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March, 1923

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Contents

	PAGE
EDITORIAL—Barbarian Knights	149
Notes and Comments	151
Women's Affairs—Miss M. Scupham	153
University Intelligence—F. G. Thomas	154
Impressions of Rhodesia—D. Whitney, B.Com.	157
The Future of Nationality—R. H. Soltau, M.A.	170
Is there Room for Another One?—Sir W. Beveridge	175
Immortal Wrappings—J. R. Williams	162
Dear Rufus—"Fig."	160
Music—J. R. Williams	164
Music: Frederick Dawson—Sir M. E. Sadler	163
Drama—G. Wolsedge	168
Poetic Drama—J. W. Tibble	169
Art: Reubens, Rembrandt, Poussin—F. G. Thomas	176
Poetry:—	
Northern Spring—W. R. Childe	166
Dawn Song—S. Matthewsman	166
The Denial—Margaret I. Baumann	166
Love—F. Birchall	167
Explanation—Hilda Brevierley	167
La Cathédrale—W. R. Childe	167
The Hawthorn—E. W. Rhodes	167
The New Constitution—P. P. Murphy	173
Review: "Marens Aurelius" (by Douglas Boyle)	174
Correspondence	178
University Societies	183
Athletic Notes—G. H. Gardner	187
National Union of Students	After Contents
Illustrations:—	
1. "Toddy Tail"—A. G. Outhbert Smith	191
2. Modern Art—F. W. Le Fèvre	192
3. The Overcoat Seller	161
Union Committee Proceedings	193, 194

The next, and last issue this Session, will be out on May 24th.

Last date for Copy, May 9th.

The National Union of Students

TOURS ABROAD FOR STUDENTS.

EASTER.

Two ten days' tours have been arranged. (1) Belgian Tour, starts on March 29th, conducted by an Officer of the Belgian Students' Union. Total cost, including passport, £9. (2) France.—Six days will be spent in Paris and the neighbourhood, e.g. Versailles, Fontainebleau, St. Germain, etc. Cost about £9. The tour starts on the 5th of April.

SUMMER VACATION.

Besides the usual general tours, there will be arranged a series of educational tours for members of particular faculties, e.g. :—

- Chemical Tour in Germany and Czechoslovakia.
- Electro-hydraulic tour in Switzerland.
- Engineering tour in Germany.
- Medical tour to hospitals on the Continent.
- Mining tour to Northern Spain.
- Agricultural tour to Denmark.

SUMMER SCHOOLS AND VACATION COURSES.

The Second Vienna International Summer School will be held from the 11th to the 28th of September. The Lectures will be as follows :—Section I., Economics and Politics, Section II., Art and Philosophy, Section III., Law and History, Section IV., Languages (German lectures and conversation). The composition fee for the full course will be £3 3s. Board and lodging will be provided at about 19/- per week. Enquiries should be addressed to :—Dr. Georg Tugendhat, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London, W.C.2.

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER CAMP.

The Confederation International des Etudiants have decided to organise a camp in Belgium, between Zeebrugge and the Dutch Frontier, during the summer. The suggestion came from the English delegates to the C. I. E. Council Meeting at the Hague (Holland) in January last. The cost will be about £6 for the three weeks ending July to mid-August.

STUDENT EXCHANGES.

English students are reminded that a good way of combining foreign travel, economy, and the promotion of international friendship is to exchange visits with a foreign student. This arrangement enables the student to live for a month or so as a guest in a home abroad, gaining a much better idea of the national and social habits of another country than can be obtained merely by touring round. In return, a foreign student spends a similar time in the English student's home.

Offers of such exchanges are from time to time received from abroad, and they could be arranged if desired with students of most countries. In particular, Hungary is ready to receive any number of English Student visitors, at any time from Easter onward, on condition of return invitations being provided for Hungarian Students, and help with the fares from the Dutch-German frontier to England.

For further information write to the Secretary, National Union of Students, University Union, Malet Street, London, W.C. 1.

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THE JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

"The Gryphon never spreads her wings in the snow when she hath any sick feathers; yet have we continued to present our exercises before your judgements when we knew them full well of weak matter; yielding ourselves to the curstest which we have ever faired than to the preciseness which we ought to have."—LILLY.

Editorial

BARBARIAN KNIGHTS OR THE ETHICS OF SNOWBALLING.

THE snowstorm which brightened the aspect of Leeds in February has raised an old problem under a new guise. We have had occasion before to discuss the difference between legitimate ragging and purposeless destruction. We have also referred more than once to the herd instinct which so easily robs intelligent people of moral independence. The incidents arising out of a fall of snow offer a good illustration of the principle which should govern students even in their temporary lapses into insanity. Everybody goes mad at sometime or other. Madness is natural, but abnormal. A well ordered community permits nature to assert itself, but sees to it that released energies are not directed by an irrational purpose. This is the whole meaning of such games as football. The community allows the madness of youth to express itself in a combat which, in itself, as the philosopher says, is irrational, but which, by the imposition of certain rules, becomes socially useful because it teaches the need for co-operation.

There are many able thinkers of to-day who have reluctantly come to the conclusion that our civilization is on the decline, and that we are sinking rapidly into barbarism. We do not agree with this opinion. On the contrary, we believe that the turmoil of to-day in Europe is not a death agony, but the birth-throes of a new era. No doubt the French Revolution appeared to be the end of all things to some of its contemporaries whose faith was weak. But we may apply Wordsworth's vision of that event to our own time and say that it is good to be alive, while to be young is very heaven. Ireland is a good illustration of our ideas. To the outsider the spectacle is one of social collapse following upon the removal of the superior force which alone made for cohesion. To the true seer it is the reincarnation of the national soul. The so-called disorder is not a sign of disruption, but an evidence of vitality. A dying nation does not fight about the principles by which it desires to live. We believe that a similar interpretation of the chaos in Europe generally holds good. This view of events comes more easily to the eyes of youth than to the eyes of those who can look back on more peaceful days. We have been impelled to state our faith so openly, though not, we maintain, irrelevantly, because of a chance conversation overheard on a Tram Car, between a Professor whose nobility of mind and character impresses itself on every student in the University, and a fellow passenger who was despairing of Europe. The Professor made a remark which shocked us. He said, quite sincerely, that he was coming to feel that to-day it was better to be old than young. He meant that the future was so black that he pitied the young men and women of to-day. This statement from such a man was very illuminating. It showed that the best minds of our time are not merely appalled at the problems before them, but that they are even losing faith in the resilience of civilization and the moral strength of the younger generation to emerge triumphantly through the unprecedented strain on society.

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When men of balanced judgment can come to express such views, it should not cause surprise that many people have come to look upon the young folk as sadly deteriorated specimens of manhood. When people are predisposed to certain opinions they easily find evidence to support them. Some impatient youths will say that it does not matter what the old folks think. But in this they are wrong. We need the goodwill of our elders. If they lose faith in us, we shall lose faith in ourselves. In times like these it is faith alone that keeps us alive. We cannot afford to decline any moral support from whatever quarter it may come. Above all we cannot, we must not throw chivalry to the winds. The Germans used a phrase during the Great War which epitomised the false philosophy against which we have still to struggle. "Krieg ist Krieg" they said, and they proceeded to disregard all the rules of civilised warfare. They relapsed into barbarism. Christianity has had a long struggle with barbarism. The mediaeval idea of chivalry was the first fruit of victory. It limited private warfare to certain well-defined enterprises. The knight challenged and fought his peers. The barbarians massacred the helpless. Since the rise of the nations, we have been gradually building up a code of warfare which in the end would have reduced the danger of war to a minimum. Civilization is of slow growth and it may easily suffer a setback in one generation greater than it has advanced in a century. A slackening of the moral code (using the word *moral* in its widest sense) may go on quietly and imperceptibly for years till some sudden strain comes and makes people aware of the social weakness. No one knows when exactly the mediaeval conceptions of Honour and Chivalry began to decay. But it is clear that we have lost them now. The modern man has not the faintest idea of what an Oath used to mean. We have travelled a long way since the time when a man who made a vow would die rather than break it, and it is hardly reasonable to expect a return to that high standard in the near future. But we can at least hold firmly to what remains of chivalry.

We still have some respect for women, for age, for lawful authority, and for the ordinary decencies of life. But we may quite easily lose these honourable sentiments unless we act up to them continually; and for the reasons already given we must give heed to the complaints of those who charge us with dishonourable and unsportsmanlike conduct. These complaints have come, not from irascible old fogeys, but from our best friends, men who have the habit of accurate observation and unbiassed judgment, men who, we are bound to admit, have not forgotten their own youth. They are seriously concerned at the display of unintelligent hooliganism which broke out when the fall of snow gave an opportunity for a little healthy amusement. There is no objection at all to the students having a snow fight. It is a well established fact of nature that students, like dogs, love to revel in the snow. But students have no right whatever to interfere with harmless citizens pursuing their lawful avocations. It is a badly trained dog that dashes furiously after every passing vehicle. How infinitely more stupid of students in sheltered positions to pour volleys of snowballs at every moving object within range! Nothing was sacred. Man, woman, child, professor, student, postman, dustman, motorist, dog, stray cat, all were pelted without mercy. What lack of discrimination! No sense, no order, no respect for person, age, nor even physical disability. Dozens of windows were broken, some quite deliberately. Street lamps were shattered. Private houses were bombarded. Windows were broken in a room where a lady was ill in bed. For sheer idiocy the worst was perhaps the dropping of masses of snow down chimneys and the consequent smothering of members of the staff in soot and steam.

These things could not have happened if the students had been in the habit of using their heads for thinking instead of for ornament. The sense of chivalry

would have asserted itself and the rules of the game would have been observed. As it was, we witnessed a lapse into barbarism. Krieg ist Krieg. It is probably true that most of the students played the game. But we all share the responsibility for those who did not. The destructive tendency must be broken before it becomes a tradition. This sort of thing should not occur again.

At the request of many students we desire to express an apology to the Vice-Chancellor and Staff for what occurred.

Notes and Comments

UNION AFFAIRS.

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Monday, the 23rd of April. As this is a very important meeting to all students every effort should be made to attend. The new constitution of the Union has now had a session's trial, and the Union Committee are anxious to hear what opinions have been formed. Resolutions for the agenda may be submitted by any member, but not later than the 19th of April. It is for the General Meeting to lay down principles which the Union Committee of next session must carry out. The Editor, in this issue, gives his personal criticism on one or two points. Mr. Hardwick, in a letter, raises another point of great importance. There are doubtless many other criticisms coming forward, so the meeting should prove distinctly lively. Members should look through the Minutes of the Union Committee which have been published periodically in the *Gryphon*, in order to see whether there is any matter they would like to have discussed.

There is a tendency observable in members of the Staff to assume that the Union Committee should do the police work of the University. In our opinion, the constant requests for the Committee to take disciplinary action are based upon a misunderstanding of the function of the Union. The work of the Union Committee is done quietly, and few students come into direct contact with it, and therefore the average student knows very little of the valuable and unremitting labours of some of his representatives in the common interest. On the other hand, disciplinary action immediately brings the students into contact with the Union under the most adverse conditions. The psychological effect of repressive measures taken by the Committee is far greater than that of its constructive activities, and a relatively small amount of restrictive effort would quickly nullify the good which is done less conspicuously.

Even Sir William Beveridge seems to misunderstand the aim of student organisations. We agree with Sir Michael Sadler that a University is a Gild, as he told the public at the "Open Day," but we would like to know if this means what Sir William Beveridge thinks it means. Are students members of the Gild? Or are they merely "Consumers of lectures"? Sir William seems to confuse Gild Socialism with Syndicalism. The advocates of the former claim that consumers *should* have a say in the organisation of production, yet Sir William claims that "Gild Socialism is essential in the government of Universities," but rejects consumers' part control. This is pure Syndicalism. In our opinion the position of students in the Gild called a University should be a compromise between that of journeyman and apprentice. No sane student claims to usurp the function of master-craftsman. This disposes of Sir William's chimera of an Educational Armageddon.

NATIONALISM.

In this issue Mr. Soltau continues the discussion started by Miss Heslop. He makes very concrete suggestions which should provoke thought among all those students who are taking an intelligent interest in the present world problems. The

sooner we clear our ideas about the great modern heresy of absolute sovereignty the sooner will there be peace. We are asking Mr. C. B. Fawcett to deal in the next issue with another aspect of Internationalism, that of the conflict between industrialism and agriculture.

RHODESIA.

Rhodesia is proving an attraction to many of our graduates. Mr. G. M. Miller, who was Editor of the *Gryphon* last year, went there in January. Mr. D. Whitney, whose article we publish in this issue, went last September, and is teaching at the Boys' High School, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. When at Leeds he took an active part in the social and athletic life, and was a member of the Union Committee, Sub-Editor of the *Gryphon*, and Secretary of the Harriers' Club. His genial presence is much missed.

CRITICS.

We have heard, in a roundabout way, that we did not deal quite fairly with Professor Cohen's letter in the last issue on the Art of Jacob Kramer. It is thought that too much space was given to the refutation of the points in his short letter. We do not agree. Professor Cohen criticised two distinct things, to wit, the drawings by Mr. Kramer, and the policy of the *Gryphon*. In his present letter, he refers to the two "anonymous" correspondents. Now both replies were signed, at least they had the initials of the Editor, and the Advisory Editor. Mr. W. R. Childie replied to the abstract argument, and the Editor gave a personal explanation on a matter about which most people seem to be afraid to express themselves. We can assure our readers that it is not a pleasant task to reply calmly and dispassionately to an offensive criticism. We had to print the statement that the *Gryphon* was a "rather dull" paper, but we are not at liberty to publish the many complimentary things that have been said by persons well able to judge. The following note we may perhaps be pardoned for publishing, since it has appeared in a weekly journal with a circulation of 100,000 among civil servants. It appeared on February 3rd, in *The Post* and was written by the Editor, Mr. Geo. Middleton, M.P.

"We have been fortunate to see two recent issues of the *Gryphon*, It is a lively and forthright sort of journal, and is exceedingly well edited."

Another criticism which has some justification comes from two Chinese students, who point out that the use of such phrases as "Chink" and "Yellow Peril" are likely to be misunderstood as they are, or were, used with scornful intent. We know of course, that such was not the intention of the writer of the article in which the words appeared, and have explained the matter to the satisfaction of the Chinese students. English humour is hard enough for near neighbours to understand, and it is not surprising that our Chinese friends failed to see that the joke was against the Englishman. In fact the whole article was a clever parody of a very common type of writing. We hope it will be a warning that this is the sort of thing we do not want in a University Magazine.

By the way, how many saw the point of the last line of "Notes and Comments" in the January *Gryphon*? It referred to Spring poets. We have been specially requested to explain it!

Acknowledgments

The Northerner (Armstrong College, Feb.).
Vincula (University of London, Feb. 14th
 and 28th).
The Chinese Student (Feb.).
The National Union News (Feb.).
The Mermaid (No. 4).

The Dragon (Aberystwith, Feb.).
The Phoenix (Imp. Coll. of Science, Jan.).
The Student (Edinburgh, Feb. 7th & Mar. 1st).
The Serpent (Manchester, Feb.).
The Sphinx (Liverpool, Mar.).

Obituary

GLADYS DICKENSON.—Died on the 7th of January at her home, 7, St. Ann's Avenue, Burley Hill, Leeds. Student in the Honours English School, 1918.

Women's Affairs

BY THE WOMAN EDITOR.

THE Women's Annual Sports should be more successful than they have been for some years. "Training" has been sadly hindered by climatic conditions but before and since the snowfall, large numbers of "Hostelites" have trotted spiritedly round Woodhouse Moor at 7.30 each morning. It is even rumoured that some enthusiasts have given up smoking, "the force of nature could no farther go." It is to be hoped that the efforts of the committee to arouse a keener interest and more general participation in these Sports will have met with success.

We compare very badly with the men in this particular sphere of activity and one blushes at the recollection of our score in the Inter-Varsity Women's Sports. Our sports are at present much below the standard of our teams but with the exceptional opportunity of "trying our hands" which the new arrangement gives us we should be able to considerably raise the standard this year.

Surely we shall not again suffer the ignominy of a return from the Inter-Varsity Sports with one solitary point to our credit.

We greet the possible advent of a distinctive sports costume with approbation. Our University and our teams merit a greater distinction than the ubiquitous navy blue tunic and the Union will surely not have the heart to disapprove of a green tunic, white blouse and maroon girdle. We hear that Sheffield has on order dove grey gaberdine tunics with orange silk velvet yokes. They obviously intend to out-Herod Herod—but we can guarantee that ours will stand the strain of the hockey season more creditably.

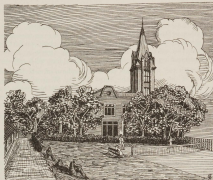
The recommendation that the Union should be asked to sanction this change in costume was passed at a "general" meeting of University women which consisted of perhaps a third of our numbers. At the same meeting the question of Union Membership cards was mentioned. In view of the forthcoming General Meeting of the Union women are reminded that they should have in their possession those significant bits of pasteboard, signed with the Union Secretary's name, without which they can neither vote at Union elections nor attend general meetings. Anyone who has not yet found or obtained one is urged to apply to her constituency secretary without delay.

There is a very general feeling among women dancers against the incursion of hordes of "outsiders" who spoil the distinctive character of our dances and with their partners—or worse still—their parties seem almost to outnumber Varsity members. A dance is a social function and a University function. Were it not so one might equally well take a partner to the Majestic. Women like to feel that there is a friendly atmosphere around them—they like to know other women in the room and for this reason the "minor" dances have been lately much patronised and enjoyed. University dances are primarily for University students and one feels that when (as the case of the Engineers' dance), there is great competition for tickets, students should have a first chance.

We cannot help feeling that were it not for the presence of numbers of people who have no connection with the Varsity and no respect for it there would be no need for trivial restrictions. The restrictions of breeding and good sense would be sufficient. Though members should in no way be debarred from inviting friends and fiancés to the dances they should not be encouraged to obtain tickets for any Tom, Dick or Harry who wants a good dance "on the cheap."

M. SCUPHAM.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE



THE attempt of the Choral and Dramatic Society to produce the "End of the World" was pretty nearly successful. We were not among the spectators, but from the various criticisms that we have heard of this production and others which this society has staged during this session we could not help feeling that something is wrong somewhere. The attendance is generally meagre, and though this does not help an actor, it does not excuse the fact that

the parts are not mastered. In fact, it is not common courtesy to ask anybody to pay anything to come and see a shoddy performance, in which the actors do not even know their parts and have had insufficient rehearsals!

We would strongly suggest that the dramatic part of the society should follow their "better half" and aim at giving one good production each session, so that this may become one of the annual events in the University life. Now, we understand, that the dramatic section is thinking about producing the Four P.P.'s, or the Knights of the Burning Postle. Each of these is extremely difficult to do successfully, and if they produced one well, it would be much better than giving us "The Headmaster," "The Title," "The Shadow of the Glen," and "The End of the World," hurriedly produced and with the actors crouching round the prompter's wing. We suggest also that the society broaden its ranks, at present it is far too much of a "Limited Company."

However, we do not wish this to be taken for a merely hostile criticism. We believe the society is on the right lines in the type of play chosen this term, and we only hope that next year's committee might benefit by the experience of those who have probably given of their best this year.

* * * * *

The lectures arranged by the Vice-Chancellor are reviewed elsewhere, but we should like to mention the series of lectures given by the Bishop of Ripon on "Christianity as the fulfillment of the religious ideal." At the time of writing, only two of these have been given. The Bishop is firmly facing the fundamental elements of religion from the view point of modern psychology and philosophy. His manner is pleasing, his delivery is clear and concise and throughout there is a subtle sense of humour which at times bubbles over into almost pure farce. The audience contains a number of clergy, but we were amazed at the number of professors at these

lectures—and only one of these was arts. Even a well known gentleman on the staff of the Engineering Department was there—perhaps after all it was not by chance that he was given a biblical surname.

* * * * *

The three important days of this term were undoubtedly February 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, when the University was thrown open to visitors. We have very vivid impressions of the various departments. We did not know that the physics department could become so interesting. In one dark room, we vaguely remember a dark haired gentleman demonstrating something 'about violet rays; another, on a table, explained that the apparatus which looked something like a small cinema was to demonstrate among other things, how guns were located during the war; another transmitted sound waves in various ways, while his neighbours made flames dance and sing.

The Engineering Department was no less interesting, with its 100 ton testing machine, and the rather beautiful water bubble. Our impressions of the rest of this Department are quite in the modern futurist style of painting, consisting of grey iron work with water and a few patches of human beings scattered at intervals.

Not the least curious thing in the Education Department was the gentleman in his gown and ermine hood. We were asked several times if he was the new professor of Education, but on denying this and giving his real name, we were immediately asked if he was any relation to George Bernard—but the Editor says that we must not mention names.

Most of the apparatus of the Experimental Psychology Department was on exhibition in charge of students who were kept busily employed by the numerous visitors who had, what we have not, sufficient confidence in their own intelligence to have it tested. This department also had its dark room in which was a very complicated machine in charge of Dr. Wynn Jones, who tested your emotions after firing a toy pistol unexpectedly, or doing the "plate glass trick." We must congratulate Dr. Wynn Jones on his wonderful tact with which he dealt with his "subjects." When anyone nearly shattered the apparatus by being too emotional, they were informed that intellect often went with emotion. But if the subject did not show the least emotion when the pistol was fired or the glass dropped, he was told he had splendid control over his nerves. We never really heard what he said when one subject, besides having a pistol fired off near to him, had a pin stuck in him at the same moment, and nearly broke the apparatus.

Our impressions of the various departments so crowd upon us, that it is impossible to describe them all—the electrical department and its wireless telephony; the fuel department with the "Corbet-Woodall-Experimental Gas Plant"; the mining department and its models of safety lamps and mines.

These were three wonderful days, well over 10,000 people passed through the University, and those who were stewards will not easily forget the crowds which queued at the doors of the various departments. Mr. Grist is to be congratulated on his organisation which worked splendidly.

It was not without significance that all routes led ultimately to the University library. It has not, as yet, much to show in the way of valuable first editions, and we only hope that others will follow the example of Mr. J. T. Lamb, who gave a sum of money (mentioned in our last issue) for the purchase of rare books—in this case specified to have been printed at least 250 years before the date of purchase. Some of Professor Vaughan's books were on exhibition along with some very early editions of Rousseau from his library. The Yorkshire Mathematical Association have very kindly given some valuable volumes. We were not able to view the

exhibition thoroughly. Our most vivid impression of the Library on Saturday was holding the door at five minutes to one to prevent any more people entering, and above the murmur of the book lovers we could hear the ghostly voice of one of the assistants explaining the books to visitors. It sounded like the voice of one of the authors of the oldest MSS, talking from the past—but then the poor assistant had been talking so much on Saturday morning that his voice had all but gone.

It would seem strange to some people to see the University packed like a chapel bazaar, with all types and conditions of people. Some would possibly condemn it—but it only emphasises to us, what we have often felt, that the modern university has not to model itself on the Universities founded for a totally different purpose in the Middle Ages. They have their purpose and function. We have ours, we have a new tradition to make and new paths to hew. Our work lies rather among those thousands who thronged through our doors on Saturday. There was more than curiosity which prompted many questions; it was rather wonder, and wonder is the beginning of wisdom.

* * * * *

There are two "ventures" of the English Honours School to which I should like to draw attention. When the English School Association was formed nearly a year ago one of its wildest schemes was the production of a book of verse. After a long time, this has now gone to press, and will, we hope, be ready early next term. It consists of contributions from the staff and students of the English Honours School. The "Venture" as this little volume is to be called will be published at something about 1/6 or 2/-. Only 150 copies are being printed and any staff or students who wish to have a copy should send their names immediately either to Miss G. Jackson (3rd year Eng. Hons.) or myself.

The other venture only interests past and present students of the English Honours and Modern Languages School. It is proposed to hold an English Association Conference at Westwood from September 4th to 12th. The purpose of this conference is to bring together past and present students for at least one week. The subject chosen for the conference this year is "Modern Art," and although Literature will figure prominently, music and painting will not be ignored. We are endeavouring to obtain at least one prominent speaker in each subject. There will be a registration fee of 12/- and the hostel expenses will be £2 2s. Special arrangements are to be made for those who can only come for a week-end; and for present students, who do not wish to sleep at Westwood, arrangements will be made so that they can come for meals only—3/6 per day. This is only a preliminary announcement, but we hope that past and present students will support the scheme and arrange their holidays accordingly. We hope to circularize all past students as soon as the arrangements are definitely concluded.

F.G.T.

'Varsity Rhymes

Nell and Bert
Were known to flirt
In corridors at dances;
Now you see
The Powers That Be
Don't give them any chances.
Mary, Mary, of French Seminary,
How did the "Engineers" go?
We danced in the dark—
'Twas a jolly good lark—
But it really was not "*coucou il faut*."

Dear me!—Let's see! Have you your receipt?
Yes, Miss, Sure, Miss, all three complete!
One for the Lectures,
One for the Lab.,
And one for Refectory, the One o'clock Grab!
Little Miss Dalacro
Sat at her balance,
Watching her oxide of lead;
The Lecturer spied her
And started to chide her,
So she weighed her anchor instead.

H.M.N.

Impressions of Rhodesia

By DENIS WITSEY, B.Com.

THE average Englishman is amazingly ignorant of Rhodesia. During the late war, a visitor to a certain English country town stood watching a battalion of colonial soldiers march by, singing lustily the latest popular choruses. "Where do they come from?" he asked, turning to a resident. "Rhodesia," was the reply. "Good heavens!" he exclaimed, "and they speak English as well as I do!" Goodness knows what he expected them to speak! As a rule, the man in the street would candidly admit that his scanty knowledge of Rhodesia was based on impressions obtained by reading the romantic novels of various misguided lady writers, or by his being sadly misled a decade or two ago by the glowing prospectuses of fabulous gold mining corporations in the country. One is hardly likely to draw an accurate mental picture of it from an acquaintance with either of these founts of wisdom. Rhodesia indeed is far from being a land of dreamy content, or untold wealth: it is just a happy outpost of the Empire, where hard work, shrewdness of judgment, perseverance, and character count far more (towards material advancement) than the whims of fickle Dame Fortune.

The prosperity of the country is being surely built up on the wealth of her mineral and agricultural resources. Gold is one of the chief exports of the country, and the output is steadily increasing, though by no means comparable with that of the Transvaal: but great tracts of country still remain totally unprospected, even uninhabited. The scantiness of the population is indeed the outstanding obstacle to any rapid development of Rhodesia's material resources. Despite the many geographic and climatic factors which favour the close settlement of a thriving agricultural people, Rhodesia, with an area considerably larger than the British Isles, has a total white population of only 33,000, half of whom consist of the mercantile, civil servant, and artisan classes resident in the towns. Nevertheless, the rancher and farmer are most truly representative of Rhodesia to-day, and fortunately the Government is endeavouring to make the country attractive to the best type of settler, who has a fair amount of capital at his command. At the present time a Board of Inquiry, composed of the most experienced cattle-ranchers in the country, is investigating the position of the cattle industry, studying how the standard of their stock may best be improved, and how steady overseas markets may be secured. Similarly, a paternal Department of Agriculture assists the farmer in every possible way, giving him information as to the composition of his soils, advising him as to what crops to plant, as to which areas would best repay more intensive cultivation, as to the marketing of his crops, etc. In the more favoured regions, exceptionally fine crops of tobacco, etc., are being produced by means of irrigation: the Government not long ago completed the construction of a large irrigation dam in the Marzoe Valley, where thriving orange and lemon farms are now planted.

The farmer's life on his 5,000-10,000 acre farm is a hard one, but at the same time a happy and interesting one. According to the nature of his land, he concentrates either on cattle-rearing, or on the production of such crops as meslins, tobacco, timber, potatoes, monkey nuts, sunflowers, etc., frequently growing all these crops. His main task is "bossing up" his niggers, entirely unskilled or semi-skilled, who work under his supervision or directions. Naturally, his life is spent almost entirely in the open air, for the greater part of the year in radiant warm sunshine. From November to February, nature favours him with an excellent planting and growing season, when copious showers alternate with warm sunshine. Game is usually sufficiently plentiful to provide him with recreation and a handy

means of replenishing his larder, for many species of graceful buck abound; whilst baboons, cheetahs and jackals are common. Riding and shooting amid such surroundings as his, make life really worth living. The scenery is majestic, wonderful, and fashioned on so grand a scale that an English landscape would resemble a toy kaleidoscope in comparison with it. From almost any vantage point one has an uninterrupted view of 60 or 80 miles in all directions. Great stretches of undulating thinly-wooded bushveld are interspersed with miles upon miles of open, flower-spangled grasslands, from amongst which piles of massive scrub-covered boulders rear their proud heads wherever the eye can see, until they gradually merge into the blue haze of the distant hills.

Naturally the farmer has his own trials and difficulties with which to contend,—but he accepts his losses and troubles in a very philosophical way. Whether a troop of cunning baboons raids his farm and makes havoc among his mealies; or drought or disease carries off a number of his cattle; or an unusually violent hailstorm rattles the galvanised-iron roof of his house and beats his poultry to unrecognisable lifeless masses of pulp,—he just carries on as best he can. Just now he is passing through a very trying time, owing to the world-wide trade depression. The prices of his cattle and cattle-products, his crops, etc., have fallen to an unduly low level, whilst he has to pay very dearly for his materials, his implements, his chemical manures, clothing, etc., and he has almost exhausted his credit. Consequently, everybody buys on credit in Rhodesia to-day, by merely signing "chits" for each purchase. The "chit system" is the curse of the country and is partly to blame for the high prices of goods; but so long as the obliging tradesman is content to accept "chits," nobody appears to be bursting with enthusiasm to pay ready cash! A country hotel proprietor assured me the other day, that during Christmas week over £300 was spent inside his bar-room on drinks, and he took only £1 3s. 9d. in cash! The tradesmen themselves at times appear to encourage the practice; and some of them are positively indignant if you offer to pay cash down for a cycle or a pair of socks or a haircut.

Whilst the farmer leads a most interesting outdoor life, his wife is by no means so favourably occupied on account of her many domestic duties. Unless the homeborn woman, settled on a Rhodesian ranch, is keenly interested in her husband's varied occupations, his stock, crops, etc., she quickly finds herself leading a very drab monotonous existence. Just picture her position 15 to 20 miles from the nearest little dorp consisting of a few general stores and a little railway station, to which she has access by ox-wagon or capecart only, along an almost unbeaten track; with no friends, no near neighbours and no social gatherings; no relaxations from her endless round of domestic duties; possibly with health troubles arising from her inadaptability to strange climatic conditions; seeing no one for days at a time except her half-civilized native houseboys. Small wonder that, after the first glamour of her new surroundings has worn off, the frowning kopjes around her grow to emphasize her powerlessness to escape from their domain, and the apparent futility of her very existence; and she falls a prey to morose introspection. An isolated Rhodesian farm is no place for an English girl unless her fondness for real rural life is so great that she is prepared to cut herself adrift from all the amenities to which she has been accustomed during her sheltered home life. Some girls settle down admirably in their changed circumstances, and positively revel in a life which offers opportunities of riding and shooting and a free open-air life. Nothing can disturb their serenity and banish their utter unconcern for this world's petty troubles. I had a good proof of that the other day. I was taking breakfast on Christmas morning with a farmer and his wife when a precocious rooster flew on to the table, and after obtaining a firm foothold in the jam dish, indulged in half a dozen hurried

pecks at the butter before he could be dislodged from his position. The good lady of the house was a jolly, contented old soul. Did she have the butter and jam removed from the table and replenished? Oh dear, no! She laughed loud and long at the cockerel's feat, and carried on with her breakfast. And I had to sneak my butter surreptitiously, carefully avoiding the pecked portions, whilst circumstances compelled me to rule out jam from my menu altogether! Naturally, conditions in the towns, especially Bulawayo and Salisbury, are very different. Here one performs leads a more or less stereotyped civilized existence, in which golf, tennis parties, dances, cinema shows and café tete-à-tetes play an important part all the year round, with occasional treks into the veld to see the real Rhodesia.

Here the native is of primary consideration. The longer one stays in this country, the more one realises how dependent Rhodesia is on her supply of cheap native labour, for the blacks outnumber the whites by 25 to 1. Numbers of them remain in the large native Reserves set apart by the Government exclusively for their use; but many also are employed on unskilled work in all forms of enterprise carried on in the country. They are engaged on mechanical and routine work on the mines and farms, and act as gardeners, shopboys, rickshawboys, cooks, houseboys (in which capacity they displace English maids), etc. at wages ranging from 12/- to £3 per month. If you wish to play tennis you have a nigger "boy" to fag balls for you; if the baby needs fresh air, the boy will take it out in the pram for you; and if you smoke any cigarettes except woodbines, he swoops down like a hawk on any lighted cigarette end which he sees you throw away. The presence of so much cheap black labour certainly relieves the middle-class white woman of much tedious indoor work which in England she herself would have to do.

Both Mashonas and Matabelos are at a very low moral and intellectual standard. And their education, social status and civil rights present many complicated problems with which the native Department are trying to cope: space forbids me to deal with them. At present, the native requires very firm but careful handling. Despite his very subordinate position in the social scale, he is quite contented with his lot: give him plenty of "scoff" as it is termed locally, consisting almost entirely of mealie meal, with an occasional chunk of meat, and he is as happy as his working-day is long. His shiny black face positively radiates perpetual bliss, as his frequent displays of his pearl-white teeth, and his weird unvarying chants testify. His choice of wearing apparel is the cause of much amusement, even in so prosaic an institution as a boys' school. He pads about in his bare feet, clad only in a very tattered undervest and shorts. Recently the School Matron gave one of the houseboys a lady's very old, ragged you-know-what, with which to polish some brasswork. Going round the house half an hour later to see how he had carried out his task, she came across him surveying his handiwork with the eye of a master, his person adorned with what still remained of the garment after it had served faithfully as his polishing rag. "Why," she exclaimed, unable to keep from laughing, I gave that to you to polish knobs with." "Ya Missis," he replied, "meningi muchla shirt gemina!" ("Yes mum, but it will make a jolly good shirt for me!")

That is Rhodesia "At Home."

"Gryphon" Committee

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Dear Rufus

YOUR urgent request that I should explain what exactly is the position between Helen and myself is not easy to answer. To tell the truth I hardly know where I am. We were getting along alright till she found out I had been learning to dance. Now you know I have always hated dancing, but I had to help Warren out of a difficulty. He was always being invited to Regimental Dinners and Dances, and he had felt very awkward when he couldn't dance. It spoilt his chances of promotion. You know how he saved my life and that I would do anything for him. Well, he was too shy to go to a class on his own, and he begged me to go with him. I tried to keep it quiet, but the thing I always dreaded happened. The girls seem to get to know all about our private lives, and someone invited me to the Hostel Dance at Oxwood Hall. I thought it would be a good chance to get a little practice before I took Helen to the Brewers' Dance as a surprise. Unfortunately there was not much room, and the music was not to my taste. In fact I am afraid I never got going properly. Everybody seemed to be determined to kick my ankles, which didn't improve my temper, and I am not the sort of man to take a kick lying down. I tried to explain to several of the girls that their footwork was weak, but they didn't seem to understand. At supper too, I was rather annoyed. There was not enough food. At any rate, I had difficulty in finding it. It seemed to be scattered about in corners. In one corner I spied two couples with eight plates of sandwiches and cakes between them. I tried to get some but failed, so I told them pretty straight what Queen Elizabeth used to do to people who cornered the food supply.

However, that is beside the point. The next day Helen met me in the corridor as I was looking at some of those examples of Chinese Art that the V.C. leaves on view. She came up to me and said, "Yes, that's just the sort of stuff you would like." I tried to think of something to say, but she followed up, rather illogically I thought, with "I have heard all about your doings last night." Just then two of the Oxwood girls came along with rather peculiar smiles on their faces. Helen blushed angrily, whether at them or me I cannot say. But she went off quickly and sat on the umbrella stand at the Library door with another girl who spends most of her time there. I was going to walk past but just near was a man who stopped me and tried to sell me an overcoat. I overheard the conversation, which seemed to be very frivolous, and I began to get really annoyed. She knew I hated to see girls sitting there, but when she called out to the man who was trying to sell me an overcoat, "Have you any evening dress suits for sale?" I was so angry that I turned on my heel and went straight to the Union Rooms where the fellows from the Education Department were having what they call a "Rough House." It is a sort of jazz entertainment, with Mr. Wood at the piano. He is very clever at the game, especially with his feet, but he only knows one tune, which I think is called the "Caravan." Anyway they all said afterwards that I had never played the fire irons so well before.

Well the position now is that I couldn't go to the Brewers' Dance and I am in dread lest Helen should ask me to go to the Women Students' Dance. I wish I could have broken my ankle during the snowstorm last week. That might have made her sorry.

I am coming to Paris at Easter.

Yours despondently, "Pir."

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"A man stopped
me and tried to
sell me an
overcoat"

(Pip)

Ah sacré ! Attention !

Immortal Wrappings

Monologue spoken by an ill-natured Character.

HE who says the clothes express the man, is standing on his head—an engaging posture, but one not to be maintained. Clothes it is which, lifting man above the animals, give him a soul. Who was it in his arrogance said to his brother: "A tailor made thee." Does not a tailor make us all? Amongst untethered creatures the raiment still bursts out to sing of the spirit within. Love puts on bright colours; winter lassitude trails dun feathers. But an outward road is also an inward road, as we learnt when we had handed over to tailors the horrific powers of fashioning the wrappings which now throw their colour over our pallid souls. Every beast at least retains his nature. A lion's hide proclaims him a lion; a jackal knows himself a jackal, and wears his tail between his legs in presence of the other. But with us where do chief and knave know each other for what they are? The eye is baffled by the clothes as knife was never turned by shirt of mail. Or it is no baffling, for your tailor will veritably transform your jackal into a lion with a wave of his scissors. Dress me in straight, creased neatness and what shall I do but smile like a pastrycook's window? Put me in hairy tweeds and my very voice becomes two tones deeper. In a rank of soldiers I am one with them. Take me out of it and wrap me in a uniform of office and the added elevation of my nose is no vanity, it is expressive of the real transfiguration of my nature. Let one of those who stayed behind doubt it, and speak in a voice that remembers our former comradeship—then you shall see the proof. My whole nature is affronted and the blood leaps up as at a blow. Can I control the springs of my blood, or subdue their willing to my volentative purposes? You know I cannot.

So it is with all uniforms and badges. The soft and delicately moulded outline of a shirt-front, and the graciousness and richness of contrasted black and white will bear a man's soul upwards to pure regions of rare, frosty air where greasy caps and grimy hands are the half-remembered nightmare of yesternight. Let every man look to his soul before he perish. If you wonder what gave us the high courage to take on our backs the cares of twenty savage nations, and to bear to them the blessings of European quietude and virtue, if you wonder who were the instruments of the heavenly will in this dispensation, look on those nations' naked valour and see the answer—our tailors. From the cradle they are our soul-makers. Men have scaled mountains with torn lungs, stormed fortresses with bleeding hands, ridden desperate rides with riven chest; but who could serve a lob, or bring off a four-inch putt with a rent in his trousers? More sensitive than the body, more potent than the naked soul, these wrappings of ours!

So it behoves us dress ourselves royally, till the shroud find us. For my part I would, if I could, have a new soul every day—now dark and imposing, to-morrow golden and airy. But I fear it cannot be, and my old soul must last a little longer. At least, the greener my black becomes, the nearer I shall be to the sweet earth.

J. R. W.

Mr. Frederick Dawson on William Baines

By Sir MICHAEL SADLER.

MR. Frederick Dawson, as generous of his gifts as he is brilliant in musical interpretation, gave a recital in the Great Hall on Thursday, March 1st, in memory of the young Yorkshire composer of genius, William Baines, who died at York in October, 1922.

Baines, who himself gave a recital in the University some little time ago, was to have been the University's guest this session. But death intervened. English music mourns a composer of the highest promise.

Mr. Frederick Dawson played a representative selection from Baines's works. It was a great and memorable performance. The Great Hall was crowded. In preface to his recital, at the end of which he played pieces by Debussy, Ravel and Chopin, Mr. Dawson spoke a few words in honour of the memory of the Yorkshire composer. "He was the greatest composer for the pianoforte that we English have had, and I feel that if he had lived he would have ranked amongst the greatest writers for the pianoforte. What does music convey? What do works of Art express? Wordsworth said that poetry was 'emotion recollected in tranquillity.' Thackeray said that art is the expression of our joy in the beauty around us. The poet expresses himself in words, the painter in colours and the musician in sounds. The creative artist possesses superlatively acute sensibilities and, further, is keenly sensitive to his medium. He is ever striving for a new expression. He is in advance of his time, so we get progress in art. The composer's acutely sensitive ear takes delight in combinations of sounds which are altogether beyond the appreciation of the untrained ear of the average man—indeed these combinations are not a little resented by him. The term 'new harmony' is very misleading. It is the old harmony with new and unusual inflections. To the acute sensibility of the artist we owe these new combinations. In Baines's music one marvels at his workmanship. But his science and his wonderful knowledge of tonal and harmonic structure do not account for all the satisfaction and beauty of the result. Much of it must be ascribed to his abnormally sensitive ear. With Baines, as with Scriabin, one can almost hear them saying 'this chord cannot be named.' Music is a matter of tones. The unnameable chord is a combination of delicate inflections of discord instead of a combination of sounds which are merely pleasant to the ear."

"The listener," Mr. Dawson went on to say, "must not only not resist but must actively assist the performer. He must assist him by sympathy and intelligence. Ignorance and prejudice resist the performer. The unforgivable sin is a closed mind. Very important to the listener is association. The music he knows is fraught with association. It has become part of him. He lives his joys or his sorrows over again as he hears it. But with the new music he has no links of memory. My endeavour to-day will be to forge links of beauty, an association which you will never forget in connection with the music of William Baines."

"Modern music has a new idiom, and this new idiom demands a new technique. The new technique consists chiefly of a profound appreciation of subtle tone values with a perfect command over all the gradations of tone united to a delicate sense of colour."

5th March, 1923.

Music

By J. R. WILLIAMS.

MUCH new and discussionable music has been heard in the Great Hall during February, so that must come first in these notes, to the dethronement of chronology. On the 15th, Miss Kathleen Frise Smith gave us the opportunity of hearing John Ireland's recently-written piano sonata. At a first hearing it seems to be like most of his work—sturdy, honest homespun. Ireland compared with nimbler composers constantly recalls Horace Smith's phrase on Crabbe—"a Pope in worsted stockings." In the slow movement of the Sonata there are passages of rude nobility. Elsewhere there is thick and ungainly music. Admirers have recalled the ruggedness of Brahms to condone Ireland's heavy pages, and his muddiness is certainly akin to the occasional muddiness in Brahms' pianoforte works, or to that in some of Beethoven's growling, lightless accompaniments. Fellowship in qualities which have to be forgiven, however, is not the tie with his great predecessors which a composer would desire. Ireland does not seem to be perfect master of his flavours like Bax, nor of highly organised discord, like Ravel. He desires an effect, passionate or airy, and visibly searches for it. Those others may search, like good artists, but it is not apparent in their finished work. Miss Frise Smith gave the Sonata its fair chance, and we should certainly like to hear it again, to discover more of its subtler qualities. The Etude in B flat minor of Szymanowski was a pure delight, not only for its own loveliness on the wing but for the large-hearted way in which it was played. Something also of this fulness and human warmth was in the C Minor Study (Op. 25, No. 12) of Chopin, which so many pianists play as if it were a mere arabesque.

On the 28th of February, Mr. Edward Mitchell gave us another generous banquet of Scriabin's music. Scriabin is the arch-romantic in his smaller works, bent on finding expression for personal feeling, though he knew how to shape a prelude with a wonderful beauty in doing it. But he remained more the romantic than even Chopin. If his head were light when he came to his work, instead of lying on his settee to have it out, he made a poem of his vertigo. No one has given us music of such piercing emotional quality, such swiftness of rapture or fierceness of rage. Even in his reactions, which are all faithfully reproduced in his music, his language has an unnerving keenness of edge. In spite of his philosophy, his mental states are familiar enough, and human. Philosophical intentions must not be allowed to distract us from the qualities we taste and recognise in the music. Wagner successfully kept the ears off his music in "Parsifal" for a long time. The British National Opera Company have now produced it once more in Leeds, and it was only necessary to shake the mind free of associations for the ear to be able to savour the grossness of the sacerdotal orgies in the first act. Wagner's loud penitential howlings are grosser and more carnal than the voluptuousness of the Flower Scene, though that has a tenible truth and reality. In the third act the man's spirit has purified itself again from his Lohengrinisms, and his humanity and pitifulness spread wings anew.

Scriabin must be listened to with the same innocent ear if we would discover how far he has succeeded in expressing his emotional philosophy. Incidentally, we must be sure he is played with perfect fidelity. Mr. Mitchell has a keen sense of his delicate, translucent colours, or he could not have played the opening of the fourth Sonata with such care for the values of each note. The short, violent climaxes he also builds impressively. But he may be accused of out-languoring Scriabin. No doubt his reverence is the cause, but he slows off his phrases so much that we constantly think he is stopping, only to find him wayfaring again. To him every new harmony of Scriabin's is a mystic, holy pool. That they must not progress the

one into the next, like those of other composers, we shall not believe. To redress the balance we shall have to hear Scriabin played by a pianola, or Mr. Frank Hambourg. Or at least another prophet must be found. Isaiah alone does not interpret the whole Jehovah.

Mr. Frederick Dawson, following a day after Mr. Mitchell, let us see clearly that the music of William Baines owes little of its essentials to Scriabin, though the young composer imitated the Russian master in a few minor pieces. More often does he bring to mind some living Frenchmen in his love of representing real things, and his naive way of painting. "Water pearls," for example, are but a few drops in the deluge that has fallen on the keyboard since Debussy wrote "Jardins sous la pluie." Ravel's "Jeux d'eau," which Mr. Dawson so beautifully played, is another, though immeasurably more complex an example. William Baines did some of these things with charm, and there was ample promise in the way he handled old harmonies in the "Amen" Prelude (though I will readily subscribe my name amongst those spoken of by Mr. Dawson who think the "Angelae" extraordinarily banal). The young composer was surely done harm by rash admirers. He fell into the hands of a doctor who thinks to remedy academicism by standing on his head and praising whatever is unusual, instead of decrying it. It is not wise to say too much of music which one has not seen in the score, but after three hearings "Paradise Gardens" still seems to me to contain much that is uncouth and ugly, and though Baines undoubtedly had a strong keyboard sense, Mr. Dawson will forgive fellow-Yorkshiremen who are blunt enough to disagree with him from top to bottom when he places Baines amongst the greatest pianoforte writers. The young man's death in immaturity is much to be lamented.

The violin and piano recital of February 1st, by Mr. R. Whitehouse and Mr. Stanley Kaye, was concerned with a Sonata now well beyond the first line of caversils. In some ways the performance of Franck's great work was very beautiful. During the first moment one felt that the tone of neither player was full enough for this big-bodied work, though the two were well matched. In a few moments one became accustomed to the small scale of values, and could enjoy Mr. Whitehouse's sensitive playing. He tore no passion to tatters, and never strained to the cracking-point of his resources, but played with a simple, keen, fervourous delight in the aching melodies of Franck. How much technique he has, let experts of the violin say. Those whose ears are keener than mine may correct me when I say he played exquisitely in tune—not quite a slight matter in the Franck Sonata. Mr. Kaye was not quite at his best in this work, in spite of his polish of style. We longed for the ocean-like surge of pianoforte tone which does not submerge, but only gives a prouder swell to the ravishing violin melodies borne on its bosom. In Yorke Bowen's shallow, facile Suite Mr. Whitehouse was an unremarkable violinist, but Mr. Kaye at once became himself—not because inanity suits him, but because Bowen, himself a fluent pianist, knows how to make his keyboard patterns grateful to the fingers.

Space does not allow a discussion of two Saturday Orchestral Concerts which were not marked by any extraordinary event. Mr. Anderson Tyrer played some empty solos and some good ones on the 3rd, and Mr. Goossens gave us some pantomime trombone-humour—not the least like Burns'—in his "Tam-o'-Shanter."

J.R.W.

The Exile

No home, no name, no land;
Only a restless roaming
Over some lonely strand,
While they, on every hand,
Go home at gloaming.

Only a bitter pain;
Only, without confide,
A longing for the vain—
For Friendship's hands again.
All this is mine.

MARGARET I. BAUMANN.



Northern Spring

When roscate Spring comes up this way,
 She treads with slender virgin feet;
 Her soft wings fan the world away.
 Men's buried dreams rush forth to greet
 Their Queen and Goddess, with delight
 Saluting the fair Child of dawn's pure-
 sandalled light . . .

Then do the stoeples of the isles
 Break forth in golden chimes, that pass
 Through the moist air like melting smiles;
 The uneasy waves move calm as glass;
 The boisterous turbid seas grow clear,
 Touched by thy halcyon feet, O Darling of
 the year . . .

Her wingéd boat by swans is drawn,
 She floats amid the isles, and lo,
 The wild flowers on each lonely lawn
 Flume, and the taintless melting snow
 Swellets the torrent brooks, whose joyful
 floods
 Peal in sweet mimic thunder through the
 fresh green woods . . .

W. R. CHILDE.

Dawn Song

A silver mist the earth has kissed
 And lies upon her breast,
 The Clouds are rose and amethyst
 And sable in the west.

A fragile screen of palest green
 Is spread across the sky;
 Like pearls upon a sleeping queen
 The gleaming mist-chains lie.

A lark's awake, his raptures shake
 The whispering air of morn,
 And soon a thousand voices break
 The silence of the Dawn.

S. MATTHEWMAN.

The Denial

You do not love me ?—Then why do your
 eyes,
 With such sad visitfulness still meeting mine,
 Conjure there, not untrue,
 Knowledge of that which lies
 Behind their magic, passion all divine ?

You do not love me ?—Then why does that
 heart,
 Which yet you would withhold, and from mine
 tie,
 Thunder, and waking start,
 Quivering in every part,
 With all love's tumult, when I but go by ?

You do not love me ?—Then why, as you flee,
 (If you must give this love of yours the lie),
 Do you still look at me,
 Piteously, hauntingly,
 Telling me what I ask ? Ah, my dear, why !

MARGARET L. BAUMANN.

Love

A strange delight steals o'er my heart
 When'er I think of thee;
 The Agony of long suspense
 Creeps in upon my aching sense;
 Oh would that I were free!

And when the veil of night is lowered
 And nature lies at rest,
 A passion eager, yet subdued
 Disturbs my soul's sweet solitude,
 And strives to be expressed.

Oh why am I bereft of words?
 Oh wherefore do I sigh?
 What subtle charm empowers my gaze
 And sets my passion all ablaze
 Whenever thou art nigh?

The goddess Night, with magic mist
 Envelops every tree,
 She weaves a calm and soothing spell
 O'er every grove and woodland dell
 But brings no rest for me.

F. BIRCHALL.

Explanation

To M.E.G.

Ah, Mary, say;
 What can you see
 In such a light-o'-love as me?
 Now tell me, pray
 Nothing I do
 Can recommend itself to you,
 An epicure
 Of life am I
 Your fuller moments pass me by;
 Of this I'm sure
 No common tie
 Binds us together, you and I.
 Grave are your eyes
 The brows between
 Are white and sober and serene,
 Your mouth is wise
 And tender too,
 What makes your eyes so very blue?
 What fairy gave
 To your white throat
 Laughter with such a serious note?
 While minutes rave
 And hours fret
 I can't remember where we met.

It must have been
 Long time ago
 When life was broad and ways were slow,
 In country green
 A knightly train
 Were passing to a merry strain
 Through a May wood
 And there they met
 Nuns chanting a Magnificat,
 And by'r road
 A-straying went
 Two eyes should have been lowly bent,
 A lady fair
 Looked down and sighed
 And wept to think our Saviour died;
 The straying pair
 Met hers and stayed—
 —The young eyes of a novice-maid.
 A swift glance passed
 Between them two
 The nun was I, the lady you!
 'Tis done at last
 So now you know
 Why our two hearts together go.
 HILDA BREARLEY.

La Cathédrale

A golden roof above the crawling town
 Extends in bright imperious loveliness;
 Calm musing Angels with mute eyes look down
 Upon the swarming human wilderness,
 Far, far below, from soundless trumpets
 blowing
 Elysian strains amid the azure airs,
 Amid the remotest pointing pinnacles going,
 Ever ascending upon Jacob's stairs
 Half-way to Heaven's City, where the sky
 Opens in one pure blossom of calm light;
 That golden-souled Town, innocent and brave,
 Shines clear as glass, Rose of the Infinite,
 With crystal crowned and rainbowed like the
 wave,
 When the Sun smites the sea's foam dazzlingly.

W. R. CHILDE.

The Hawthorn

I beave the winds that scour the plain,
 And scourge the fells with ice and rain.
 Wayward they go, nor list to stay
 With me, who with them moan away,
 To hear the anguish of my cries.
 Ah! then I long for kindly skies
 When Summer's music haunts the rills,
 Her honey'd breath the noon-day fills
 And song-birds pipe mellifluous.
 Then no stems sway
 The trembling trees
 My scented spray
 Stirs to no breeze
 But softly whispering Zephyrus.

E. W. RUCKLES.

Drama

By G. WOLEDGE.

WHEN the *Doll's House* first appeared, its chief interest was as a problem play; now, after forty-five years, Nora's duty to stay with her husband is as unreal as Hamlet's duty to murder his uncle. But though it is no longer our problem, it is still hers; one can see, perhaps better than ever, the greatness of Ibsen's humanity and of his dramatic ability, and the staging of the play by the Huddersfield Thespians at the Industrial Theatre in January emphasised both these points.

The great difficulty with the play is Nora's development, from her husband's accomplished plaything to a woman who realises the strength and the weakness of her own character; all this change, from a woman below the usual level of development to a woman above it must be shown in one person on the stage in the course of three hours, without appearing abrupt or discontinuous. This production showed (rather, perhaps, to one's surprise) that Nora is not primarily an ethical problem; primarily, she is a nice woman. It made her story intellectual; again and again you could see her struggling to think clearly; and this intellectual struggle was made the keynote of her development; it was just reflected in the lovable womanliness of her character, which supplied an unchanging background. She was the same woman at the end of the play as at the beginning, faced with a new view of life.

The Huddersfield Thespians have developed a broad and deliberate style of production: their scenery, without itself expressing the meaning of the play, is smooth and balanced in design; the people always, even on a small stage, seem to have plenty of room to move unencumbered; and the effect is that you can always be conscious of the whole stage, and of all the actors; you can be sure that whatever happens on the stage means something. And this is precisely what Ibsen needs; his dialogue is so significant that each speech must be allowed to make its own individual appeal, each incident must be developed deliberately and surely. Ibsen is never hysterical when Nora is hysterical, never flashy when she is stung into wit, and the restrained and dignified style of production made this quite clear; there must have been a tremendous amount of work behind it, but it only showed in the even flow of the dialogue and the symbolic dignity of the acting. In the tarantella scene, for instance, you felt all the time that you were watching a play and not life; and in the last scene between Nora and Helmer, the scintillations of the dialogue were toned down, so that it seemed only more significant than real life.

This method of production left you free to see exactly what Ibsen was doing; each episode made precisely the right impression, and the form of the play stood out in your mind. Extraordinarily accomplished as he is in technique, Ibsen frequently seems, as you read his plays, to be very careless of construction, to introduce characters (such as Dr. Rank in this play) who could be cut out without affecting the plot, or, as in the *Wild Duck*, to have a first act and eight characters out of twelve which are not essential to the development of the story.

But really, as this production showed, the essential form is not the external development of a story, but the gradual evocation of a state of mind in the spectator, through incidents valued, not for their historical significance as episodes in a story, but for their emotional significance as notes in a melody. And, though the production brought out fully the amenity with which the story is told, it was most noteworthy for the way in which this emotional significance was gradually detached from everything irrelevant.

Poetic Drama

TO his successors in the next decade, Shakespeare stood as a stimulus and guide, one of the greatest of mortals and yet a mortal, whom it was possible to equal and in some things surpass. Later generations despaired of ever seeing a mightier than he, and to save their own pride as men, deified him. Now it does a man no harm to be deified—after his death—but unfortunately they extended the deification to Shakespeare's instruments too and the edict went forth that all great drama must be poetical and that tragedy must be written in blank verse and have five acts. And there can be no more fatal attitude to drama than that, as modern dramatists have realised. But it is in many ways a natural attitude and extends through the whole world of poetry and art. We are most of us conservatives by nature and having from childhood associated in the masterpieces of the past, poetry with rhyme and regular rhythm, tragedy with blank verse, epic with twelve books, we look with distrust and prejudice on any attempt to create a new medium. Doubtless even amongst the appreciative audience of Orpheus was one old oak who stolidly refused to be inspired because the singer used an unprecedented metre. In truth neither poetry nor blank verse made a drama a good drama yet, and a man who sets out to write poetical drama courts disaster—if by poetical is meant any special verse form. In this sense a good stage play is poetical by accident—it may be the accident of writing for a certain form of stage or an age which favours eloquence as Shakespeare's did. But if by poetry is meant something wider and deeper, a certain emotional intensity, a perfect fusion of matter and form then it is true, as Professor Abercrombie emphasised in his lecture, that in its intensest moments all drama tends towards poetry. It is in this sense that prose may be poetical and indeed many modern poetical plays of a new kind are in prose. Of course a play may be written purposely in order to be read, not acted, and many 19th Century plays which were written to be acted must join this class. Poetry, in truth, must be conceived and appreciated as poetry first of all, and only secondarily as sonnet, or lyric or poetic play. And a play must be written and judged as a play to be acted on a stage.

However that may be, there exists a large body of poetic drama written between Shakespeare's time and to-day, of all the types suggested above—heroic rhymed plays of the Restoration successful in their day, imitations of Shakespeare and the classics, closet plays of the 19th Century, modern poetical plays for stage and study. On all these Professor Abercrombie based his lecture, which we will not spoil by attempting to reproduce. The appreciation and criticism of the much neglected heroic play, the hopeful speculation as to the future of poetic drama and the plentiful readings from Dryden to Massfield and Flecker were especially interesting points. As to the future of poetic drama as a form we wonder whether such plays must not be confined to the study. Certainly neither a modern stage nor a modern audience favours long poetical speeches. The first acts of the *Cenci* for instance, drag on the stage: it is splendid poetry but we want to read it at leisure. In the last act with its intensity and dramatic grip we have poetry in the deeper, more universal sense which may appear in any play or prose or poem or in life. The lecturer was optimistic on this question.

It is no small thing to be poet, professor and lecturer. As a poet Professor Abercrombie knows the business from inside; as a professor he can criticise it impartially; and as a lecturer he can pass on the results in as interesting an hour's talk as we have had this session.

J.W.T.

The Future of Nationality

By Mr. R. H. SOLTAU, M.A.

"TO those who believe in, and dream of, and work for a coming time of universal peace, I would say 'Nationality, there is the enemy.' " (Sydney Brooks).

"Patriotism, as now understood, is a fashion that won't last more than another fifty years. A century from now, when it will have bathed Europe in blood, no one will understand it, any more than we are able to understand the purely dynastic spirit of the 17th and 18th Centuries." (Letter of Renan, December, 1878).

"If one can imagine some beneficent magician, who would weave a spell by which all the peoples of Europe should cease to hate alien nationalities, even if it cost them the love of their own, how enormous would be the benefit to human happiness! The poor would be lifted out of misery, the rich could trade tranquilly with their wealth, armies would be disbanded, taxes would be removed, there would be no more an Irish difficulty, whatever is embittering in the Reparations question would be done away, all the territories of the old Austro-Hungarian empire, with Poland and Lithuania and the Balkan States would be lands flowing with milk and honey, the peaceful abode of prosperous men. As we think of those things are we not tempted to say that not the love of money, but the love of country is the root of all evil?" (Lord Hugh Cecil, October, 1921).

Here is a challenge that must be fairly met; and if we disagree with these assertions, as we probably do, we must know why, and be able to show where and how they are wrong. The point is, it seems to us, that they do not really apply to the facts and emotions of nationality so much as to one particular and exaggerated form of it which has tended to dominate contemporary politics, but which may only be a passing phase—that is, the doctrine that a nation can only realise itself by being a sovereign independent state. It is, in other words the attempted identification of state with nation that lies at the bottom of the international troubles of to-day.

The fact is that so far we have accepted nationalism and its demands unquestioningly and uncritically; we have poured forth streams of sympathy for oppressed nationalities and have blindly rallied to that most dangerous of slogans, "National self-Determination" without even raising the question of the ultimate rightness of such claims; and we are now face to face with the world-wide results of our easy acceptance. As Professor Pauphilet says (1), "neither the idea of nationality nor that of independence has as yet been submitted to the process of criticism and adaptation which the Europe of to-morrow requires."

The peculiar virtue of the League of Nations is indeed, as Miss Heslop reminded us in the last issue of the *Gryphon*, that it supposes on the part of its members a partial abdication of their complete sovereignty, in so far as they have given up their hitherto unchallenged right to make war exactly when they please. That is a great deal. But in its very title the League of Nations burks the root problem; for it is a League of States not Nations, and confuses issues by its tacit assumption that the two terms are, or should be, identical—whereas there are, as a matter of fact, very few single-nation states in the world of to-day, most states being formed by several nationalities, being either welded together into a united whole or living side by side, sometimes harmoniously, sometimes not.

(1) In No. 152 of "The New Europe" (in the University Library). Those who turn to that article will see that we have taken from it the main thesis of this paper.

Now where there is unity and harmony, all is well; but really satisfied nations are few; and we are in fact faced with a two-fold problem: first, the claims of some nations to expand in accordance with some alleged ethnic or geographical principle, usually clashing with the similar claim of some other nation; secondly, the claims by "oppressed nationalities" of complete independence as the only remedy to their sufferings. But before those claims can be allowed to dominate all other considerations in international relations (itself a misleading term) we must sift them carefully, and therefore raise the fundamental issue: what is the exact extent of reasonable national claims?

The modern method of approaching the question is to treat of the nation as a person. Well, we have no objection to this particular metaphor. Of course, a nation is not a person because it has no soul and no future existence, and consequently always pays for its sins in this life—not always, indeed rarely, in the life of the particular generation that committed the sin; but this solidarity between generations, the children paying for the sins of the fathers is but a proof of the continuance of national personality. Let us then look upon a nation as a person. But the peculiar thing is that the staunchest upholders of this point of view should entirely lose sight of its essential limitations and claim for their nation a liberty which the most ardent individualist has never dared to claim for the human person. J. S. Mill himself admits that gross misuse of one's liberty may deprive one of the right to that liberty and further that the liberty of each must be limited by that of others; in a word, that the individual cannot be a law unto himself, but can only claim such liberty as is necessary for the realisation of his personality within the limits of the similar realisation by others of their own personality.

It follows from this that a nation who has used its liberty for the purpose of tyrannising others has lost all moral right to it, just like a common criminal, however impossible it may be to treat a whole nation as a criminal, and further, that the best-behaved nation cannot claim unlimited liberty. What then can it claim as essential to the realisation of its personality?

In the article already referred to Miss Heslop speaks of nationality as being "a spatial form of group egoism, whereby the people are linked by interest, sentiment and history to a definite region of the earth's surface." What then does a nation need in order to secure those interests, express those sentiments and keep alive those historical traditions?

In spite of the glaring exception formed by the persistence of Jewish nationalism even after exile, it is generally agreed that a nation needs a definite territory; but what is to limit territorial claims? The foreign policy of France has been for centuries past to reach her "natural frontiers," as defined partly by geography, partly by history—but how far back in history are you to go? 1789—or 1648—or 843—or 335? And should not the English then claim Bordeaux on the ground of it being the possession of our kings till 1453? Then what is a natural geographical boundary? To some, rivers are frontiers; but to many a river valley and system form an indivisible unit, and the true boundary is to be found along the top of the watershed above, not in the waterbed below. As Professor Pauphilet says, "geography is always claimed as a basis of extension, never of limitation. It is a resourceful science." The only sound territorial claim is that a nation should control territories in which it forms the greater part of the population, and which it can adequately develop.

The essential condition to the full and free expression of historical tradition are sentiment is the unfettered use of the national language, in many, though not in all cases, itself the symbol of nationality, and interference with which can probably never be justified. This carries with it the control of the education by which the

national language, literature and history are handed on from generation to generation, and in which the peculiar national genius most clearly manifests itself. Again, national character expresses itself in particular laws and customs, since these are but crystallised pieces of social experience; so that the making of laws, and their carrying out by national officials is a reasonable claim. Finally, the administration of local affairs should also be free, since they are the true sphere of national interests.

Now all these liberties are enjoyed to-day by many national groups which are locally autonomous, but not independent, as regards political, military and economic affairs. They cannot enter into separate alliances with other groups; they do not dispose of armies and navies; they cannot erect customs barriers; they do not control railways or post offices; they are not in any sense economically self-supporting. This is, in fact, the last thing a nation should be. Just as no individual can supply his own needs, so each nation should be absolutely dependent for some things on other nations. The claim by every nation of the control of some portion of every primary necessity, such as access to sea, coal, iron, wheat, should be relentlessly denied; to quote Professor Pamphilet once more, "we need states to whom isolation means death."

Nations in other words should be deprived of all weapons by which they can interfere with the freedom of other groups. They should be federated into large States, which should themselves control such of those weapons as are not under the direction of the League of Nations, re-named League of States. This secures that the disposal of such dangerous tools is not in the hands of groups liable to be inflamed by national or racial passion. Each State, instead of being coterminous with a nation, should be a federation of several equal nationalities, helpless for evil, and forced by the very conditions of existence to live at peace with their fellows. It is only along those lines that we see any solution of the Balkans question or the Middle West problem. A Federated State comprising Holland, Belgium, Alsace and Switzerland would be a meeting place for the Latin and Germanic civilisations; each nation would retain all that it needed for the fullest expression of its interests, sentiment and history, but would be unable to enter upon a policy that would make it a danger to its neighbours. In a word, it would realise its own personality and for the first time in its history, perhaps, would be really free.

Leeds University War Relief Committee

LEEDS University War Relief Committee has this year contributed nearly £50 towards the relief of the students and professors of Central Europe. Last term a mid-day recital by Mr. S. Nagley and Miss K. Frise-Smith realised nearly £10. At the end of the last term the Choral and Dramatic Society handed to us over £14 as a result of their efforts in carol-singing. The same society gave a performance of "The Title" in the Great Hall on January 29th, from which we hope to realise about £12. We are deeply grateful to the artists at the mid-day recital and to the L.U.C.D.S. for their efforts on behalf of the W.R.F.

In addition to our usual activities we have this year made a serious endeavour to meet the call for clothing for needy students. Largely owing to the efforts of Mr. R. H. Soltan, M.A., and a number of friends, in collecting clothing in the Headingley district, we were able to send off a very large quantity at the end of last term. The Textile Department has very kindly agreed to make up some wool presented by the New Zealand Government, and we hope shortly to be able to despatch large quantities of quite new cloth to Central Europe.

Apart from the profits from occasional entertainments, our funds are derived largely from gifts from individual students. In this connection women students are still far ahead of the men. The organisation of regular collections amongst men students is not an easy matter, but there is no excuse for the hostel students. The women hostel residents have themselves organised regular collections for the W.R.F.; cannot the men do the same?

W. PICKLES.

The New Constitution of the University Union

By THE EDITOR.

VERY few students understand the organisation called the Leeds University Union, and I have been asked many times to give some explanation of the new Constitution in the *Gryphon*. I do not see why the Editor of the *Gryphon* should be saddled with the responsibility of explaining the wonderful pamphlet which the Union Committee of last session issued just before the election of the present Committee, but I will do my best to clear up the position, by giving my personal views on the matter.

The pamphlet referred to above was called a "Draft of the Amended Constitution." Its main interest was the new method of electing the Union Committee through a system of Representative Councils. Previously the Union Committee had been elected by direct general ballot of the Union members. By the new method the election is indirect, and the members of the Union Committee are elected by, and from, the five Students' Representative Councils. There are two such Councils for the grouped faculties of Arts, Science and Technology, which happen to be located in University Road. One is the Men's Representative Council (M.R.C.) and the other is the Women's Representative Council (W.R.C.). The only other Faculty, Medicine, has three Councils (including the Dental Representative Council (D.R.C.) in this group. The Medical students have the Students' Representative Council for men (called the S.R.C.) and the Medical Women's Representative Council (M.W.R.C.) for Women.

Each member of a Representative Council is elected from a given constituency of students grouped in "Classes" which bear a close relation to the principal subjects they are studying. As a general statement it may be said that the Representative Councils are divided into constituencies representing the various Departments of Study. Thus the M.R.C. has 16 Constituencies, five in the Faculty of Arts, four in Science, and seven in Technology. Some constituencies return more than one representative to the Council, which has a total of about 30 members. Each Council elects from its own number representatives to the Union Committee. The M.R.C. send 14, the W.R.C. 4, the S.R.C. 5, the M.W.R.C. 1, and the D.R.C. 1.

In the pamphlet containing the scheme, it was stated that the new system of constituencies would (a) stimulate interest, (b) enable electors to know the candidates, (c) ensure good candidates being found, and (d) prevent undue predominance by being really representative. On page 19 it says that it is highly desirable that the test of the elections should be applied to these rules and that the new Union Committee (i.e., the present Committee) should compile and issue the ultimately adopted constitution and Laws as its last official act.

The criticism I desire to make is (1) that this system does not get the ablest students on to the Union Committee, and (2) that it does not ensure a representative Committee. First, a constituency entitled to several representatives on the Council may not possess more than one able student, while another constituency entitled to send only one representative may have several students of the type required. This, in my opinion, is what has actually happened. Secondly, the indirect election has defeated its own object and has not secured a representative Committee. The Faculties of Technology, Science, and Arts should be represented through the M.R.C., on the Union Committee in the proportion of 3:2:1. The actual proportion is 9:2:1. There is only one man student from the Faculty of Arts on the Union Committee.

Now I have no desire to condemn the Representative Councils. They are necessary to take over from the Union Committee much of the detailed work of a sectional character. It is essential that they should be really representative of all the Departments. But the Union Committee needs above all else to be representative of the best *talent* among the students. It has many important duties to perform, which it can only do by delegating definite tasks to particular members. Let it be quite clearly understood that the members of the Committee have not sinecures, and that any person who is not able or not willing to take up responsible duties has no right to be on the Committee, however representative he may be.

My suggestions for remedying the defects of the system are, (1) that the Union Committee shall have power to co-opt not more than six members. At present it may co-opt two members. This will enable the Committee to get the help of men well known to be very capable but who for some reason could not be elected. (2) That certain students shall, by reason of their position on some other Committee, be *ipso facto* members of the Union Committee. This principle is already accepted in the case of the Editor of the *Gryphon*. I would apply it also to the Manager, to the Chairman of the Debating Society, and perhaps to one or two more Offices.

The argument against these proposals will be that the Union Committee would become unwieldy. On the contrary I say that it would be more vigorous and would conduct its business with greater efficiency. A Committee composed of a few very able persons and many "average" members quickly comes under the domination of a caucus. Further, it causes the few to be overloaded with work, and this itself makes for unwieldiness and inefficiency.

On the general principle involved in these suggestions I must say that I believe the Union Committee to be an "ad hoc" authority, i.e., created for a definite purpose, and that therefore the sole consideration in choosing members should be their general capacity or particular ability. The University Union should not be confused with the English system of Representative Government, which it in no wise resembles. The Legislature of the Union is not the Committee but the General Meeting, as in a Guild. Hence the whole principle of the elections is wrong, but it may work satisfactorily if the suggestions I have made are adopted.

P. P. MURPHY.

Review

A POETIC PLAY.*

MR. Boyle has written a play in blank verse about the famous Stoic Emperor who was cursed with a bad wife and a worse son, and who, in spite of his lofty principles, bitterly persecuted the Church of the second century. It is an interesting piece of work, and well written, and quite succeeds in suggesting the somewhat melancholy splendour of the Emperor's asceticism; Faustina was unquestionably a far more monstrous person than the love-sick lady of the play, and far further removed from the austerity of her husband than Mr. Boyle suggests. But he does bring out a good deal of the tragic irony of Marcus' life. The illustrations are ambitious and have merit, but Miss Dinsdale is far more at home in a romantic than in a classical atmosphere.

W.R.C.

**Marcus Aurelius: a Tragedy.* By Douglas J. Boyle. (The Swan Press, Leeds, 2/6). (Mr. Boyle was a student in the Dept. of Agriculture.)

Is There Room for Another One?*

By SIR WM. BEVERIDGE, K.C.B., M.A., B.C.L.,

(Director, London School of Economics and Political Science).

AN eminent statistician has calculated that in the Universities of Europe and America there are formed every day, on an average, 423 new student societies, and there are dissolved or die every day 422. The struggle for existence here is perhaps more fierce than in any other part of the animal or vegetable world. It is not that the societies, except occasionally, wage direct war upon one another; it is rather that they all compete with one another for the means of subsistence, that is to say, the time and energy of students. Moreover, they compete not only with one another, but with the claims put forward sometimes by University Authorities that students should attend lectures and endeavour to pass examinations.

The natural feeling, therefore, of every head of a University institution when he sees or hears of a new Society, is one of unfriendly neutrality, and the National Union of Students, when I first heard of it, did rouse this, or some other not easily distinguishable emotion, in my breast. I knew of Students' Unions chiefly as bodies for organising intellectual, athletic and social activities on a continually expanding scale, and I rashly rushed to the conclusion that the National Union of Students would arrange Inter-University dances, to be held presumably on the main platform at Crewe, or debates to be begun at Aberystwyth and resumed in the following week at Aberdeen. This, of course, as I learned immediately, was a complete misunderstanding. The National Union of Students, as now constituted and inspired, fills, I have no doubt at all, a very real need both in the educational institutions of the world and in its machinery for saving and extending civilisation. The Union has at least three main functions, any one of which would justify its survival in the struggle for existence; it may have many more.

First, it enables students in this country to be adequately represented in the International Student movement. With the admirable and leading part that has in fact been played here by the Union all readers of its reports will be familiar. The British Delegates at International Student Conferences, just because like other Britons they have recognised so emphatically that when you make war you must make war with all your heart, and when you make peace you must make peace with all your heart, have found themselves continually in the middle position of keeping the peace between other delegations, or at least preventing final ruptures, of pressing for re-establishment of relations between all countries whenever they profitably could, and of playing for time when they could not, so as to give old enmities a chance to heal. How great an effect this effort of students will produce no man can say, but at all costs it must be made. In some ways it is the best hope, or the last hope, for the future. Learning, if nothing else, is above nationalities. If in the field of learning the new generation are to perpetuate the enmities of the old, the last hope is gone.

Second, the Union performs the important, if humbler, service of helping individual British students to go to other countries, and to meet in their houses students of other nationalities. An understanding of other countries is not achieved by climbing their mountains and visiting their hotels. In the field of foreign travel therefore, the National Union does what no ordinary travelling Agency can attempt. At the same time it finds a sphere of humdrum usefulness which is essential for its own well-being. Peace like happiness is best attained by not seeking it directly, vociferously, or continually; an organisation which has other quite definite business functions and devotes most of its attention to them may easily do more for mankind than all the Peace Societies.

* By arrangement with the National Union of Students.

Third, there are almost certainly some educational problems upon which the national representation of student opinion in this country may be useful and desirable. This is a point upon which the head of a College must speak with caution. It is obvious, however, at least to principals and teachers, that however impracticable Guild Socialism may be in every other industry, it is essential in the government of Universities, and that any idea of giving the consumers of lectures a say in the organisation of the lectures would be fraught with disaster. A militant Union of Students, however, may some day be so misguided as to challenge this view. Now and again I have visions of an Educational Armageddon in which the principles of syndicalism and of Consumers' Co-operation will be tested, when the National Union demands that students shall not only give their own lectures, but shall also conduct the examinations. They may even go further, and demand that every student on entering a University shall be forthwith automatically granted all the diplomas and degrees—B.A., M.A., M.D., B.Com., B.Sc., in Engineering, Agriculture, Household Science, Horticulture and Coscinomancy, B.C.L., Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., D.Sc. and the rest—which the University has established or may establish at any later time. This variation of the present practice has often been advocated on other grounds. Obviously, by relieving students of any concern about passing examinations, it would enormously increase the time which they could devote to social activities.

It is perhaps unnecessary to anticipate the joining of this tremendous issue. Meanwhile, might not the National Union of Students do something by organisation and propaganda to forward such a reform of University systems in this country as the establishing of uniform qualifications for admission to every University? Nothing would better mark the sense of student solidarity. Might the Union not assist or organise research into the remarkable constitutions of Universities? Might it not in one way or another promote comparative study of teaching methods?

It is needless however to labour points of detail. I will only conclude by answering with the strongest possible affirmative the question with which I began. There is ample room—there is urgent need—for a National Union of Students. May the present Union live, as it shows every sign of living, worthily to fill this room and meet this need.

W. H. BEVERIDGE.

Rubens, Rembrandt and Poussin

RUBENS, Rembrandt and Poussin,* who were practically contemporaries, felt the full force of the renaissance, and each reacted to some aspect of this new influence in a way peculiarly his own. The renaissance had produced, and was still producing an upheaval in all branches of life—in economics, politics, social life, natural science and art.

For some the renaissance meant a new joy in living and a new vision of beauty everywhere and anywhere. There often went along with this a light-hearted worldliness and a lack of spirituality typified in the words of Leo X. on his elevation to the papal throne. "Let us enjoy the papacy since God has given it to us." This side of the Renaissance is seen particularly in the life and works of Rubens. He was a Roman Catholic because he saw absolutely no need to get burnt or have his whole comfort ruined because of his "opinions"—as Aristotle would call them. It was much simpler to be a Roman Catholic. Rubens had very little spirituality—at least in the works that Roger Fry in his admirable lectures showed us—and there was no depth. We were pleased and contented with the beauty of life; for a time we felt that all was well with the world, and we joyed in the wealth of luxury, and in the gorgeous flowing clothes which adorned many of his figures. His portraits were the same—and when we had left the pictures, we were no bigger than before.

*Rubens (1577-1640), Poussin (1594-1665), Rembrandt (1606-1669).

As a result, his religious pictures are not among his best—except the "Descent from the Cross," and even there the beauty was in the "illustration" rather than in any spirituality. There is always a strong sense of rhythm which binds these pictures together and gives a wonderful unity to the discordant elements of a dramatically struggling crowd. Poussin seemed to build up his pictures in rectangles, and though Rembrandt's rhythms were wonderfully worked out there never seemed to be that strong rhythm which enabled one to grasp the picture as a whole, as is found in Rubens.

Rubens, like most men of his type, whose genius tends strongly towards superficiality, lived and died a prosperous man. It was different with Rembrandt. He prospered, but being a true artist, he developed his art along a new path, and because he would not consider the beautiful oak panelings in which his patrons wished to place his portraits, he died a poor man; and petty, pretty, smooth-faced trivial painters like Van der Werf were preferred.

Rembrandt grew not only in illustration but in spirituality. Each line has a definite and conscious purpose, even in his sketches. Each line in the drawing of the old "Coach" adds its quota to the romance of a forgotten race of which but the coach remains. He seems almost to make the "Elephant" spiritualised. Rembrandt was an idealist, but also a realist, reacting particularly to the individualist side of the renaissance. One of his greatest paintings is the portrait of himself, painted during the best part of his career (1658). There is something real and perhaps unpleasant in his globular features and in his profusion of dress; but in his wonderful eyes can be seen that piercing insight, that keen sympathy and originality, so characteristic of his mind and work. We cannot leave Rembrandt without mentioning his wonderful manipulation of light and shade, and subtle colouring.

From another point of view the renaissance may be regarded as a return to the antique. There was a revived interest in Greek and Roman antiquity. The influence of this aspect is particularly seen in the figures of Poussin. He stood aloof to the popular movement of his day. The French art was decorative, but Poussin constantly referred to classic work as the standard of excellence. These figures, beautiful in themselves, seemed rather incongruous in their settings which were at times quite modern. It tended to give artificiality to the dramatic action of the pictures; but there was a tranquillity and almost a sublimity which Rubens never knew and Rembrandt never portrayed.

Though some class Mr. Roger Fry among the "moderns," he has a profound sympathy and comprehension of the ancients, which he is able to pass on to his audience in a wonderfully condensed prose. Even in the most familiar pictures we saw new beauties and new truths, and we sincerely hope that the Vice-Chancellor will continue these splendid art lectures next year.

F.G.T.

Returned Without Thanks!

THE Librarian wishes to acknowledge the receipt of a parcel of nineteen books which had been removed by an unknown person without signature. Fourteen of these volumes were from the English Library and disappeared during the time when that Library was open to all members of the Staff and Students. Their loss had occasioned much inconvenience.

The recovery of two volumes missing from the Swanston edition of Robert Louis Stevenson, removed during the same period, and of volume 4 of Dryden's Works, lost some years ago, is much to be desired.

Correspondence

ART AND MR. KRAMER.

From Professor J. B. Cohen.

SIR,

I should like to express to the two anonymous correspondents my acknowledgments for their courtesy in replying to my letter. I wish W.R.C. had used simpler language in explaining his ideas. When I am confronted with a sentence such as "an expression of spiritual and creative energy on rhythmical lines" I feel like looking for a match in a dark room. I know that a light would make everything plain if only I could get at it. Meantime the furniture is very much in the way. Again what does he mean by "beauty of formation"? Is it different from "beauty of form" which I can understand, and what is "abstract design"? I can grasp a concrete one. I cannot moreover, perceive that "sense of line" and "sense of proportion" which the writer finds so "splendid" in *The Student*. It is all the more difficult to grasp because he denies the necessity for natural beauty, for the representation of natural objects or for decorative design in art. Where then does proportion come in? It must have relation to something. It seems to me that Art according to W.R.C. has no necessary relation to external things for it is independent of natural objects. Then why trouble to draw a student! As long as there are things in Nature so supremely beautiful that no artist can hope to do more than convey his impression of them either in pictorial effect or decorative design, I shall be satisfied with the best of these impressions and I will gladly make W.R.C. a present of those spiritual inspirations of the creative genius which have none of the beauty of and no relation to natural objects.

J. B. COHEN.

From W. R. Childs, Esq.

SIR,

I should like to make a few comments on Professor Cohen's letter. It seems to me that the art of painting and drawing, like those of poetry and music, is not in any sense an imitation of nature, but primarily an expression of the creative genius of the artist, and that to take any other view of it is to degrade it from the position which it ought to occupy. The artist does to a greater or lesser extent co-operate with nature, but if he merely reproduces or imitates, he is not in the true sense an artist. Titian's "Bacchus and Ariadne" is not merely a Venetian Landscape and Rembrandt's etchings are not merely photographs of Dutch peasantry. What makes great pictures great is the creative personality of a genius. Now Mr. Kramer is unquestionably an artist and an original one; and I suggest to those who find his work meaningless and ugly, that the fault of perception lies quite possibly with them. Art criticism demands a little care in the training of perceptions and some slight knowledge of the history of art; of course, we all know what we like—but do we always like what we ought, and ought we not to be slow to despise the work of a real and trained artist?

W. R. CHILDS.

SIR,

In the last number of the *Gryphon* Professor Cohen stated in his letter "Art and Mr. Kramer," that he would like to know what other readers thought about the artist's work. In the first place I should like to point out that Professor Cohen's definition of Art "a record of the beautiful" is not a true one, and that therefore one holding such a belief cannot criticise an artist's work and say if it is a work of Art or not. Beauty is undefinable, every one having different tastes; therefore how can art be defined by an undefinable word? Again there are many recognised

works of art (those of Hogarth, Doré and Tenniel) which could not be described as beautiful, and there are numerous portraits of ugly aldermen and plain women which are accepted as works of art since they have been hung in the Academy.

To my mind this is Art. If a man experiences or imagines a feeling of joy, beauty, sorrow, anger, terror, or any other emotion, and by means of drawing, painting, music, sculpture, writing, acting, etc., can infect you with that very same feeling, then this work he has produced is a work of Art quite apart from whether it is beautiful or not. Thus if a poster representing a gentleman enjoying a glass of beer makes you feel so thirsty that you have to pay a visit to the nearest pub, then this poster is a work of art, and the Academy picture which infects you with no feelings, however low, is not a work of art. Mr. Kramer's contributions do not infect me personally with the feelings he wished to express and so to me they are not works of art, but for this reason only, and not because they are not "records of the beautiful."

A. G. CUTBERT-SMITH.

SIR,

I have been interested to read the discussion which has arisen in the pages of the *Gryphon* concerning two drawings by Mr. Kramer.

The letter of "W.R.C." has expressed so clearly the opinion of many people (myself included) upon this subject, that there is little more to say; but may I suggest that the original cause of the discussion is the sad but prevalent confusion between art and craftsmanship? To produce "pleasing patterns" and to apply those patterns is the province of the craftsman. Certainly in many cases the two provinces may merge into each other. Nevertheless the distinction remains.

Even the word "beauty" is only to be used cautiously of art; may not any object pleasing to the eye of any person justly be called beautiful by that person? Mr. Kramer's drawings please not only my eye, but appeal to my feelings and satisfy my mind. Therefore, however these drawings may strike some people, surely I may call them beautiful in the highest sense of the word?

MARY B. ALEXANDER.

DANCING AND SNOBS.

DEAR SIR,

Something has, I believe, already been written about the social treatment of overseas students in our University, but I feel that a stronger protest against the present state of affairs is necessary.

No wonder the League of Nations is a failure when foreign students are socially despised and left out in the cold by English people loaded with a gigantic burden of snobbery and alleged superiority. I should like to see our Great Hall filled on every social occasion with a gathering representative of all the nations of the world. If a University dance has developed into a Fiancé Parade or a Matrimonial Exhibition it is not a true University dance, and I should like all members of the 'Varsity to be welcomed right heartily and I am ashamed to realise that the presence of those overseas students and their partners who have sufficient courage to brave public opinion is merely tolerated. Incidentally, I doubt if it is the conduct of foreign students which caused those barriers to be placed across the corridors.

If only the British people would sacrifice a little of their conceit and would mix more freely with natives of other lands they would benefit by the exchange of ideas and impressions and would at least have started on the road that leads to the "Brotherhood of Nations"—that Utopia of the British pulpit which can never be attained while this shameful condition exists.

Even in our enlightened age, even in the seat of knowledge and high thinking, even in a University of broadminded views and worldwide investigation, it is considered "not respectable" for a girl to have foreign friends.

I should like to know why!

H.M.N.

A PAID SECRETARY TO THE UNION?

DEAR SIR,

In studying the New Constitution of the Union, one is at once struck by the great effort that is made to distribute as far as possible the work of the Union, and of University Life to as many people as possible.

But even now under the new constitution, the President and Secretary have a very difficult and arduous task, demanding a great deal of time; and they are forced to give during their year of office considerably more time to their duties than they can well afford, when taking into consideration their academical work.

May I point out that there are no such equivalent positions at Oxford, where the Union is mainly only a debating society, and other clubs are run quite separately.

My tentative suggestion is that for the formidable task of the Secretary, a paid and permanent secretary be employed—a man holding such a position should in no way prejudice the President's position as the students' chief elected representative of the year. I think the advantages would be that a man holding such a position would stand for continuity in the traditions and customs of the University, and he would be able to give his whole time to the work, and have no ever approaching examination hanging over his head like a sword of Damocles.

I would suggest that he take over the Secretary's Duties, and such work as that of the Reception Committee—at which he might do a great deal in persuading freshers to take up whatever sport or social activity appealed to them—and the management of such functions as the *Conversazione* and the Garden Party.

The question of salary is a very important one, and the suggestion should not be turned down on that score alone, but the advantages of such a scheme should be the determining factor.

P. V. HARDWICK.

SIR,

I had the privilege of seeing the above letter before it was sent to you and the writer asked for my opinion on the matter discussed.

After several months of office I have come to the conclusion that it is unfair to ask any two men taking a University course to give the time necessary for carrying out efficiently the duties connected with the position of President and Secretary of the University Union.

In the effort to do either University work or Union Work effectively one of the two must inevitably suffer.

There would appear to be several ways out of the difficulty:—

1. Shorter periods of office—say, six monthly or even three monthly.
This would involve much waste of time in elections and there could be no continuity of policy.
2. The University Authorities might give consideration in examinations.
The lowering of the standard of degrees which this would involve would be intolerable to both students and the University.
3. An extra year might be given. This would mean the waste of a year and the fees are only a small part of the expenses connected with a year at the University.
4. The suggestion of your correspondent *i.e.*, that a permanent paid secretary of the Union should be appointed. This would appear to be the best way out of the difficulty.

It is essential that the man appointed should be a University man, a competent athlete and, preferably, one who has had some administrative experience. To secure such a man it would be necessary to pay him at least £350 a year. He would, of course, be responsible to the President of the Union.

It would be helpful to have the opinions of your readers on this important matter.

Yours, etc.,

B. C. THOMPSON,

President, L.U. Union.

AFTERNOON TEA.

SIR,

It seems a desirable thing that in our University there should be some common ground where men and women could meet. At present if they wish to do so they must either take their chance in the seething throng under the clock; a spot which is cold, draughty and far from conducive to anything approaching a coherent conversation, or, alternatively, go into the town for tea, which often takes up an unwarrantable amount of time—and has other obvious disadvantages.

What is wanted, I think, is some place where both men and women could feel equally "at home." Could not the women's part of the refectory be open as a common tea room say for a couple of hours in the afternoons? If some arrangement on these lines could be made without causing too much inconvenience to the Refectory Staff (it would not encroach on the already existing facilities for men and women in their respective tea rooms), I feel sure that such an arrangement would satisfy a long felt need.

LEONARD A. CALDWELL.

[The Women's Refectory is now open to men and women from 3 to 5 p.m.—EDITOR.]

THE O.T.C. AND THE STUDENT.

DEAR SIR,

I would like to put before the readers of the *Gryphon* some of the aims and objects of the O.T.C. for I feel sure that, by many, we are misunderstood. Let us look at the matter from three points of view.

From an International point of view, O.T.C. tends to give its members a broader, saner outlook. We are *not* "preparing for the next war." We are as anxious as anyone else to see the League of Nations settling all international problems. But every thinking man sees that at present the League of Nations just "won't work." The world is not ready for it; we have not reached a sufficiently high stage of civilisation. So long as there are nations in the world whose word cannot be trusted, it is the duty of every Britisher who has any love for his country to make himself as efficient in the service and defence of his country as he can. And again, during our study of warfare, tactics, etc., for examination purposes, we are only too well led to realise what a bloody, dirty business war is, and the more we

learn about it, the more determined do we become in our own hearts, that such things must not happen again. The most militarist of men realises that war is no effective method of ending war. We as University students have a duty to our country. We are in a more fortunate position than thousands of our fellows. It is up to us to return our thanks for this by applying our opportunities to such an extent, that should occasion arise we should be in a position to lead and instruct those who are not as fortunate as ourselves in having the advantages of a higher education.

From the narrower point of view of University corporate life the O.T.C. offers more facilities than any other University Society for intimate intercourse with students from other Universities. What other Society offers its members a fortnight's life in Camp free of expense? At Camp we meet men from other Universities; we hear how their Universities are run—hear of their sport, their Societies, sometimes of their work, we get new ideas and perhaps see a point in our own University life where an application of one of their methods would be an improvement, but what can we do with numbers too small to carry any appreciable influence?

I was going to discuss the personal point of view, but will refrain because we don't want men to join the O.T.C. for what they can get out of it, but for what they can give to it, to their 'Varsity, their country and in their own small way to the world.

Our numbers are small; we must have more to become that influence in our University life that we should be. The younger students must shake off their apathy and not come to the University for the glory(?) of a B.A. or B.Sc.—and nothing else. The majority when asked to join the O.T.C. say "We don't believe in war; we'd sooner join the League of Nations." We don't want you to believe in war; the League of Nations Union in the 'Varsity has a large membership. This state of affairs cannot continue or we shall go under. The student must choose one way or the other, or better, combine the two—they are by no means incompatible.

Yours, etc.

S. BEST, Sgt., L.U.O.T.C.

RETIREMENT OF MISS EKINS.

WE much regret to announce that Miss F. M. Ekins, Senior Library Assistant, was compelled to resign her position at the end of last January, owing to the removal of her family to the South of England. Miss Ekins joined the Library Staff in 1896. She has been an excellent worker throughout her connection with the University. Her tactfulness and readiness to help in every possible way made her services the source of universal appreciation.

A fund was raised by the Staff and Students in order to show this appreciation in a tangible way; a total of £25 17s. 6d. was collected. On January 31st, the Vice-Chancellor, in the name of the subscribers, presented Miss Ekins with a wrist watch and a cheque.

The best wishes of all members of the University are heartily extended to her in her new sphere of life.

UNIVERSITY SOCIETIES

[We regret that some of these Notices have had to be curtailed owing to pressure of space—EDITH.]

WE have commented elsewhere in this issue on various lectures run by the University and by the Societies, and propose to comment here only on the Literary and Historical Society. This Society has offered a most attractive programme: the lectures have been of a high order, and there is a good tea—and yet, it is very badly attended, and has been so ever since we can remember attending the Society. The reason is simply that the society is not fulfilling any real need of the members—otherwise they would attend.

It is merely adding more lectures to an already crowded time table and the public lectures in the Great Hall give any other type of lecture which may be needed.

We would again emphasise a suggestion made by the Vice-President last year (a staff representative)—eliminate the staff from the Committee and make it a purely student society. Let the students give papers, the aim of which shall be not to give a thesis in embryo on any subject, but to open a discussion on some aspect of literature or history. The chairman, or some other person should be warned previously to open the discussion—I understand there is a society run on similar lines to this at Oxford. Also, it would be much better to get fewer and keener members than crowds which do not attend.

Financially this year will prove pretty disastrous to the society, and though they may have a fairly large bank balance, two or three years like this will soon close the account. We cannot through limitations of space say more now, but we sincerely hope that the new committee will seriously consider the whole question.

F.G.T.

Debating Society.

THE attention of the above Society during the early part of the term, in sending delegates away to the other Inter-Varsity Debates. Our delegates have been treated royally at every University to which they have been, and we only hope that we shall be able to return the compliment.

Miss Lee went to Bristol, Mr. Pickles and Miss Sinovitch went to Liverpool, Mr. Dodds and Miss L. Bailey were well entertained at Nottingham. The report handed in by one of our delegates, who went with Miss Beaton and Miss Roebuck, is rather characteristic of his nationality. He writes, "The most noticeable thing about the Inter-Varsity debate at Manchester was the abundant hospitality of that University. They . . . gave us numerous meals, excellent partners, and a first-class hotel. There were delegates from every known university in England, and others. And the debate—a detail—"Are small nations a menace to the peace of the world?"—certainly not!, &c., &c." We regret that owing to lack of space we cannot print all the reports in full.

Miss Brarley, Miss Hinchcliffe, Mr. Woledge and Mr. Shaw were sent to Sheffield. The debate was as usual followed by a dinner and dance.

Mr. Hardwick and Mr. F. G. Thomas, who went to Glasgow, were treated lavishly. It was the first Inter-Varsity Debate held with English Universities:—Durham, Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds were the guests. The debate was of an extremely high order, in spite of the fact that the delegates had just finished a five-course dinner. We entered Glasgow union rooms and their debating hall which was modelled on the House of Commons. Another dinner, though disguised under the name of supper, followed, and we saw the full meaning of the classic phrase "freedom giving wine" as we wandered to the Grand Hotel at 3 a.m.

Miss Alexander and Mr. P. P. Murphy were our delegates to Birmingham and both strongly opposed the motion before the house "That the community should have the right to end the lives of undesirable citizens." The motion was heavily defeated—but the delegates inform me that their opposition was quite impersonal.

We should like again to thank all the 'Varsities for their hospitality, and ask our own students to support our Inter-Varsity Debate, to be held in the Refectory on Friday, March 16th, at 4 p.m. F.G.T.

Social Study Society

THE Social Study Society held their last meeting of the session on Tuesday, February 20th, when Mr. Shimmie, the president, gave an address on "The State of the Future." Believing, with "Old Moore," that "the future is only the past unfolded" he emphasised the value of historical considerations, and declared that progress comes of evolutionary growth, not from a violent break of continuity with the past. Therefore we must not tie ourselves to a cast-iron system which may be suitable for present conditions but which takes no account of what the conditions will be 10 years hence, but must keep our attention on ultimate principles of progress—the chief being greater personal freedom, freer access to natural resources and a stable form of government.

After some discussion the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Shimmie for his services that night and also for the way he has always shewn himself to have the interests of the society at heart—although Tuesday night is for him a most inconvenient time owing to his having to give another lecture later on in the evening he has not missed attending a single meeting and he has always co-operated wholeheartedly with the committee to ensure the success of every one of its ventures—and with a gracious reply complimenting the society on its lack of formality and general "paliness." H.M.R.

Cavendish Society

THE Society has held three meetings this Session.

On January 16th, Mr. R. S. Platt read a paper on "Louis Pasteur." Professor Gilligan gave an interesting discourse on January 30th, his subject being "Salts in Solution in River Waters and what becomes of them."

On February 13th, Mr. A. E. Wadsworth gave a somewhat novel paper on "Scientific Method" which we hope opened a new field of thought to some members.

A prize has been offered for the best essay of not more than 5,000 words on one of the following:—

- (1) Water in the Service of Man.
- (2) The Blue Sky.
- (3) Wave and Corpuscular Theories of Light.
- (4) Detonation.
- (5) Electricity in Nature.
- (6) La Société d'Arcueil.

The essays must be sent in before April 6th, 1923, they must be headed by a motto instead of the competitor's name and the same motto must be written on the outside of a sealed envelope which contains the name—this envelope must be sent in with the essay.

There is to be an excursion on March 7th to Messrs. Cooke, Traughton and Simms, York.

The last meeting of the session will be postponed until next term. G.C.

Newman Society

ON January 15th, Rev. E. Rockliff, S.J., attracted a good audience to his lecture on "The Reformation as Rome sees it," a frank statement of the Reformation viewed in the light of a perfect understanding of the Catholic Church.

A Dance held on January 24th, proved a great success.

Mr. J. Eppstein of the League of Nations Union gave an address on "The League and the Catholic Church," on February 8th. He placed the League in a very practical light. He sketched its constitution and aims with striking clearness. Catholic citizens were urged to support the League; there were cordial relations between Rome and Geneva.

On February 12th, there was an Inter-Debate between the Newman and the Cathedral Study Club. Rev. H. Day was chairman. The C.S.C. moved that "We, as a nation, are on the decline." Their chief arguments were drawn from the abuse of Capitalism; corruption in politics; tone of press, novels and drama; divorce and increase in crime. For the Newman, Mr. W. R. Childe carefully urged social reform; the new spirit in industry was brought out well by Mr. P. P. Murphy; scientific progress, by Mr. W. B. Ridgway. The Debate was closely followed by a large and interested audience.

On February 23rd, Fr. C. Parsons gave members the rare treat of seeing some coloured slides of Tissot's Passion. J. Tissot was a painter who went to Palestine and devoted himself to a realistic reproduction in pictures of the life of Christ.

H.J.P.

Choral and Dramatic Society

THE Dramatic Section of the Society repeated their production of "The Title" in aid of the Imp. War Relief Committee on January 29th and raised a considerable sum. On Friday, February 16th, a dramatic entertainment was given—the production of Professor Abercrombie's Play.

The Society had received an invitation to present the two plays at the Leeds Industrial Theatre on February 19th and 20th, but the illness of two members of the caste of the play rendered it impracticable to produce "The End of the World," so "The Title" was substituted.

It has been decided to hold a competition for budding playwrights who are student members of the University. Plays submitted shall not take longer than half an hour to perform, nor require exceptional scenic effects. The number of characters should be small, as it is the intention of the Society to produce the winning play, which will be selected by a competent authority. The plays must be handed in not later than April 23rd, under a pseudonym. Further particulars will be announced later.

The Annual Members' Social was held on February 21st in the Refectory. A Baton was presented to Mr. H. Robinson as a mark of appreciation for the magnificent work he has done. Mr. Robinson has served enthusiastically and efficiently as Conductor of the Choir since its inception at the commencement of Session 1921-22. During that time the choir has attained large dimensions and is now one of the most important University activities.

The Programmes included "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," "Merrie England," and a number of part songs. This term the Choir has presented items from Professor Garstang's "Student's Opera" and two part songs.

J.S., L.G.S.

Christian Union

THE C.U. have been fortunate in getting some very good speakers for their meetings this term. Dr. Selbie, the Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, spoke at the beginning of term on "Facts and Ideals," which certainly helped people to think. The next meeting was a joint meeting with the Geographical Society, at which the Vice-Chancellor read a most interesting paper on India. This paper was of great practical value in that it impressed us first with the importance of studying Indian problems, and secondly, with the many good and valuable things in the ancient civilisation of India which must be remembered. At another meeting the Rev. R. O. Hall, who was the British delegate at the World's Student Christian Federation Conference held at Peking last year, gave us an idea of the many problems connected with the future of the White Race in China.

Sunday, February 25th, was the day arranged by the S.C.M. as the annual Day of Prayer. The day began with a Corporate Communion for C. of E. members in Emmanuel Church. Quite a good number were present. The Vicar of St. Chad's, Far Hendingley, kindly allowed us to use Matins at his Church as a Students' Service at which the Vice-Chancellor preached. The Church, which is by no means small, was well filled for this service. In his sermon the Vice-Chancellor spoke of the life and work of Sir Christopher Wren. In the evening a Devotional Service was held in the Refectory, conducted by R. P. Y. Rouse, a former President of the Society.

This is probably an opportune time to make it known that preparations are now being made for the annual Summer Camps and Conferences at Swanwick. People who are interested should watch the C.U. notice board for further particulars. Student Conferences are also being held this summer in Germany, France, Sweden, Austria and other European countries. Members of the C.U. Committee will give information about these Conferences.

E.R.S.

Historical Association

THE Association held its third Annual Dinner on February 19th. Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson presided. Among those present were Professor and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Haggen, Professor and Mrs. Grant, and Mr. Richardson. After dinner, when Mr. Thompson had proposed "The King," our President proposed "The Guests," regretting the absence of Dr. Sellers and Mr. and Mrs. Dainton. Mr. Haggen responded in a delightful manner. Professor Gillespie gave "The Association." H. J. Parkinson responding, took the opportunity to recall to the minds of those present—Mr. A. M. Woodward. Professor Grant in a most interesting speech, proposed the toast of the President. He paid a tribute to the learning of Mr. Hamilton Thompson, who was carrying on the tradition of mediaeval studies in Leeds; Mr. Richardson was keeping the flag flying which Mr. Woodward planted in these parts.

The Association held its next meeting, a day's excursion to York, on Saturday, March 10th.

H.J.P.

The B.P. Scout Club

THE club did not recommence its activities until the latter half of last term, owing to the fact that all its members of last session had gone down. In order to make the club of as much practical value as possible, a "Rover Patrol" has been started; this is really a training patrol, through which members can gain some practical knowledge of scouting. Meetings are held on alternate Thursdays in University House. Practical work will continue during the Summer Term, when it is proposed to arrange "hikes" and varied outdoor work.

The subscription to the S.C. includes a subscription to "The Boy"—the journal of all University Scout Clubs.

The Secretary will be glad to furnish any information about the Scout Club and the Scout Movement generally.

A. G. GRANT, Hon. Sec.



BY THE ATHLETICS SUB-EDITOR—G. H. GARDNER.

Association Football Club

AFTER the team made a very spirited display at Manchester, the loss of Wilson from centre-half, weakened us at Liverpool where we were easily beaten.

The match with Durham University proved a very good game, in spite of the snow, the visitors scoring twice in the second half, our team failing to reply.

The 2nd team have been playing in good style and excepting a heavy defeat at Sheffield have been in a winning vein.

Boat Club

THE following crew will go to Bristol to row against Bristol University on March 10th :—W. S. Gibson (bow); G. H. Webb (2); F. Anderson (3); C. E. R. Melloe (stroke); G. L. Cashion (cox). Under Mr. Wightman's coaching good time and a steady swing have been developed; it is hoped that during the final stages of training Bradford A.R.C. will be able to send over a scratch team to row a course with us.

The second crew :—H. N. Horne (bow); W. L. Burkenshaw (2); S. L. Wright (3); J. N. Dodds or A. F. B. Barker (stroke); W. A. Sewell (cox), has progressed satisfactorily from the tub four to a "clinker," and is working assiduously in preparation for the fixture with St. John's College on March 7th.

Harriers Club

BOTH University fixtures this term have turned out successfully for us. On January 27th at Lawnswood in a run against Manchester University, Leeds men obtained the first six places, the resulting score being 21 to 63 in our favour. At Sheffield on February 28th we were again victorious with a comfortable margin of points. The run was fast and short; J. B. Colley (Sheffield) who came in first ran the 54 miles in 31 mins. 30 secs., finishing with a lead of 150 yards from Hodkin (Sheffield). Weather conditions were excellent. Result, Leeds 33 points, Sheffield 47 points.

On February 3rd the team gained sixth place in the Yorkshire Cross Country Senior Championship at Thorner Park, Wakefield, where thirteen well known Yorkshire clubs competed.

The "A" team fixture with York St. John's Training College was run at Lawnswood on February 10th, where Leeds obtained a victory by 22 points to 65 points.

Results

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

1st XI.

Jan. 29	..	EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY	..	home	..	draw	..	1-1
Feb. 3	..	LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY	..	home	..	lost	..	0-5
" 10	..	SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY	..	home	..	lost	..	0-5
" 14	..	DURHAM UNIVERSITY	..	home	..	lost	..	0-2
" 17	..	Podsey Old Boys	..	away	..	won	..	4-1
" 24	..	Page Park (Durham)	..	home	..	won	..	7-1

2nd XI.

Feb. 10	..	SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY II.	..	away	..	lost	..	1-8
" 24	..	Old Salts	..	away	..	won	..	2-0

HOCKEY.

1st XI.

Jan. 27	..	Sheffield	..	away	..	lost	..	1-4
" 31	..	Harrogate	..	home	..	draw	..	2-2
Feb. 3	..	Bradford	..	away	..	won	..	1-0
" 7	..	SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY	..	home	..	won	..	2-1
" 10	..	Hallifax	..	away	..	lost	..	0-1

2nd XI.

Jan. 27	..	Sheffield II.	..	home	..	won	..	3-2
Feb. 3	..	Bradford II.	..	home	..	lost	..	1-2
" 17	..	Alverthorpe	..	away	..	won	..	6-3

LACROSSE.

Jan. 31	..	MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY	..	home	..	lost	..	11-17
Feb. 3	..	Spes	..	away	..	lost	..	8-10
" 7	..	Woodhouse Grove	..	away	..	draw	..	9-9
" 10	..	Spes (1st Round Yorks. Flags)	..	away	..	won	..	12-0
" 17	..	Bradford	..	home	..	lost	..	7-8
" 28	..	Woodhouse Grove	..	home	..	won	..	17-7

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Jan. 27	..	Bramley OM Boys	..	away	..	lost	..	0-13
" 31	..	LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY	..	home	..	lost	..	0-10
Feb. 3	..	Otley	..	home	..	won	..	13-8
" 7	..	DURHAM UNIVERSITY	..	home	..	lost	..	6-24
" 10	..	Hull and East Riding	..	home	..	won	..	11-0
" 17	..	Harrogate Old Boys	..	away	..	drawn	..	3-3

"A" XV.

Jan. 27	..	Leeds Training College	..	home	..	won	..	24-0
Feb. 3	..	Otley "A"	..	away	..	won	..	11-0
" 10	..	Hull and East Riding "A"	..	away	..	lost	..	0-3

"B" XV.

Jan. 27	..	Ilkley Grammar School	..	away	..	won	..	13-12
Feb. 3	..	Ilkley "B"	..	home	..	won	..	16-3
" 28	..	Hymers College	..	home	..	lost	..	3-11

Inter-'Varsity Cross Country Championship

THE above Championship has only recently been inaugurated by the Inter-'Varsity Board and the first Annual Meeting was held at Leeds on Saturday, February 17th, the course being at Lawnswood. Eight Universities and University Colleges entered teams, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester and Sheffield.

As the snow only disappeared at the eleventh hour, the going was very heavy indeed and under these conditions the times were very good, that of the first man approaching within half a minute the record for the course.

London University gained the team honours by a margin of 41 points and so they took back with them for a year the cup presented for this Championship by the London University Athletic Union. The second place was very keenly contested, our Harriers doing very well to surrender it by only one point, considering the absence of two members of our team. B. R. MacAllister ran magnificently to take third place, though unfortunately C. Carter, who was recovering from indisposition, did not strike his usual form, and came in 20th; R. H. Dibb (Capt.), and A. Hemingway were 12th and 13th respectively.

The first four men home, to whom certificates are awarded, were well up throughout the run, and the beginning of the last stretch of road found them running close together, Castell leading slightly and all fighting hard for first place. Thanks to the pilots no one had any hesitation about the course, and it may be safely assumed that everyone finished in his proper place.

RESULT.

1. R. A. S. Castell (Birmingham) ..	39 mins. 55 secs.
2. J. B. Colley (Sheffield)	40 " 3 "
3. B. R. MacAllister (Leeds)	40 " 13 "
4. M. E. Jago (London)	40 " 16 "

TEAM PLACINGS.

1. London University	4, 5, 6, 10, 14	..	39
2. Birmingham	1, 9, 19, 23, 28	..	80
3. Leeds	3, 12, 13, 20, 33,	..	81
4. Liverpool	7, 8, 18, 22, 30	..	85
5. Sheffield	2, 15, 24, 29, 37	..	107
6. Manchester	16, 25, 26, 27, 48	..	142
7. Bristol	11, 31, 34, 39, 45	..	160
8. Cardiff	17, 44, 47, 51, 53	..	212

Hockey Club

SINCE our last going to press the weather has played havoc with the fixture list and cancelled matches have been the order of the day.

The only University fixture fulfilled was that with Sheffield on February 7th at Lawnswood which resulted in a 2-1 win for Leeds.

Our hopes for the northern Championship are running high, seven points having been obtained so far out of a possible eight. Manchester are our nearest rivals with four out of eight.

Lacrosse Club

THE Lacrosse team has progressed quite favourably this term in spite of illness and bad weather. The full team has only turned out twice but the form shown by those members of the 2nd team who have played in the 1st team is highly commendable.

The most gratifying achievement was the defeat of Spen in the 1st round of the Yorkshire Flags. On this occasion every member of the team was on top of his form and they are to be congratulated on their performance. The 2nd round is on March 10th against Roundhay and we look forward to seeing the team in the Final again this year.

When these notes appear the team will have played Cambridge but whether they will repeat their performance of two years ago remains to be seen.

We congratulate G. E. Stead on his inclusion in the Yorkshire team.

Rugby Football Club

R. SAYCE is playing for Bath.

H. B. Mawson, who has gone down, is sadly missed from the three-quarter line. We congratulate him on being awarded his colours.

Geenty's injury to his ankle has prevented him from playing in the 1st round of the Yorkshire Cup versus Huddersfield Old Boys.

The match with Headingley had to be cancelled owing to bad weather.

The Men's Representative Council

AT the meeting held on February 12th, Messrs. P. G. Marshall and J. F. Elam were elected to the Union Committee.

Last term the question of more adequate and comfortable Union Room furnishing was taken up by the M.R.C. and the recommendations of the Sub-Committee appointed to deal with the matter were placed before the Vice-Chancellor and the University Council.

The suggested improvements met with the approval of the authorities and the new furniture has been ordered and most of it has arrived.

Several of the rooms are to be redecorated and some alterations are to be made during the Easter vacation. It is hoped that everything will be completed by the commencement of next term.*

There are certain boisterous members of our community who appear to hold periodical War Dances in the New Union Room Lounge. Needless to say this has a detrimental effect on Union property and I suggest that in future our friends work off their superfluous energy in the "Gym" or the "Refec."

It had been hoped to provide a new piano for the Union Rooms, but unfortunately the limited finances of the Union do not admit of any further expenditure, but if any friends of the University would like their names carried down to posterity as a public benefactor, well———

E. J. T., *Hos. Sec.*

*We have since been informed that the Union Office, Gryphon Office, and the Union Rooms are to be transferred to 11, Beech Grove Terrace (next door to the old Union Rooms.) The two houses will be joined together.—EDITOR.]



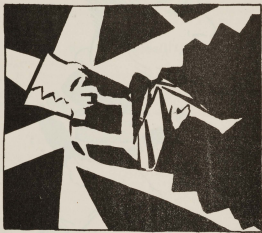
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THE DAY STUDENT


 ϕ

HOPELESS

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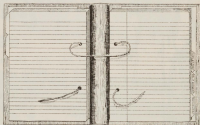
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Proceedings of Union Committee

A BRIDGED Minutes of the fourth Meeting of the Union Committee held on Tuesday, 16th January, 1923.

Present - Twenty-seven members.
Mr. B. C. Thompson in the Chair.

It was proposed, seconded and carried that :—

1. The Minutes of the previous meeting be approved.
2. The report made by the Secretary of the M.R.C. re elections be accepted.
3. (a) The following estimates be approved :—

	£	s.	d.
Athletics Club	95	5	6
Swimming Club	2	18	0
Association F. C. (supplementary)	3	13	0

- (b) The Union finance the Photographic Society to the extent of £10 to enable them to fit up a dark room, on condition that the property of the Society be recognised as Union property.
- (c) The recommendation regarding the disposal of the old Maroon and White Colours as outlined by Mr. E. S. Thompson be accepted and acted upon, and that the sum of £140 be paid to Messrs. C. J. Hardy & Company in full settlement of this account.
- (d) The Union Executive approach the Registrar with regard to the purchase of caps and gowns for the use of marshals and stewards on ceremonial occasions ; and that the matter be brought up again at a subsequent meeting.
- (e) One copy of the British Legion Autographed Calendar be purchased by the Union at a cost of one guinea.
4. (a) The Colour applied for by the Fives Club be sanctioned and be brought up at the next General Meeting for adoption.
- (b) The services of the Boxing Instructor be retained and that an honorarium of £15 per annum be paid to him.
5. (a) The newly proposed arrangements concerning Dances be further discussed at the next meeting, and that a written agreement should be drawn up.
6. (a) The letter be read from Mr.lett regarding the responsibility of the Union for the future upkeep of the gymnasium.
- (b) No action be taken on the letter from the Secretary of the Great Hospitals Competition.
7. (a) The following Sub-Committee be elected to deal with the points rising out of the report made by the delegate to the recent meeting of the National Union of Students :—

Miss M. D. Kay.

Mr. P. P. Murphy.

Mr. E. S. Thompson.

The President and Secretary of the Union.

- (b) That the President of the Union should decide the date of the Annual General Meeting and that further arrangements be left over.

The meeting concluded at 4.40 p.m.

O. ANDERSON, *Hon. Secretary.*

B. C. THOMPSON, *President.*

Proceedings of the Union Committee

ABRIDGED Minutes of the Fifth Meeting of the Union Committee, held in the Board Room at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, 6th February, 1923. (Confirmed at the subsequent Meeting held on 6th March, 1923).

Mr. B. C. THOMPSON occupied the Chair.

There were 29 members present.

Proposed, seconded and carried:—

1. Minutes.

(a) That the Minutes of the previous Meeting be approved.

2. Elections and Resignations.

(a) That the resignations of Messrs. C. J. Whittle and A. L. G. Leonard be accepted with regret.

(b) That Mr. V. Biddle be appointed Secretary of the Entertainments Committee.

(c) That the following Special Committee be elected to make arrangements for the Annual General Meeting:—

Miss M. D. Kay.

Messrs. G. H. Gardner, E. S. Thompson and O. Anderson.

(d) That the following Special Committee be elected to make arrangements for stewarding the Conversations on February 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1923:—

Miss Kay.

Messrs. E. J. Thompson and O. Anderson.

(e) That Mr. W. S. Flowers be co-opted to serve on the Union Committee.

3. Finance.

(a) That the scheme of grants made to Representative Councils be revised prior to the next Annual General Meeting and that meanwhile no change be made in the method of meeting accounts sent in by the M.W.R.C. to the Treasurer.

(b) That the following estimates be sanctioned:—

	£	s.	d.
Women's Lacrosse Club	3	6	8
Harrows Club	0	8	0
General Athletics Club	14	0	0

4. Union Sub-Committees.

(a) That, in accordance with the recommendations of the General Athletics Committee:—

i. A team be sent from this University to the Paris Athletic Meeting.

ii. The Union Committee assist the Scheme outlined by Mr. Rudd, Secretary of the Achilles Club.

iii. The Association Football Ground be the next to receive attention under the grounds development Scheme.

iv. An agreement be drawn up between the Union and the Warden of Westwood Hall, defining the terms under which the Union may use certain parts of the premises and grounds on the Westwood Estate.

(b) That the following Special Committee be elected to consider the question of stabilising the pattern of the Union Colours:—

Miss Hinchliff, Messrs. F. N. Foster, G. H. Gardner, E. J. Thompson, E. S. Thompson, and the Union Executive.

5. Special Committees.

(a) That the report of the Dance Advisory Committee be adopted and that an agreement be drawn up on the lines suggested and be submitted to the Vice-Chancellor for sanction.

(b) That the report upon the disposal of the maroon and white colours stock be accepted with approval.

6. Correspondence.

(a) That the Debating Society be authorised to send two delegates to Belfast.

(b) That no financial assistance be extended to the Students' String Orchestra unless they become recognised by the Union as an "Approved Society."

(c) That the Jewish Students' Association be recognised by the Union.

(d) That Professor Barker's invitation to the Union Committee for February 21st, be accepted with thanks.

(e) That arrangements for the Annual Photograph of the Union be made next term.

7. Other Business.

(a) That the Ring Road Field be no longer required for use by the Union.

The Meeting adjourned at 5.45 p.m.

O. ANDERSON,

Hon. Sec., L.U.U.

B. C. THOMPSON,

President, L.U.U.

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Inter-'Varsity Debate and Dance
FRIDAY, MARCH 16th

Annual General Meeting of the Union
MONDAY, APRIL 23rd

LAST DATE FOR RESOLUTIONS FOR AGENDA—APRIL 19TH

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