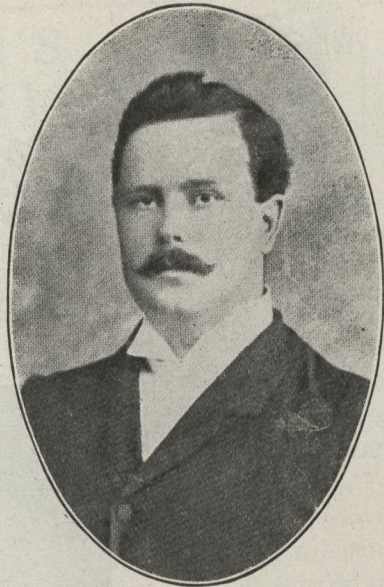


REV. D. J. DAVIDSON, B.A.,
Dhar, India.



REV. GEO. M. ROSS,
Honan, China.

Speakers at the Missionary Conference last week.

Calendar for the Week.

Wednesday, Feb. 1st—5 p.m.—Q. U. Naturalists' Club.

Thursday, Feb. 2—4 p.m.—Y.M.C.A.

4 p.m.—Political Science Club.

Friday, Feb. 3—4 p.m.—Y.W.C.A.

4 p.m.—Engineering Society.

4 p.m.—Aesculapian Society.

Saturday, Feb. 4—2.00 p.m.—Inter-year Basketball.

7.30 p.m.—A. M. S.

Sunday, Feb. 5—10.00 a.m.—Prof. Morison's Bible Class.

3.00 p.m.—University Sermon, Rev. T. Griffith Thomas,
D.D., Toronto.

Monday, Feb. 6—5.00 p.m.—Philosophical Society. "The Philosophy of
Mr. H. G. Wells," by Prof. Grant.

Wednesday, Feb. 8—4.00 p.m.—Levana Society.

SCIENCE DANCE, FEB. 10th.

EXCURSION TO TORONTO, FEB. 17th—FARE \$3.35.



DR. S. W. DYDE.
Principal-elect of a new Presbyterian Theological College at
Strathcona, Alta.



VOL. XXXVIII.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1911.

No. 14.

World-Peace.

An Address by Dr. Dyde.

THE first question to ask is what do we mean by peace? And the answer is that peace means the abolition of war as a method of settling disputes between nations. This is the main idea. But there is a subordinate one, namely, that human well-being can be better secured by peace than by war. This subordinate idea supplies some of the impetus to the peace movements in our day. The nation would have more money, it is said, to spend on industrial progress, or education, or civic improvement, the administration of justice—social reform, public works, if it had not to spend so much on war or preparation for war.

Whether a nation would devote more funds for these purposes is after all not the main point; but rather whether in any event war should not be discontinued as a mode of settling international quarrels.

Admitting for the moment that peace, universal peace, world peace is a good thing; we encounter at the outset a theory of this sort—that so soon as nations cease striving to overreach one another wars also will cease; but so long as nations seek their own aggrandisement there will be war. Change men's mind and war will disappear of its own accord; but war will go on so long as men are constituted as they now are. This view of things admits the peace to be good; but adds that it is not attainable. To ask for peace is the counsel of perfection, it is said, and overlooks the weaknesses and imperfections of human nature. This view is something like a view attributed to Goldwin Smith on capital punishment. Abolish murders, abolish human hate, lust and cruelty, and you will abolish capital punishment. The effort to secure world peace, like the effort to abolish capital punishment, is merely of academic but not of any real practical interest.

Let us make the question practical. Let us insist, first of all, that peace is not a vague chimerical millennium, but a strictly limited ideal. We have peace all over our Dominion now. The provinces have grave disputes and differences—but they are settled in the last resort by the Privy Council. We never go to war. But yet we have in our midst all sorts of crimes and sins. It is possible to have peace without demanding perfection. There will be ample scope for all elevating and reforming agencies even if world peace were secured—perhaps greater scope than ever for press, pulpit and platform.

Take the illustration of the duel as a means of settling affairs of honour between individuals. It might have been argued that duels would be abolish-

ed when human nature was changed and men ceased to insult one another—but that it was academic and pedantic to talk of the discontinuance of the duel so long as men were as they are. Perhaps men are not just what they were—but they have not ceased to insult one another. And yet the duel is practically a thing of the past. May it not be the same in the case of war. If we believe that war is no better a mode of settling national disputes than the duel is for settling affairs of honour between individuals. It would seem as if we hardly needed to argue that war is the cause of many evils. It is not inappropriately coupled with famine and pestilence as a trio of horrors. Ravage, waste, disease and death follow in its train. General Sherman, one of the ablest generals in the Northern army, said that war was Hell. He knew how far it was from the ideal of peace on earth and good-will amongst men. And if war be what Sherman pictured it, it is certainly not a purely academic question to ask if it has to continue as the only available means of settling national quarrels. In spite of the fact that arguments can be raised in defence of war. Some of them having force. I believe that its years are numbered. It will be well, however, to point out some of the arguments used in support of war and seek to answer them:—

1. Bacon said that the heat of a foreign war was like the heat of exercise; while the heat of a civil war was the heat of fever. Civil war consumed and wasted the body politic like a disease; a foreign war strengthened the body politic and kept it in condition. Perhaps Shakespeare lends some support to the idea, particularly when he describes the kind of soldier recruited by Sir John Falstaff, diseased ragamuffins, the off-scourings of society. If these soldiers were merely parasites or a menace to the nations well-being it might seem as if war were a means of draining off this social poison and corruption.

But it is not true that soldiers are the riff-raff of the country. No one can read Kipling's account of Tommy Atkins without feeling that Tommy whatever his faults and failings is a man—a man in his recognition of the merits of a foe and in his willingness to own up to his own failures and mistakes. And when you consider the citizen—soldier of the U. S. in the civil war—or our own volunteers, you are considering picked men. U. S. Grant said that he was struck time and again by the fact that in his army no accident could occur with which some soldier in the ranks could not immediately cope. They could construct a rude carpenter's shop or blacksmith's forge at the shortest notice, and mend a gun carriage or a locomotive. In Stonewall Jackson's army in winter quarters—university classes were carried on in many subjects, including theology—professors and students being in the army. And our boys in South Africa were our best blood. Abraham Lincoln wrote to Mrs. Pixley, whose five sons had fallen in battle, to this effect:—

Dear Madam:—I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts, that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tender-

ing to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours very sincerely and respectfully,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

When the great president wrote these words did he think that war was only sluicing off the dross and slag of the citizenship? He knew otherwise.

No, whatever conditions may have prevailed in other times, war now carries off men whom no country can willingly spare. So much for Bacon's argument.

2. There is another argument not so easily set aside. It may be presented in the words of Mommsen, the historian of Rome, writing of conditions in Carthage at the time of the second Punic War.

"When a war of annihilation is impending over a weaker state, the wiser, more resolute, more devoted men always find themselves hampered by the indolent and cowardly mass of the money-worshippers, of the aged and feeble, and of the thoughtless who are minded merely to gain time to live and die in peace, and to postpone at any price the final struggle." And the war party contained the well-known names of Hamilcar, Hasdrubal and Hannibal. Hegel has raised the conditions which prevailed at Carthage and elsewhere in the ancient and modern world into a theory, in accordance with which he declares that nobler virtues and loftier patriotism are encouraged by war than by peace, and that the evils accompanying war are necessary and in comparison with the evils of peace unimportant. In time of peace the selfish side of man, his desire for wealth and ease and life gain the upper hand and it requires the recurring crises of war, "the earnest repetitions of history" as Hegel describes them, to restore their balance and rouse man to a sense of his destiny.

What can we say to this? Few will deny that peace may be used to prosecute unworthy ends. If peace were the public permission of the barbaric peoples to continue in their barbarism without fear of molestation; if peace were the proclamation that any people might continue like the sow to swallow in the wine, then no one would seriously advocate peace.

Or again if peace were translated to signify their uninterrupted right to amass wealth and indulge in selfish ease; if it meant that the nation had no claim upon the individuals' property in the prosecution of national ideals, if it meant that Moloch was dethroned merely in order to enthrone Mammon, if peace meant ignoble ease and peaceful sloth not peace, few would be found to agree in behalf of a world peace. We say peace has its victories as well as war: we may add that peace as well as war has its dangers.

Further, few will deny the high value of the virtues evoked by war. We have known instances ourselves perhaps, of the truth of the statement that war has made men where peace has failed. And if war were the only way to

produce such virtues, we could perhaps solemnly pay the awful price. But it is not admitted that war is the only, or indeed the best way to develop the highest virtues. If it is good to devote one's life to one's country is it not good that one should continue to live that he may do it?

A general sketch of the facts, a bird's eye view of the history of war will itself perhaps furnish the wisest reply to the argument. This sketch includes:

- (1) The treatment of prisoners.
- (2) The treatment of the enemy's territory.
- (3) The legitimate causes of war.

In most primitive times and amongst the most savage tribes it was considered justifiable to kill and eat prisoners. In the case of our own Indians their barbarous rite extended perhaps only to the heart of the victim and was accompanied by the belief that something of the courage and prowess of the enemy became somehow a part of themselves. We know from historic times in Greece and even Judea that it was allowable on occasions to offer up the enemy as a sacrifice to the gods. Whatever may have been the religious belief which made such acts possible, that custom has passed away forever. It was replaced in time by the custom of reducing a captured foe to slavery. In Greece in Homer's time, and many a long century afterwards, slaves were often the enemies captured in time of war. To be taken a prisoner was to lose all chance of ever again having a home or country. That too has disappeared.

It was a step forward when the enemy was captured and imprisoned and held for a ransom or exchanged. Even though prisons were notoriously ill-managed and jailers notorious for cruelty. Such were some of the prisons in the Civil War in the States, concerning which volumes have been written. But that too has gone by; and now no civilized country within fifty years of that war would dare to repeat that treatment. To-day the foe which surrenders is treated with care and respect; witness the treatment of Cronje and his army in the Boer War—a treatment which with other things made possible a united South Africa.

(2) It is the same with territory and property as with prisoners. War not so long since meant a license to ravage and pillage, to burn cities and put the inhabitants to the sword. Now war is no longer made on unarmed inhabitants, but only on an armed force and against fortified places, and supplies required for an army marching through hostile territory are purchased. What is the logical result of the increase of human feeling in the conduct of war, but the entire cessation of war? The same humanity which has caused these profound modifications in war will require its abolition.

Once more the line of advance is indicated by a change of attitude towards the causes of war, the transference to some form of arbitration tribunal by certain civilized nations of questions of disputed ownership of territory and disputed rights. Especially is this practice now followed by the two English-speaking nations, Great Britain and the United States.

In point of fact war is now largely confined to a collision between two

nations, both of whom are expanding legitimately and seeking new ground for their surplus population. That was the cause of the Russo-Japanese war—and it seems to be about the only real menace to the peace of the modern civilized world. But even the Russo-Japanese war was terminated not by the victor dictating terms of peace to the vanquished, but by a treaty in which the U. S. had a share. The practical question was forced to the front for both nations whether the end to be gained is worth the price of war, or if the end might not be gained more cheaply otherwise. Surely the logic of the whole situation is that the next step will remove from the causes of war the clashing of the legitimate interests of expanding nations.

But again, what of the people, generally recognized as inferior and certainly weaker who already occupy the coveted territories? England's attitude towards the natives of Egypt in her occupation of that country (in spite of Roosevelt's criticism of it) and her attitude towards the Boers in South Africa recognize a direct obligation of the stronger to the weaker nationality. Said England unto Pharaoh:—

I must make a man of you,
That will stand upon his feet and play the game,
So he sent out Sergeant What-is-name
And its wrong and bad and dangerous to boast,
But he did it on the chea and on the quiet,
And he's not allowed to forward any claim.
Though he made a black man white, though he made a mummy
fight;
He will still continue Sergeant What-is-name,
Private, corporal, color-sergeant or instructor;
But the everlasting miracle's the same.

Britain recognizes her obligation to uplift and improve, to restore the chance—it is her white man's burden and Kipling is the best exponent of that loftier national ideal. South Africa is from this point of view, the greatest political miracle the world has seen.

In what direction is the finger pointing? To a continuance of war or to its abolition? I say unhesitatingly to its abolition. Not long since Roosevelt proposed that Britain and U. S. should submit to arbitration all causes of dispute not involving national honor. Taft has gone a step farther and asked for an adjustment of arbitration of all causes of dispute, bar none. According to Taft, although I have not seen any account of his position, the settlement of national disputes involving honor by war is as uneffectual and absurd as the settlement of a personal quarrel involving honor by means of a duel. And as the one has gone down what Professor Shortt once called the waste-way of effete ideas, so now the hands of the clock are pointing the hour when the other shall follow the same course. A new national ideal is in the air—the ideal of a perfect and an equal opportunity for all in the broad race course of national life.

I close with a quotation from Abraham Lincoln's speech to the soldiers of Ohio:—

We are now asking that this idea should be applied to international complications and that the spirit of a true democracy shall be international. That spirit is not the abstract equality of individuals in any community. But it is a free chance for each nation to come to its own in a field where all have recognition. When that spirit is chrystallized into a treaty beginning with the nation which has the greatest opportunities and spreading to the rest, we shall have the basis for an enduring world-peace.

The dawn is breaking. It is not too much to believe that the first quarter of this century will not have drawn to its close before a pact will be formed which will be the signal for the disappearance of war with all its questionable train into the dark backward and abyss of time and the spread of the conviction that whatever kings may reign or, princes decree justice, the world is ruled over by one to whom we will have new reason to ascribe the titles of the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father and the Prince of Peace.

The Missionary Conference.

THAT Queen's has been well represented on the foreign mission field in the past, and that she will be represented by a greater number of her graduates, both men and women, on the foreign field, in the near future, are two facts that were made clear during the missionary conference that closed last Sunday night. The conference was a success in every way. It was well planned and prepared for beforehand, and the meetings were all educating and inspiring. In fact the deep and widespread interest in mission work shown throughout was a revelation even to Queen's men themselves.

From the first meeting on Friday afternoon, when Miss Margaret O'Hara M.D., ('91), appealed to Queen's men and Queen's women to keep up the record of the heroic work done by Miss Dr. Campbell and other graduates of Queen's among the famine sufferers in India, work for which they were honored by the late King Edward, to the last meeting on Sunday evening, when a full opportunity was given to ask questions of the missionaries present, the interest was constantly increasing. At the meeting of the A.M.S. on Saturday evening, Rev. D. J. Davidson, B.A., of Dhar, India, gave a graphic description of the industrial, social and religious life of India with the aid of lantern views, and Rev. G. M. Ross presented some pictures of Chinese life and customs. It was the best attended meeting of the A.M.S. this year, and the frequent applause from all parts of the hall showed the interest taken in the addresses.

On Sunday afternoon about eight hundred gathered in Grant Hall for the University service. Mr. Davidson's sermon was a consideration of the problem of choosing a life-work. He began by saying that it was difficult to know what to do with our life, the most precious legacy given any man, but there was one life which might give us some guidance. The story of the

Temptation showed that Jesus had had a tremendous struggle to determine His life-work and the method by which His Kingdom was to be brought about. In the story of His baptism we may see the method of His choice. Jesus' work was not to get men baptized with water but with the Holy Spirit. But Christ did not stand aloof from John because their aim and method were not entirely one. John's work was making for righteousness and so He identified Himself with it. He said, "Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness." It becometh us also. There is a great tendency in our day to insist upon our rights. But are we justified in calling anything our "right" if it means the curse or the neglect of other men? Our Lord's principle in deciding the manner in which He would do His life-work was to submit to all that makes for righteousness. So there may be some things in the church we do not wholly approve, but till we find any institution making in greater measure for righteousness than the Christian Church we should identify ourselves with it. This same principle may be applied also to missions. We have been disregarding the actual greatness of the East. Chinese students at McGill, Harvard and other universities have headed their classes. China is mobilizing an army of twenty-five million men, and if any nation would be justified in using that army in a spirit of revenge that nation would be China. Three-quarters of the population of the British Empire is in India. The influence of these masses of the East on the West will be simply tremendous. If they exert that influence as pagans it cannot help but be a curse. But I am of those who believe, said the speaker, that if the church will do what she can do to enlighten and Christianize these nations there will come great blessing to the West from the East. For example, the church has been trying to understand the Bible, an Eastern book. When the East shall have bent all its peculiar intellectual qualities to the interpretation of that book we shall have a conception of God and of Christ that will be of incalculable benefit to the church throughout the world. These people are in a plastic, impressionable stage now, when work will count more than it has ever counted yet. In determining our life-work we must consider these things.

At this service the Choral Society sang in splendid form "The Lost Chord" and Mr. A. Beecroft sang "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross."

Much credit for the success of the conference is due to the committee in charge, of which Mr. P. T. Pilkey, M.A., was convener. They were fortunate in securing two such men as Rev. D. J. Davidson and Rev. G. M. Ross, both strong, sane men and convincing speakers, with a first-hand knowledge of conditions in India and China, and these two were ably assisted by Miss Dr. O'Hara and Dr. Buchanan, two of our own graduates who have had long experience as medical missionaries in India. Mr. Davidson said he believed Queen's, contrary to the reports he had heard, showed a deeper interest in foreign mission work than any other Canadian university. If that is true it will be more than ever true in the future, for the influence of these men, and of the conference as a whole, will not soon be lost.

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Editorial.

Joy Unconfined at O. A. C.

CO-EDUCATION, a product of recent years in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, has come to its own. It has demanded the privilege of dancing; and its wishes have been met. This is another triumph for Cupid and the social instinct. To continue the restriction on the light fantastic toe would have been hiding the beneficence of co-education in a corner. Since the girls of Ontario first began to go to Guelph to study domestic science a decree that they should not dance with the students in the O. A. C. proper has been enforced. Co-education was new and its possibilities unknown. Hence the situation developed that in the shadow of the same institution were the two indispensables of social life held apart by a barrier of officialdom. But the students of agriculture wanted more than the principles of farming and the subjects of their course; and the domestic science girls knew that fine pastry and the seductive art of tasty cooking were useless without subjects to which their value could be demonstrated. Officialdom was asked to drop the barriers it had raised; and did so. It perceived that agriculture and domestic science were not meant to be held apart, but naturally work well together; that a well managed farm with a well-managed house make up the perfect whole of rural life. And it may be assumed that from this act of justice beneficent results will flow. Tradition says that the majority of students of domestic science know where they are to practice what they learn. Under the new relationship those who are not in this position may shape their plans more readily. At any rate the educational institutions of Guelph may flourish in a new social atmosphere now that co-education has gained its natural right of letting joy be unconfined.

Dry Dinners at McGill.

The dry dinner has been approved by the Arts students at McGill. By more than a three-fifth vote they have decided to banish from their annual

feast certain objectionable incidents that in the past have worn a false halo. Thus they reach the final stage of a process that has worked itself out at Queen's and other institutions. The action of McGill students is of course to be highly commended. There is nothing to be said in defence of a 'wet' dinner either within a university or elsewhere: and it is a matter of surprise that a custom linked to dinners some time in the past should have resisted opposition so long. At Queen's, dinners have not always been 'dry' as they are at present. Habits handed down from a time when university dinners were occasions of revelry lived on despite the growth of opinion against them. False arguments were used to keep them alive. To abolish things that were 'wet' was to rob a dinner of its fun: to subject the guests to intolerable deprivations, or restrict liberty unnaturally. These fictions were finally exploded. The fact became evident that a university dinner wasn't an occasion for putting the things that the university taught in the back ground and setting the seal of approval on actions that education should teach one to abhor. It became clear that the revelries of a few at a 'wet' dinner buried the educative features of the function under indifference; and that guests who were worth inviting didn't get their inspiration from wine and the popping of corks. A university dinner is marred beyond recognition when it is anything else than dry. McGill students in declaring that they wanted such a dinner have only taken the action that would be expected of them.

Post Office Conditions.

Conditions in connection with the distribution of mail to students from the College post office have grown almost intolerable and urgently demand the attention of the authorities. This it must be emphasized is not due to the present post-mistress who is easily the most efficient official who has held the position and is doing all that one person can do to handle a difficult situation. The difficulty of getting mail under conditions even approximating ease is, however, obvious. The present office adjoins the business offices of the University and is naturally the centre of a part of the University premises that is in a state of continuous congestion. It is, moreover, between classes that the majority of students apply for their mail. This means that in several spaces of five minutes during the time that the office is open seven or eight hundred students come to the wicket. The result is that there is a large amount of scrambling and shoving and a small amount of mail-getting. Many students may be seen daily to come to the office, wait for a chance to get to the wicket, but finally leave to attend a class before their turn has come. The solution of the difficulty would appear to be an extension of post office hours after classes are finished for the day or an increase in the distributing staff at the periods between classes. To get mail at present is a matter of inconvenience. Conditions should be improved if the distribution of mail at the University is to accommodate the students as the authorities evidently wish it to do.

Purposes of College Courts.

Sessions of the courts of justice in the various departments of the University will be held shortly when offenders against law and custom will receive the penalty of transgression. It is desirable, however, that court officials should consider carefully the functions the bodies with which they are associated are intended to fulfill. Few students enjoy trial for alleged misdemeanor at the hands of their fellows. Public investigation of conduct is further scarcely a proper source of amusement. The courts, therefore, despite the fact that they can only roughly imitate the regular institutions of society should not be the means of amusement of the many at the expense of a few. On this principle it should be the aim of court officials to consider only those cases that really demand attention, not those that are likely to provide fun. It would be better for a court to declare openly that it has no cases to hear than to hold a session with cases searched out merely to set the machinery of justice in motion for an evening to indicate its existence. College courts serve distinct purposes but their exercise of authority should be held in obedience for real offenders. By this means they can serve high ends.

Ladies.

The Passing of Ruth.

WHEN Miss Ruth Wallace made an appearance at school, she effected a radical change in the little prairie-ites. Hitherto they had been very good and harmless—and unnatural. Children who play with gophers and snakes instead of dolls, and discuss crops and real estate instead of games and parties, must necessarily be different from others. But with the arrival of Ruth everything was changed. Ruth lived in the city, and her papa owned an automobile, and several houses and farms, wherefore she had a pleasant feeling of superiority toward the little prairie-ites, and was virtuously inclined to do missionary work for their benefit.

And they were quite willing to be taught. They all looked upon her, with her pony, her pretty clothes, and her pretty manner, as a sort of a fairy princess—followed her around admiringly and showed a general willingness to place themselves “under her thumb”—and Ruth was the lady to keep them there. She took complete charge of them all, patronized the little girls, who, as befitted them, were properly awed by her superior merits—and cast side glances at Willard Frank, who, being quite unused to such proceedings, were at once bewildered and flattered by her smiles. The girls were rather taken aback by this sudden transfer of attention from themselves to Ruth, for their methods, though crude, had hitherto met with unqualified success. But their love for Ruth survived even this supreme test of friendship.

Moreover they were learning—and their new course of instruction was not included in the curriculum. Kitty discovered that she had dimples. Mildred learned that curly hair was a valuable acquisition. Martha's attire underwent many transformations. And their knowledge of the usages of polite

society was also increased, for Ruth had a party, and the children came home filled with amazement at the fact that her uncle's "hired men" did not, for some mysterious reason, eat with the family. Poor democratic little prairie-ites! Living in homes where the "hired man" was a rare occurrence, and was treated as an honoured guest, they found it necessary to re-adjust their whole system of social values in order to explain the Wallaces.

One sad day, however, Ruth's seat was empty; her visit was ended, and she had gone home to the city. But in her sojourn she had changed the whole atmosphere of the school. Curls and ribbons were in evidence; desks were adorned with bottles of wondrously-colored "slate-water," and arrays of slate cloths in different stages of raggedness and dirtiness. Arithmetic problems were surrounded by borders of elaborate and complicated designs. School was no longer a place in which one learned—it was a region of delight and romance, where one went off into corners, encircled by the arm of one's dearest friend, to whisper secrets. Nor was the teacher merely a being whose function was to teach. She was a goddess to be worshipped from afar—to be propitiated with offerings of candy and flowers. In short, all the commonplace of school life, delightfully new and wonderful here—were introduced. So the passing of Ruth was not without its fruits.

"How happy is that blameless mortal's lot
The world forgetting by the world forgot."

Is it not strange that only one member of the Prel. English class considers the above "grand"—and "it" is a man. Who is he?

It is rather a pity that so many counter-attractions such as skating on the lake, afternoon socials and the rink kept so many of the girls from attending the Levana meeting on Wednesday. Those who did so enjoyed a very interesting debate between the Years '12 and '13. The subject chosen was, "Resolved that England should withdraw from Egypt." Misses Nash and Forrester, of '12, upheld the affirmative; Misses Nash and Maxwell, of '13, the negative. After a lengthy discussion the judges decided in favor of Year '13. Miss Gordon, in giving the decision, complimented both sides on their debating powers; the choice had been a difficult one. The subject chosen was rather a relief after a series on "The College Woman," College Rushes, Woman Suffrage and other equally thrashed out topics.

We extend to Year '13, as champions in debate, our congratulations.

Junior German. Cr—r translating.

Prof. Me—y:—"No, that's wrong. You fell in a hole there."

Miss E—t, translating (on an improved scale).

Prof. Me—y:—"No!—Of course you'd fall in after him."

Query (could she?)

Arts.

HISTORY repeats itself. Once more the smoke problem is affording the Arts Society material for discussion. A petition to the effect that the Senate should allow smoking in the club-room has been circulated and has received the signatures of a majority of the members of the Society, but now we are informed that a counter-petition is also being circulated and that its promoters hope to win a majority in favor of no smoking, at least none in the club-room. It is unfortunate that we cannot reach an agreement that would result in the greatest good for the greatest number. We have had more jangling over the club-room and the things that pertain to it than a crowd of children would have over a new toy, and until we can reach some such agreement the club-room will continue to be the bane of the Arts Society's existence.

Year '14 held their first social evening on Friday evening last. What a fluttering of maiden hearts there must have been at this their first real social evening. Of course the function was a success and all departed wishing that social evening No. 2 would come soon.

The remaining meetings of the Arts Society promise to be more interesting than those we have had lately as the different years have been requested to furnish programmes.

We welcome the debaters back from Toronto. The decision of the judges is not everything. The good fight our men put up in the face of well-nigh unsurmountable difficulties is really a victory for good sportsmanship and for the spirit of Queen's.

(Overheard in Senior English class) Miss W---n:—"But I'm really curious about his eyes."

Auf Wiedersehen Georg.

(Tune—"So Long Mary"—soft pedal).

So long Geordie, we feel we're going to miss you so,
 The *Lone* Trail calls you, accordingly you Ot-to go
 And you'll teach the Western Kinder
Only things they ought to know.
 So long Geordie, you're the only G. S. O.

The final inter-year debate takes place before the Alma Mater Society next Saturday evening. The subject of debate is "The Abolition of the Senate." Messrs Seeley and Tuttle, of '12, will defend the senate, while Messrs. Ford and Adams, of '13, will demand its abolition.



THE meetings of the Engineering Society have of late been enlivened not only by musical programmes but also by literary talent. At the last meeting Mr. Kemp gave his latest production which depicts our college career in its four stages. Whether it is a biography or an autobiography, we are not sure, but,

be that as it may, we take this opportunity of letting you hear it:

"We enter here as freshmen,
 Things seem a mystic maze,
 We look with awe at seniors
 With their high and mighty ways;
 We're welcomed by the sophomores.
 Enjoy ourselves full well,
 And proudly shout our lungs away,
 On our newly-learned year yell.

We surely make a lot of noise,
 Make faces at the sophs,
 And, in our simple, childish way
 We bother all the Profs.

A few short months and all is changed;
 We're in our second year,
 And in our turn we do our best
 To trim those freshies queer.

We try to look intelligent,
 But wear a vacant stare;
 We try to run elections
 And we butt in everywhere.

As juniors then with lofty gaze
 We overlook the rest:
 Of all the years that ever came,
 We deem ourselves the best.
 The seniors, even, awe us not;
 We scorn the sophs below,
 The freshmen, now so far behind,
 We do not deign to know.

But far too soon time changes us
 To seniors fine and wise,
 We now may wear good clothes each day
 And sport most gorgeous ties.
 We have to work like niggers
 For we want our B.Sc.,
 We want to get the worth of what
 We pay for our degree.

And soon will time, with fleeting wing,
 Bring graduation day,
 And then we're cast upon the world,
 For time to have his sway."

Our friends of the Levana Society will be interested to know that the Canadian Society of Lady Engineers have recently appointed one of our men as their honorary president. This they have done in appreciation of the speech which he made in their behalf at the fourteenth annual dinner of our Engineering Society. Some flippant freshman seems to have misapprehended his attitude of mind and has become quite satirical. The following alleged poem was found in one of the vacant class rooms:

"There was a young student called Bert,
 Who considers himself quite a flirt.
 Of the ladies he spoke
 'Till their hearts he quite broke,
 O, shame! that he'd do them such hurt."

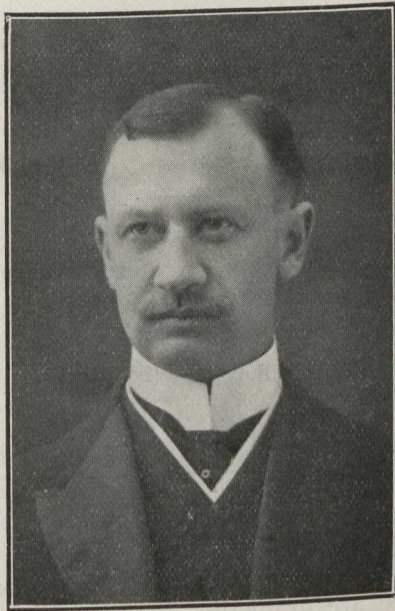
Medicine.

DR. Frederick Etherington, who for six years has acted as Professor of Anatomy in the Medical School of Queen's and who in the interval has established himself firmly in the esteem of Medical students and his colleagues on the staff, has tendered his resignation to the authorities and will retire from his present position.

The position of the retiring Professor of Anatomy in relation to faculty and students is unique. Every member of both these bodies regrets that he finds it necessary to sever his connection with the staff. Every member of these bodies has recognized from the first day he stepped on the top floor devoted to anatomy that he was master of his subject and possessed of a personality that would soon bring order out of chaos. And Dr. F. E., the initials he modestly signs to class cards, has justified all expectations. He has done more than this. He has made the Department of Anatomy one of the strong points of the medical course. He brought organization and rigid system into a region where these essentials of a sound teaching system were

lax. This achievement is one of great significance, and so Dr. Etherington has come to be recognized as master of his department and a good master too.

The first time the writer of this sketch saw Dr. Etherington he was speaking to his fellow students as a candidate for an important office in the A.M.S. He was the only candidate who could speak, and his discourse on that occasion was interesting as showing the student candidate to possess a splendid instinct for fairness, an integrity that nothing could weaken and ability to express his thoughts forcefully and well. When the results of the election were announced, the medical candidate was elected. Sterling quality had won a deserved recognition. Later this same quality, accompanied by a



robust constitution and steady energy, brought to Mr. Etherington the position of captain of Queen's I rugby team. The team that had the present Professor of Anatomy for captain, saw his instincts for leadership and his all round ability as an athlete.

Finally for this student, the course in medicine at Queen's drew to its close. The Medical Faculty wanted a man to devote himself to anatomy and to put the department on a sound basis. They named this student of the final year as the incumbent of the position on condition that he take a special course in the subject. This student is now Dr. Etherington.

Under these circumstances, the Professor, who is about to retire from his connection with anatomy, began his career as a member of the medical staff. His work in that capacity is well known. He has re-organized the Department of Anatomy until it is as strong as any in Canada. The splendid integrity, the industry, the forceful personality, the fair mindedness, the

distaste for anything low or unclean, the fearless expression of opinions that brought recognition as a student, have proved factors in reshaping the most important part in the course in medicine.

Dr. Etherington has been eminently successful as a professor. He knows the value of system; he is an admirable teacher, with a regard for Socratic methods; and his mastery of anatomy is proverbial. For these reasons the retirement of Dr. Etherington is universally regretted in the Medical School. Some of the students say "we want Teddy." The fact is, we all want him.

Dr. Etherington's plans for the future have not yet been disclosed, but it is generally hoped that when he begins practice, he will be able to maintain connection with Queen's.

The death of Dr. C. S. Dunham, Queen's '09, and House Surgeon at K. G. H. last year, is deeply regretted by the many students who were fortunate enough to know him. Bright, energetic and congenial, his death at such a point in his career is most unfortunate.

Year '13 Medicine journeyed to Gananoque on Saturday, January 21st, carrying with them a hockey team, a referee and much enthusiasm. The team played a very good game, but was defeated 7 to 5. The referee was in danger of being mobbed at several different times, and much of the fire of enthusiasm was quenched with a suitable liquid medium.

The boys pronounce the trip a success. Some others just pronounce it a "trip."

Education.

IT is a well-known fact that throughout the province and indeed the whole Dominion that men are gradually dropping out of the teaching profession, and at present less than ten per cent. of the teachers in training in the province are men. There seems to be a tendency to substitute women for men with the necessary result that men are driven out of the profession. Principal Scott, of Toronto, upon being asked his reason for this state of affairs, said that it was, without doubt, due to the operation of that well-known economic law, "the survival of the cheapest." He admitted that women can teach as well as men but they stay on the average a much shorter time in the profession. When a man marries he may remain in the profession but when a woman marries she naturally and properly retires, while the others teach on and keep hoping. Few persons, either men or women, can do good pedagogical work until they have been teaching a few years and a large proportion of young women leave the profession before they have had a chance to show whether they have any real aptitude for the teacher's vocation.

Prof.:—"They used to teach object lessons in our public schools a good many years ago. Did they have them when you went to school Miss St-t?"

The students of the faculty are to be congratulated upon their splendid representation at the students' concert on Monday evening. If the rest of the faculties had been present in the same proportion there would have been less vacant benches. It is a shame that the students as a whole do not patronize more liberally the University clubs when they take such great pains as the musical clubs must have taken in preparing such a successful programme.

Some of the results of the 'Xmas exams have been given out and many of us have found that really "ignorance was bliss."

Do not forget the regular meeting of the Society next Thursday, Feb. 2nd, at 5 p.m.

Miss St-w-t:—"One day I baked as many as 30 pies."

Miss T-t-n:—"And did you have to bake that many before you got a good one?"

Theology.

The Principal's Dinner.

ONE of the most pleasant events of the session, was the occasion of the Principal's Dinner, to the students and professors of Divinity Hall, which took place on Thursday, January 24th.

At 7.15 Principal Gordon, ably supported on either side by the Moderator and the Pope, led the way to the dining room, where ample justice was done to the delightful supper—which was fully expressive of the Principal's generous hospitality.

After the wants of the inner man had been fully satisfied, Principal Gordon welcomed the students and professors, and expressed his regret at the absence of the Dean, Dr. Ross, Prof. Robt. Laird, Frank L. MacDonald and W. Dobson, and called upon Dr. Watson to speak.

Dr. Watson related many incidents of his recent visit in Scotland and his impressions of Lloyd George and Lord Rosebery, whom he had heard during the recent campaign. Referring to himself as a "stickit minister," Dr. Watson expressed his conviction of the importance of the work of the Christian ministry in Canada and the necessity of the best men entering that work.

The Moderator, Mr. W. A. Dobson, very suitably thanked the Principal on behalf of the students, for his kind personal interest in their welfare.

Dr. Jordan followed up the suggestion offered by Dr. Watson about the students required for the ministry, by emphasizing the necessity of thorough training for their work. From his own life experience in two great coun-

tries of the British Empire he pointed out the rich experience which awaits the true man in the Christian ministry.

After the Pope, Mr. J. A. Annesley, had formally granted absolution for all sins which might be committed, the remaining speeches of the evening were marked by singular recklessness.

Prof. Scott frankly admitted that "there was not much of a final year" this session, tried to explain that he was speaking only of their numbers, and then proceeded to laud the keen receptive minds of the Queen's students and his pleasure in lecturing to them.

Prof. Dyde was rather a 'guest of honor' in view of his approaching departure from Queen's, to become principal of the new theological college in Alberta. He very fittingly expressed his debt to Queen's—to which he owed more than to any other institution, his regret at leaving and his hopes and aspirations for the great work upon which he is entering.

Prof. Dall in a bright and witty speech expressed the pleasure which he experienced in his new work as professor at Queen's, and stated that he felt entirely at home among us.

Prof. Alex. Laird, representing the Presbytery, gave an interesting account of his recent tour through England and Scotland.

"The need for revision of our creed," "The prospects and results of church union," were subjects of animated conversation throughout the evening.

The Singing Patriarch, Mr. A. Beecroft, proved himself quite equal to the occasion, and added greatly to the pleasure of the evening by singing a number of suitable selections.

As the company all joined hands and sang together, "Auld Lang Syne," there was, particularly in the hearts of the final year men, the keen regret that this would be in all likelihood the last "Principal's Dinner" which they would be privileged to attend. It will long remain a pleasant memory, an inspiration, and an added link to the chain which binds our hearts to "Queen's."



THE annual concert of the University Musical Clubs was held in Grant Hall, on Jan. 23rd, and was voted by all present the best yet. The programme throughout was of a very high order.

Especially worthy of mention was the work of the Glee Clubs and Choral Society. The singing of these organizations reflected great credit on their conductor, Mr. Arthur Craig, who has been training them for the past three months. When one considers that the majority of the members of these clubs are practically untrained singers, the results achieved are almost marvellous.

The work of the Mandolin and Guitar Club was also very good, while the

Orchestra also did well. The clubs were assisted by Mr. Arthur Blight, of Toronto, who is already well-known to Kingston audiences.

The one regrettable feature of the evening was the small attendance. This may perhaps be partly accounted for by the other attractions that were on the same evening, but we feel that the college organizations deserve the patronage of students before other affairs.

On account of the small attendance at the annual concert it has been decided to hold a second concert about the beginning of March. Mr. Craig has offered his services free of charge to the Choral Society to teach them new music for it. This, along with the best selections rendered at the last concert will constitute the programme.

Mr. B. S. Webb, the conductor of the Students' Orchestra, has written out the full orchestral score for a number of the favorite songs in the University Song Book.

Athletics.

Hockey—McGill 7; Queen's 4.

IT is said that a defeat now and then does one a world of good. The hockey team has taken the medicine, and bitter stuff it is, and we have now to see the effects of it. There is one thing certain, and that is that the men will work their heads off this week, and if they don't trim McGill here next Friday night, then it won't be for lack of trying.

The defeat was more or less of a surprise. Varsity had beaten McGill so decisively that we thought her weak. It is true that at the first of the season McGill, on paper at least, had one of the strongest teams in the league, but after the Varsity game we concluded that the men couldn't work in with one another, and so were not very dangerous.

Now McGill has come into her own. In Montreal the odds are three to two that Varsity will be beaten there. The game here on Friday will be about as hard as we like to see, though we see no reason why Queen's shouldn't come out on top. Of course every student in the University will be out to help along in the cheering, and so we can all do our part to bring victory to Queen's.

McGill won by close, hard back-checking. Our forwards were never free, for while they were working through the defence, a forward would come up from behind, and take the puck. It is the game that Queen's must play next week. The McGill forwards are fast and handle their sticks well, so if we are to win, they must never be let loose.

The game was very even for the first half, and the period ended with the score two all. Grieg George was responsible for both goals, while Vic Gilbe turned all manner of shots away from his net.

In the next half McGill's back-checking began to tell on the speed of our

men. Then the red and white forwards rushed things and scored four before Grieg George and then Box shoved in two more. Sargent, for McGill, scored the last goal of the day.

It was our defence that showed particular strength. In the second half the McGill men were around our goal a large part of the time, and had it not been for the splendid work of Basil George, Lockett and Gilbert the score against us would have been much larger.

On the forward line Grieg George was the only one who played his usual fine game. He worked effectively even against McGill's back-checking, and was responsible for three out of the four goals that Queen's scored.

Queen's must win here Friday if they are to keep in the running. Varsity are very confident of winning in Toronto, and though our men should win there, it is much safer to go up there with this game won. McGill ought to win in Montreal, so that chances look very good for another three-cornered tie. Still as long as our men win their next two games, and there is no reason why they shouldn't, we won't have to play off even a tie.

The team was:—Goal, Gilbert; point, George; cover, Lockett; rover G. George; centre, Box; wings, Smith and McKinnon.

Basketball—McGill 48; Queen's 34.

The basketball team went down to defeat too, but it was nothing like the débâche of the Varsity game. At half time the score was 15 to 13 and though McGill scored more than Queen's in the second half, the play was very even all through.

McGill has a gymnasium which is much smaller than ours, and consequently handicaps our men considerably. When a team gets used to long throwing and open work, it is hard to play the close, quick-passing game that a small floor requires. The back boards of the McGill baskets are different from ours, in fact they are not back-boards, but back-bricks, and the ball rebounds at a different angle.

Queen's should win here on Friday at five, and then go to Toronto grimly determined to win. The team is far stronger now than it was then. The line-up has been changed a little, and the men work better together.

A good game of basketball is a pretty thing to see, and everybody should be out Friday.

McCartney at centre played a great game. His shooting was good, and he held his man down very well. Erskine played well at forward. He is heavy enough to prevent a defence man roughing things up unduly, and he has a dangerous shot. Van Sickle at defence has his eye with him again. He scored three or four long shots which brought down the house.

The team was as follows:—Forwards, Erskine, Menzies; centre, McCartney; defence, Van Sickle, Sterne.

'12 Ladies vs '14 Ladies.

There was only one game in the inter-year series on Saturday, that between the ladies of the Junior and Freshman years. Fourteen had rather a

picnic of it, scoring 26 to Twelve's 7. However Twelve has good material, and should make a better showing.

The girls showed a tendency to foul which they should avoid. Far too often there were three in, while running with the ball was fairly common. Twelve were the chief offenders, and as Miss Warren shot fouls with great accuracy, '12 suffered considerably.

For Fourteen Miss Warren and Miss Smith did remarkable shooting. To tell the truth not many of the fellows around the gym would shoot better. The defence was good, and it was largely due to Miss McMinn and Miss McCuaig that Twelve scored so little.

Miss Forrester played a good game for Twelve, and Miss Walks scored a very pretty basket. The teams were:—

'12—Miss Forrester, Miss Chown, Miss Walks, Miss Nash, Miss McCallum, Miss Day.

'14—Miss Wright, Miss Smith, Miss Warren, Miss McMinn, Miss McCuaig.

Track.

Queen's held her first indoor track meet last Wednesday evening. It was a great success save in one particular. The events were keenly contested, the programme ran along smoothly, the officials were most eminently satisfactory, but the attendance was beastly. There is really no other word strong enough to describe it. There were more contestants than spectators.

It is true enough, of course, that at this time of the year fellows are plugging hard, but it wouldn't have hurt any of them to come out and give the Track Club a little encouragement. We say every year that we never do much in track work, and it is true, simply because the student body takes no interest in the Track Club.

However, we had a rare evening's entertainment, and we are sure that the gym will hardly hold the crowd when the Track Club next holds an indoor meet.

All of the events were handicaps, but the handicaps were so close and well-arranged that in some cases the winner did not need their advantage.

The object of the meet was to bring out new material for work next fall, and the Club was not disappointed. Several phenoms have been uncovered who, with proper training, should take places in the Intercollegiate meet.

Truesdell did some great jumping. Some of the wise ones pick him as a sure winner in the Intercollegiate running high jump.

Kerr did the two miles in 10 min., 56 sec., which is very fast time on a twenty lap track. Besides this he won the four mile in 22 min., 52 and four-fifths seconds. Aykroid was only 4 seconds behind Kerr in the two mile, and Baker, a man who had never competed before, was not far behind.

Wright and Garvock look good in the quarter, while Lennox by running the mile in 5 min. 4 4-5 seconds showed that he will require some beating.

Ernie Carmichael won the running broad, and John McKinnon, the shot put. Trefrey, when he has developed a little more style, should heave the shot great distances.

The best race of the evening from the spectators' point of view was the inter-faculty relay race. Arts and Science entered teams, and amid the frenzied cheering of the multitude the men pounded out a lap each. Arts won in a walk, by nearly a lap. The time 3.18 for the three quarter mile was not bad on an indoor track.

The Club desires, through the pages of the Journal, to convey its thanks to the officials who performed their various duties to perfection.

Some of them had a pretty tough time of it, too, when they had to keep track of the laps in the four mile race. As each man covered eighty laps the officials were in danger of brain fever towards the end.

De Nobis.

The Fussers' Club.

ON Sunday night, January 22nd, yet another organization was added to the considerable number already existing at Queen's. The organization formed at the auspicious hour of 12.30 a.m. is to be known as the Fussers' Club. The following were the officers elected:—Hon. Pres., Prof. P. G. C. Campbell; president, R. F. Clarke, vice-president, G. N. Urie; secretary, G. B. McCallum; treasurer, J. K. Robertson; assistant secretary-treas., J. M. Forgie. Committeemen:—Arts, W. R. Leadbeater; Science, N. Leckie; Medicine, H. Young; Divinity, P. T. Pilkey; Education, W. J. Lamb.

The constitution adopted was as follows:—

1. The qualification for membership in the Fussers' Club, is six months' continuous fuss, at least twice a day; certificates must be presented from the victims of the aforesaid fussing.

2. The object of the Fussers' Club is to promote by example and moral suasion fussing in all its forms. Any fusser who is discouraged, or mentally deranged due to his fussing activities is privileged to appeal to any other fusser for sympathy and advice, or a "straight jacket." The fusser thus appealed to is bound to listen to all tales of woe with cheerful equanimity.

3. The Fussers' Club shall by co-operative buying lessen the price of flowers, bon-bons, theatre tickets and cabs; also by co-operative selling obtain a ready market for books, dress suits, and jewellery of all sorts.

4. The Fussers' Club may meet at any hour: two shall constitute a quorum or any multiple thereof.

5. Whereas all fussers are physically unable to work (the disease being known as corditis), a fusser must not work.

All About Fussing—By the Hon. President.

Fuss and the world fusses with you.

One good fuss deserves another.

Once a fusser, always a fusser.

A fuss by any other man might cause much trouble.

It takes two fusses to make a fuss.

When in Fusserville do as the fussers do.

Say nothing but fuss good.