chairman read a letter from the *Chairman* of the *S.R.C.*, supporting this Resolution.

Mr. G. M. Miller foresaw difficulties in the working out of the scheme, especially as regarded control of finance. He favoured, instead of the M.R.C., an Athletic Union, which would disburse the sum voted it by the Union.

Mr. Smith considered this a matter of detail, though a big one. Funds would be allocated similar to the present fashion.

Mr. Soulsby regarded the passing of the motion as a Vote of Confidence in the Committee responsible.

*The Resolution was carried.*

*Resolution B3.*

"That the report of the Sub-Committee *re* Colours be adopted."

(*e.g.*, the basis Green—White—Maroon).

Mr. E. S. Thompson said that after many hours of searching and investigating they had finally reached a decision as to what the colours should be. They had worked out a basis on rational lines. Moreover, we could register a three colour combination at Stationers' Hall—and hard would be the fate of the imitator or copyist. He had consulted people who knew as regards the fastness of dyes—and the result gave them confidence.

Mr. Heuthwaite who seconded, said that the whole, material and dye, could be made in the University. The colours would look well on a blazer.

Mr. C. J. Whittle could not imagine a more unfortunate combination. He agreed that Mr. Thompson knew nothing about dyes and that the colours would suit Mr. Heuthwaite exceedingly well.

*Mr. Perkins* : "What about Gledhow this?"

Another remarked that we were not out for artistic effect.

*Mr. H. L. Robinson* felt that the Chairman's muzzie was very inconvenient. We must either continue the present unsatisfactory basis, or adopt a mascot one, as had been prepared by the Committee.

*Mr. Robinson* said the Senate were to be asked to make the colours decided upon the permanent ones for the Union.

*Mr. Thompson* said he hoped some men would get colours this year. Let them have the new, permanent thing.

A Player deprecated the inclusion of muzzos. He had had experience. *Mr. Heshbottle* reminded him that that would leave green and white, the colours of many clubs (including the Girls' High School).

The *Resolution* was carried.

#### *Resolution 52.*

"That the University Council be urged to unify the sectionalised appeal, to prepare a document giving particulars of affairs in 1921, to co-operate in an Appeal Week in March or April, 1922, and in consultation with the Union to decide upon the most urgent need and commence its alleviation at once."

The proposer, *Mr. H. L. Robinson*, said that the Appeal had not been pressed on account of the present trade conditions. The Appeal had been cut up into small sections, which, of course, split up our ground of appeal—and would not yield such advantageous results as a unified appeal. Other Universities had employed professional advertisers. We at Leeds could produce an appeal, a document which would give a result far bigger than theirs. We needed a "testament," and what was more, we could produce it. This year there would be no Convocation unless there was an Appeal Week. We had enough to do without arranging one, but if it was part of that week's effort we would do it.

*Miss Lee* seconded. She had spoken to a good many Students on the subject of the Appeal and found that very few knew anything much about it, almost to a man; they were ignorant of it. We had not the necessary co-operation between Students and Staff which was vital for this effort. Much had been done to press the Appeal, and £130,000 had been raised. But Liverpool had got £2,000,000 and Manchester £500,000. In these cases Students and Staff had worked hand in hand. If we had a "United Appeal Week" we should do this too.

The *Resolution* was carried.

#### *Resolution 47.*

"That Societies such as the Natural History Society, the Cavendish Society, the Literary and Historical Society, &c., be allowed to commence their fortnightly meetings at 3.30 p.m., thus freeing the evening. And that a Society to be called, or rather in the nature of a Philosophical and Political Society, be established, wherein co-ordination of the views and aspects of all the other Societies may be formulated and discussed."

*Mr. P. G. Phosow*, proposer, said that co-operation must not be merely an empty word, it must mean something. One got more good from a Society than from dull lectures. So why not have the Societies in the afternoon, saving time, and doing away with that cold waiting until 5 o'clock. As for the second part of the motion, the Debating Society was disqualified, one got a debate and not a discussion there. This new Society would get together people interested in discussion. He was one of them—the lone voice crying out in a lonely socialist wilderness in



PARKIN LOOKS DOWN ON THE GLEDHOW TIE.

protest. The term philosophical was used in a very broad sense. There would be many earnest supporters in this University—which answered those who said there was no room for a new Society of this type.

The seconder was *Mr. H. Barrucough*. Dealing at length with the question of how far the afternoon Societies were going to interfere with afternoon lectures, he said that ten Societies were affected and seven not. But adjustments could in most cases be made, as elaborate statistics demonstrated.

*Mr. Thompson* asserted that we had too many Societies and that the Debating Society would satisfy the requirements.

*Mr. Souleby* said the new Society was not needed.

An Amendment to delete the second sentence was proposed and seconded.

*Mr. Losby* supporting this, urged greater co-operation between the Societies.

*Mr. Smith* held that this Society would co-ordinate the existing ones. Politics were debarred by Statute—but this Society would give scope for discussion. At the present moment 130 people attended all Societies—the trouble was apathy once more, and not the existence of too many Societies. The afternoon meetings was a matter of principle, they were complementary to the studies—and moreover they would save much kicking of heels.

On a show of hands the amendment was carried, but to save a vote, an amendment proposed by *Mr. Wheeler* was accepted. This, while not setting up the society by resolution, did not debar any individuals from doing so if there was a demand for it.

#### Resolution C3.

"That the Leeds University Union protests against the Government's policy of economy in Education as it is "false economy" and can only have disastrous effects in the long run."

This was proposed by *Mr. H. V. Losby*. It was strange, he said, for such a resolution to have to be passed. He expected no opposition. It was only the people at the head of affairs who needed educating in the matter. The money taken off seemed a gain for a time, but it meant ruin and bitter loss at the end, when it was too late. People were calling out for education in these days—and then came this reverse. It would mean fewer Students, smaller Staff, crippled Universities. It was the duty of everyone to vote for the proposition.

*Miss Pickles* seconded.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

As time was short, there was little speechmaking.

#### Resolution C6.

"That the Council be urged to commence at once the establishment of more Hostels as being the most urgent need of the present time in the University."

Proposed by *Mr. D. Witsay*.

Seconded by *Mr. E. A. Mott*.

Carried.

#### Resolution D.

"That the Members of the Leeds University Union here express their conviction that the ideal University education must have as its basis the recognition of the spiritual nature of man; and urges the Union Committee to signify their acceptance of this resolution by facilitating consideration and discussion of spiritual things."

Proposed by *Mr. G. M. Miller*.

Seconded by *Mr. W. Ing*.

Mr. W. H. Smith moved that the resolution was *ultra vires*. This was seconded, but rejected by the Meeting.

The Resolution was carried.

Votes of Thanks were given to

Professor Smithells.

Dr. Brodetsky.

Mr. J. V. Crossley.

Mr. S. W. Gardner.

and the Meeting adjourned.

W.I.

## UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE



ON January 27th, the Lord Mayor of Leeds and the members of the City Council paid their first special visit to the University. They were received in the Great Hall by the Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, and after an official welcome by the former, listened to an address by the Vice-Chancellor on the University and its work. The guests then toured various departments of the University and inspected typical demonstrations and exhibitions.

The Pro-Chancellor, in welcoming the visitors on behalf of the staff and himself, appreciated the partnership of City Council in the University, and their generous support in the past, and above all in the present, when financial difficulties are great.

The Vice-Chancellor. This is an historic occasion. The Mayor and Council represent a great community, which we, though young in years, regard as an object to be served. All Yorkshire must be deeply grateful for what has been done for University by the county and the City of Leeds. No city ever regretted having a University. From the beginning of the University movement 800 years ago, city after city found that in welcoming learning it had not only enriched itself, but made itself illustrious throughout the world. What was true of Padua and of Pisa, and of many towns in the western world now, will be true of Leeds.

A University exists for four things. In the first place it provides the best teachers that its resources allow; its greatest force will always be the personality of its teachers. Secondly it throws open to the widest number of students, the

opportunity of making the most of themselves, and of entering the heritage of knowledge, loyalty and truth, and of extending the knowledge of truth. A third function of the University is to extend the frontiers of human knowledge. A body of teachers must also be a body of learners. Lastly the University provides for all a means of dutiful, industrious, public-spirited corporate life. Each learns from all, and throughout there reigns that balance of freedom and of authority which is necessary for what is best in human life.

We must not forget our debt to the past. Great men had visions of this University. We are all grateful and proud of the work of our forerunners, who have given without stint of their thought and experience.

Above all we are thankful that from the first, they invited to work in Leeds for Yorkshire, men who would inspire by their personality all their students. Look back on Prof. Miall, Prof. Procter and Sir Wm. Bragg and many others present to-day who have done great things for knowledge and humanity. We are thankful to you and to the great community you represent, for the means of doing this, and for your sympathy.

Then we must not forget what the University has done for Yorkshire—for all its industries and professions. We are glad that the medical and surgical traditions are now an integral part of the University.

We are all proud of the corporate life existing here, between old and young, and between students of different departments. One of our chief characteristics is friendliness.

In Leeds the University represents a modern institution, which is in touch with a great past. It reverences what is good in the past, in that it may help the future—it interprets the future by the past. All over the world the University movement is growing stronger, because new knowledge is affecting all sides of human life. The younger generation are to have opportunities of entering now to a wider life. There is a conviction that at the right time, all born in this land should be given the opportunity of studying under great personalities.

The greatest thing in the world is the power of disinterested and truthful character, which moves men to confidence and hope. The University seeks to strengthen and preserve character and power of will to think and work, together with an insight of the needs and problems to be solved, and an intellectual conscience responsive to duty.

*The Lord Mayor* said he was glad the University had always put up such substantial buildings. He knew something about building, and could appreciate the work in these. He had listened with great interest to Sir Michael's address. They were all grateful to him for his presence, and delighted to see such devotion and love of work. They thanked him with all their hearts for his kindness and thought.

## Appointments Board

A CIRCULAR letter from the Secretary of the Board should by this time be in the hands of all Final Year Students; who are asked to state what career they hope to follow when they leave the University.

An analysis of "intended careers" will be of great value to the Appointments Board in preparing information for outgoing students so that they may have every possible facility for knowing what opportunities of service are available. A statistical summary of the returns may be published in the *Gryphon*.





## Match Results

Results since the last issue of the *Gryphon*

### RUGBY—1st XI.

Dec. 7	..	Sheffield University	..	..	away	..	won	..	10-3
.. 10	..	Hull and E. Riding	..	..	away	..	drawn	..	6-6
.. 14	..	Headingley	..	..	away	..	lost	..	13-16
.. 17	..	Batley	..	..	home	..	won	..	16-0
Jan. 28	..	Hull and E. Riding	..	..	home	..	won	..	6-0
Feb. 1	..	Liverpool University	..	..	away	..	won	..	6-3
.. 4	..	Headingley	..	..	away	..	lost	..	0-3

### "A" XV.

Dec. 7	..	Sheffield University "A"	..	..	home	..	won	..	59-0
.. 10	..	Hull and E. Riding "A"	..	..	home	..	drawn	..	3-3
.. 17	..	Batley "A"	..	..	away	..	lost	..	3-0
Jan. 28	..	Leeds Training College	..	..	away	..	lost	..	8-11
Feb. 1	..	Broadford Technical College	..	..	away	..	won	..	18-3

### HOCKEY.—1st XI.

Dec. 10	..	Huddersfield	..	..	away	..	won	..	9-1
.. 17	..	Ripon	..	..	away	..	drawn	..	1-1
Feb. 1	..	Sheffield University	..	..	away	..	won	..	5-1

### 2nd XI.

Dec. 10	..	Huddersfield 2nd XI.	..	..	home	..	won	..	3-1
Feb. 1	..	York St. Peter's	..	..	away	..	lost	..	0-12

### LACROSSE.

Dec. 10	..	Headingley	..	..	home	..	lost	..	2-9
.. 17	..	Moorlands O. R.	..	..	away	..	won	..	4-4
Feb. 1	..	Manchester College of Technology	..	..	away	..	lost	..	2-20

### WOMEN'S HOCKEY CLUB.—1st XI.

Dec. 10	..	Manchester University	..	..	away	..	lost	..	2-3
Dec. 17	..	York and N. Riding	..	..	home	..	won	..	7-0
Feb. 1	..	Durham University	..	..	away	..	lost	..	0-7

### 2nd XI.

Dec. 10	..	Manchester University	..	..	home	..	lost	..	3-7
.. 17	..	Armsley	..	..	away	..	won	..	2-0

## Athletic Club

THE Leeds University Athletic Club's Junior Sports will take place at Launswood on Wednesday, March 15th. This is a new venture, designed to foster athletics and to give more scope to those who do not find places in any of the Varsity teams during the Easter Term. Men who were placed 1st or 2nd in their event at the last sports will be barred from competing in that event at this meeting. Those placed on March 15th will be able to put up club facings on their running togs. It is hoped that a large number of runners will train and turn out, and that some good performances will be seen.

The date fixed for the University Sports is May 3rd, for the Christie Sports, May 13th, and for the Inter-Varsity Sports, May 19th and 20th.

## Association Football Club

THE idea is everywhere that the Soccer Club is something in the nature of the Cinderella of our Sports organisations. Thrice has it been well defeated on the waterlogged area assigned to it at Lawnswood, and, to date, the only thing which it has won in a Christie Cup match, has been the toss and the option of playing with the tide. But this is not football, and the side at least has the comfort of knowing that under the better conditions which it gets away from home, it has more than held its own. Sheffield, the conquerors of Manchester and Liverpool were played to a standstill, and can hardly have decided yet how on earth they managed to win! Durham, a notoriously hard nut to crack at Heaton, obtained a three goals lead early in the game and paid the penalty for thinking that this was enough! Outside their Varsity Matches the team is undefeated.

The chief weakness lies in the forward line. Individual ability is not lacking, indeed in Milne, we have a match-winning opportunist equal to anything we have met during the season. But the combination necessary for consistent attack does not develop, and great strain is thrown week after week on the defence, whose principal failing is to capitulate in spasms. It is no use playing brilliantly for seven-eighths of a game and losing it during a week ten minutes. This happens too often, and Manchester, strongly as they played, should never have left Lawnswood with more than a draw. For the half-back line, our three or four supporters have nothing but admiration, and this is undoubtedly the strongest part of the team. Liverpool and Manchester have still to be met on their own "middlins," and we are not without hope of squashing the idea that the Rugger Club is all that counts at Leeds.

A.E.E. Hon. Sec.

## Leeds University v. Liverpool University

Played at Calderstone on 1st February, 1922.

SENIOR won the toss, and Liverpool kicked off from the pavilion end, and rushed the ball into our "25." Our forwards counter-rushed well and fast. This went on for some minutes during which Whitaker did some good saving, going down to the ball beautifully.

Liverpool were forced to touch down under our forwards' feet after a particularly good rush. They followed up the drop-out very strongly, and looked dangerous, but A. Mellor saved well and Pawson kicked a splendid length ball into touch.

From a scrum near their line, Mellor got the ball out on the blind side to his cousin who passed out for Rogers to score a good try near the corner. The kick was unsuccessful.

We pressed for the rest of the first half, but failed to score several times.

We started the second half very fast, and after a short period of pressure, Senior backing up well was sent over with a good pass from Foster for whom A. Mellor had made a useful opening. The kick again failed.

After this Liverpool bucked up enormously, and attacked fiercely and repeatedly. Eventually, a kick of ours missing the touch line badly, Francis gathered it at full speed, and burst right through our defence, a try being scored well out. This kick also missed.

Liverpool went on pressing after this to such purpose that one began to have doubts about the issue; but the deadly tackling of our entire XV. made all their bouts of excellent passing come to nothing. Eight minutes from the end, our forwards re-asserted themselves, and finished attacking strongly.

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