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(APRIL 12, 1911)

# The Acadia Athenæum

VOL. XXXVII.

APRIL, 1911

No. 6





HO spends his hours with thee, Good books, must find Unfailing nurture's balm And quickened mind

The long day o'er, and night
Begun, still thou
With wisdom's touch would'st smooth
The crinkled brow.

Thy records slowly fade To be recast In gilded tomes or new Editions last:

Yet thy life-essence sweeps
The larger field
Of time, and men from thee
Draw mellow yield.

Inglis Morse, '97.

### Abraham Lincoln.

HIS MYSTERY, MAKING AND MASTERY.

BY

### ROBERT STUART MCARTHUR

Minister of Calvary Baptist Church, New York, Since May 15, 1870.

IGHTEOUSNESS, when associated with high intelligence and noble character, secures immortality. We have been often reminded that the Pyramids have not perpetuated the names of those whom they have entombed: but righteouness has given everlasting remembrance to Noah, Abraham, Samuel, Hezekiah, David, Isaiah and evangelists, Apostles and martyrs. When the Pyramids shall have disappeared, when seas shall cease to roll and when sun, moon and stars shall no more shine, even then "the righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance." In Proverbs 7: 10, it is said that "the name of the wicked shall rot." There is no reason for remembering the names of bad men except as an admonition for warning to others. Why, otherwise, should we remember Benedict Arnold? Why, otherwise, should we mention the name of Pope Alexander VI., who obtained the Popehood by bribery in 1492, and who lived a life of infamy seldom equalled in any country or century? Why, otherwise should we pronounce the name of Cæsar Borgia, the fourth son of Pope Alexander VI, who was made a cardinal at the age of seventeen, and whose deeds of inhumanity have made his name a synonym for every form of crime known to human malignancy? Over against these examples of treason, profligacy and satanism, we place the names of Wesley, Whitefield, Wilberforce, Howard, Carey, Judson and Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln has taken his place among the immortals.

#### THE MYSTERY OF HIS LIFE.

In studying the marvelous life of Abraham Lincoln, we are immediately confronted by its profound mystery. This mystery we cannot fully penetrate; at best, we can only shoot some rays of light into its darkness. The human mind is always attracted and even fascinated by the attempt to discover the secret of true greatness. It thus comes to pass that historians and biographers patiently and joyously delve into the mysterious soil in which the roots of greatness are hidden. Doubtless, there are elements of mystery in every great life. Could we discover all the elements entering into every great life, we should find there a unific law, and would thus discover that these elements are harmonious, and that they converge toward the completed result. Every great life is born of God; every heroic soul is a spark from the Eternal Flame. It is a fine remark of Thomas Carlyle, that every great man is a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night to guide the race across the wilderness of life.

It is doubtful if there was ever a merely human life more mysterious in the elements of its power than the life of Abraham Lincoln. Like Washington, he was of English stock. Notwithstanding the marked superficial difference between him and Washington, there are many points of essential likeness. Lincoln was one of the noblest fruits of his parent stem; he was one of the greatest products of the Anglo-Saxon race: indeed, he was one of the mightiest sons of humanity of any race or time. Hundreds of biographers have essayed to write his life; but it will be a hundred years yet before that life can be exhaustively written. We require the lapse of time and the intervention of space rightly to judge great men and great movements. It was two hundred years before England discovered the truth regarding Oliver Cromwell. One class of Englishmen spoke of him as a brutal tyrant; another class regarded him as a sniveling hypocrite. Not until that burly Scotchman, Thomas Carlyle, published in 1845, his masterpiece, "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches", did the world see, for the first time, the true Cromwell. The true Lincoln has never yet been presented by any biographer. The secret of his unique sagacity, rare eloquence, profound insight, homely wit and merciful tenderness has never vet been discovered.

He is still the unexplained child of nature, of America, and of God. The mystery of his life grows upon us as that life is the more carefully studied. This mystery partly explains the spell that Abraham Lincoln has thrown over the world.

This mystery carries us back one hundred years to a log cabin in a Kentucky clearance. We see there Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, the father and mother of the mysterious Abraham Lincoln. His mother could write but little, and his father still less. They belonged to the class known as "poor whites". In this cabin February 12th, 1809, was born the immortal Lincoln. He was named Abraham in honor of his grandfather, who had been killed some years before by a Indian savage. In this wretched cabin the boy Abraham had for a playmate his elder sister, Sarah. In 1817, on a rude raft the family floated down the stream until they landed in a wilderness in Indiana. Their home is now a log cabin more wretched than the one they left behind in Kentucky. One side of the cabin in Indiana is entirely open to wind and weather. The fire-place in its center pours its smoke through an opening in the roof. The boy, by grasping pegs driven into the logs, climbs to a wretched bed of leaves and straw in the garret. But he grows rapidly; his long, lank body attracting the attention of all. His head is crowned by wiry hair which refuses to yield obedience to the slight care which it receives. In this miserable cabin, the boy is summoned at midnight to stand, with weeping and yearning eyes, beside his dying mother. Behold the picture of this ungainly youth, thus standing in the flickering light of a candle, as his mother's soul floats away from the lowly cabin into the silence of a diviner world! This is one of the most pathetic pictures known to biographers of any age.

Once more we see Thomas Lincoln and his family migrating. It is now the year 1830. This time the migration is into the State of Illinois. We see the youth, now six feet four, at the age of twenty-one, wearing skin breeches, rawhide boots, and coon skin cap, driving a yoke of oxen drawing a creaking wagon over the prairie. Who would ever dream that the man who waves his

ox-goad, and shouts sharp commands to the oxen, is on his way to the White House in Washington, and to honor and glory among all the foremost nations of the earth!

If we follow the career of this ungainly youth to the Illinois hamlet of New Salem, to his coarse employment in splitting rails, digging ditches, tending cattle, and clerking in a country store or pulling a raft down the Mississipi to New Orleans, we shall be still confronted by the strange mystery in his life. As the years pass, we see him reading law; and, finally, in the year 1837, as an obscure lawyer, in Springfield, Illinois. At every point we discover that one of the chief charms of Lincoln's life is its impenetrable mystery. How can we account for the remarkable outcome of those unpromising experiences? There was almost nothing in his environment to excite the ambition for an education. His shiftless and reckless father insisted that all efforts to secure an education was time misspeut. To his stepmother, who came to to brighten somewhat the wretched Indiana cabin, the boy was indebted for much encouragement in his efforts to secure an education. He learned to write partly as an accomplishment over his playmates, and partly that he might help his elders by writing their letters.. We see him under the rude schoolmasters, Riney and Hazel, in Kentucky, and under Dorsey, Crawford and Swaney in Indiana, the entire period of his education amounting to less than a year. Both teachers and schools were primitive in the extreme. Under Swaney, in 1826, the boy walked four and onehalf miles each way every day. He lived in a state of society rude and uncouth to the last degree. The houses consisted, for the most part of one room. The garments worn were coarse both in winter and summer. Religious services were conducted simply. but were intensely religious after their fashion. Raising and log-rolling, were the chief occasions for calling the neighbors together. Superstitions of every kind abounded. Belief in witchcraft was common. A dog crossing the hunter's path spoiled the day; the baying of a dog at night robbed the neighbors of sleep. Fences built when there was no moon were soon to fall.

according to popular belief. In these social conditions Abraham Lincoln's youth was passed. He thus grew up in poverty and ignorance. How came he, in this environment, to have so remarkable a degree of innate refinement? How did he acquire his striking chivalry toward women? Whence came his rare sense of justice towards all? What was the origin of his unconscious politeness which made him in effect a Chesterfield even in his unpropitious surroundings? How came he to hate slavery and to love liberty with such consuming devotion? What was the origion of the tenderness and humaneness which led him to dismount from a horse to replace in their nest young birds which had fallen by the wayside? Why did little children instinctively love him? Why was it that to them his rugged features were beautiful? Why was it that he was without the prejudice of class or condition? These questions and a score of others, suggest the strange mystery of this remarkable life. What is the explanation of this unique man? Was he not a special gift from the hand of God who makes one star to differ from another star in glory? Was he not raised up as truly as Moses, Joshua, David, or any of the prophets of old, by the special wisdom and purpose of the Almighty? Did not the silence of the lonely forest hold him until God's purpose was ripe that he should enter the great arena at the call of the Almighty? Was he not prepared by infinite wisdom and omnipotent love for the unique mission whose duties he so sublimely performed? The mystery of his life thus carries us back to the purpose, plan, and heart of God. Here must end the ultimate analysis of his unique character and mysterious life.

### THE MAKING OF HIS LIFE.

We rightly press our inquiries as to the influences which produce the great Lincoln. It is true that we never can fully trace the pedigree of genius. There are always in true genius elements too subtle for our analysis, but we can at least discover some of the conditions which enter into the making of this foremost American. We cannot forget he was the product of several

generations of heroic pioneers; these pioneers came from the soil and atmosphere of England. Probably the blood of sturdy and patriotic forebears flowed in their viens. Lincoln inherited the fibre and force of these pioneer ancestors. Pioneer life in the early days in many American cities developed rare courage and heroism. In 1638, Samuel Lincoln came from Norwich, England and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. Some of his descendants, who were Ouakers, settled in New Jersey, some in Pennsylvania, and later in Rockingham County, Virginia. The president's grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, went to Kentucky. These hardy pioneers kept near the soil. They had to contend with danger in many forms in all these states. Uncultivated soil, rude social conditions. wild beasts, and wilder men put them always and everywhere on their metal. The grandfather of the great Lincoln was shot by an Indian in one of his own clearings. His son, Mordecai, immediately shot the Indian. It thus came to pass that the early life of our great President was filled with adventure. He spent much time on the skirmish line of advancing civilization. He had to make his way with few tools, and those of the rudest character. Out of these drastic conditions came a remarkably vigorous personality.

Was Mr. Lincoln educated? The answer to that question depends somewhat upon our definition of education. Without doubt, in a real sense, he was educated. There is always, whether we discover the fact or not, adequate preparation for all great achievements. Shakespeare was educated; so was Burns; so was Lincoln. They received a special kind of training which fitted them for their special careers. Education is not always a matter of teachers and colleges, in the technical sense of those terms. Lincoln had from the earliest dawn of his intelligence a burning desire for knowledge. He had a book always within his reach; he used his spare moments to translate the teaching of the book into his character and life. The fact that his books were few was not entirely to his disadvantage. It is barely possible that the enormous circulation of books to-day tend to superficiality in

real learning. "Beware of the man of one book", is a proverb with deep meaning. Lincoln had the Bible. There is no book in the world so well adapted to give correct forms of literary expression as the Bible. It was translated into English at a time when the language was fresh and peculiarly strong. It contains a great variety of types of literature, narrative, biography, poetry parable, and hints at the drama. In lyric poetry it has no peer in the libraries of the world. Lincoln became a master of the thought and expression of the Bible; it influenced all his forms of literary expression. He acquired the simplicity and lucidity of its remarkable style. From Aesop's Fables he drew many lessons in his thinking, and, also, striking allusions in his practical utterances. All know that Robinson Crusoe is a masterpiece of charming narative. Pilgrim's Progress was to Lincoln, as it has been to thousands, a "well of English undefiled". "Weems Life of Washington" was not a book of high literary excellence, but it at least presented to the boy Lincoln the career of the great Washington. He also studied skill in expression by writing on walls, on the side of logs, or on a wooden shovel, or on whatever else gave him a clean surface for his purpose. Dictionaries he had none; but he often arrived at the meaning of an unknown word by studying the connection in which it was found; he then translated this word into a synonym with which he was familiar. He thus put the Anglo-Saxon words in the place of Latin derivations. A more helpful exercise than this in the process of education it would be difficult to name.

It ought also to be borne in mind that Mr. Lincoln was born at a time when great debates were rife; it was peculiarly a talking age. Magazines and newspapers were few, but even remote country districts knew something of the great questions discussed by Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Douglas, Jackson, and other public men whose voices were heard to the limits of civilization. At every street corner, in every store and office, and at all the church doors men were discussing public questions with great earnestness. It was a time when the oratorical disease attacked men in every rank

and station in life. There was in Mr. Lincoln, also, the true spirit of poetry. He sometimes expressed himself in rythmic numbers. The loneliness of the long winters, and the deep silence of both winters and summers had their influence in giving his thought and face the tinge of melancholy with which we are all familiar. But, while this is true, and the final tragedy seemed to have been thus foretold, it is also true that there is a rare humor in his speech which was indicative of his tender touch with humanity in all its moods. Like Burns he was ever near the heart of the common people, and through him the common people found a voice that will thrill the heart of nations to the end of time.

But the most potent influence in the making of Mr. Lincoln was his deep religiousness. This characteristic showed itself at a very early age in his remarkable history. He was the product of a Baptist family. His father, Thomas Lincoln, was baptised into the membership of the Pigeon Creek Baptist Church in Indiana in 1823. Three years later his sister Sarah was baptised and united with the same church. There is good reason to believe that his mother and stepmother were members of the Baptist Church in Kentucky. It was a Baptist colony that moved from Kentucky into Southern Indiana. The first letter which Lincoln ever wrote, a letter written at the age of nine, was to Parson Elkins, who was a Baptist circuit preacher in Kentucky, and was a frequent visitor at the Lincoln cabin. This letter invited him to come to Indiana to conduct a funeral service in memory of the mother whose burial had taken place months before without any religious service. The omission of a religious service greatly grieved the heart of the sensitive boy.

Just before his election, Mr. Lincoln had a canvass made of the ministers of Springfield, Illinois, and to his dismay he learned that twenty out of twenty-three declared against him and his ticket. Drawing from his pocket a new Testament, Mr. Lincoln said: "These men know I am for freedom and my opponents are for slavery; and yet, with this book in my hands, in the light of which human bondage cannot live a moment, they are going to

vote against me. I cannot understand it at all." Here he paused, his face expressing deep emotion. Then he rose, and said with trembling voice: "I know there is a God and that he hates injustice and slavery. I see the storm coming, and I know that his hand is in it. If he has a place and work for me—and I think he has—I believe I am ready. I am nothing, but truth is everything. I know that I am right because I know that liberty is right, for Christ teaches it, and Christ is God. I have told them that a house divided against itself cannot stand,' and Christ and reason say the same; and they will find it so. Douglas doesn't care whether slavery is voted up or voted down, but God cares, and humanity cares, and I care; and I shall be vindicated; and these men will find that they have not read their Bibles aright."

Men of Mr. Lincoln's keen perceptions of right and wrong could not but deeply feel the inconsistency of the conduct of these Christian ministers. In his farewell address to the citizens of Springfield, Illinois, as he started to his first inauguration, he declared: "Without the assistance of that divine Being who ever attended him (Washington) I cannot succeed. With that assistance I cannot fail. Trusting in him who can go with me and remain with you and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will be well. To his care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell." Toward the close of the first inaugural address he gave expression to these confident words: "If the Almighty Ruler of nations, with his eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or your side of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail, by the judgment of this great tribunal of the American people . . . . Intelligence, Patriotism, Christianity and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken his favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties." The closing sentences of the second inaugural address as well as the brief Gettysburg address breathe the same unshaken confidence in the presence and work of the God of nations and of his care over this nation. During the

Gettysburg campaign, when tremendous issues depended on a turn of battle, the President when asked if he felt no fears, when all others were alarmed, replied "Well, I will tell you how it was. In the pinch of the campaign, when everybody seemed panic-stricken and nobody could tell what was going to happen, oppressed by the gravity of our affairs, I went to my room one day and locked the door, and got down on my knees before Almighty God, and prayed to him mightily for victory at Gettysburg. I told Him this was His war and our cause His cause. And I then and there made a solemn vow to Almighty God that if he would stand by our boys at Gettysburg I would give my life to Him. And He did and I will. And after that—I don't know how it was and I can't explain it—but soon a sweet comfort crept into my soul that things would go all right at Gettysburg, and that is why I had no fears.

When asked what news he had from Vicksburg, he answered, not much, but Grant is still "pegging away" down there; and then he said: "I have been praying over Vicksburg also, and believe that our Heavenly Father is going to give us victory there too." Vicksburg had already fallen; that July 4th was made doubly memorable. Lincoln's faith was thus fully justified.

The marvelous day that gave the news of Lee's surrender at Appomattox arrived. An hour earlier than usual a Cabinet meeting was held. It was an occasion never to be forgotten. There was a hush over every heart and there was silence on every lip. How shall that silence be broken? Who shall speak and what shall be said; at that thrilling moment all waited for Mr. Lincoln to break the silence. He suggested that all the members of the Cabinet fall upon their knees in silent prayer before God. Behold the kneeling Cabinet! Like the high priest of the Almighty was Mr. Lincolm in the midst of this kneeling group. Seldom has there been such a moment in the history of any nation. These are men who have made immortal history. Now nothing is remembered but that they are before Almighty God, offering Him their humble and sincere gratitude for the triumph he had

given to the nation's long imperilled cause. What a moment this was in the history of our beloved Republic! Many churchmen have deplored the fact that Abraham Lincoln never made an open profession of Christianity by uniting with the church. I sincerely regret that he did not, for the influence of his great name would have been a blessing to the church of God. I am satisfied how. ever, that the fault was with the church rather than with Mr-Lincoln. Churchmen in those days were often the earnest supporters of slavery. How could Mr. Lincoln for the freedom of the slave? The churches have often been the enemies of great moral reforms. He is often essentially the better churchman who rebukes the church for its indifference to the organization of reforms, the welfare of humanity and the honor of God. They are greatly in error who have spoken of Mr. Lincoln as an atheist or even an agnostic. Possibly in his earlier days, he had times of agnosticism; but when the tremendous responsibilities of his great position came upon him, he sought and found God's help, and he seemed to have passed through that experience which, in our evangelical phraseology, we call conversion, regeneration, the birth from heaven.

#### THE MASTERY IN HIS LIFE.

Mr. Lincoln mastered his unfavorable environment. We have already seen how indescribably unfavorable that environment was. He is the truly great man who rises out of his environment, and makes all his unfavorable conditions steppingstones to higher things. The boy with no chance who wins grandly is the true hero. Luck is a fool; pluck is the hero. That was a suggestive act of the Athenians who erected a statute to Aesop who had been a slave, that all men should learn that the way from the lowest to the highest place is open to all heroic souls. What chance had Henry Wilson? What chance had James A. Garfield? What chance had Horace Greeley? What chance had Thomas A. Edison? What chance had Elihu Burritt? What chance had William Lloyd Garrison. What chance had

Henry Clay as one of the seven children of a poor widow? But above and beyond all others, what chance had Abraham Lincoln in the environment already described?

But he not only won the maystery over his unfavorable environment, but he surpassed men whose environment was the most favorable. Great as was Gladstone, his career is only the natural outcome of his heredity and his environment. He and Mr. Lincoln were born in the same year. In 1832, Gladstone had been graduated from Oxford with high honors, and he was perhaps the most distinguished scholar of his age in Great Britain. He had the opportunities of travel on the Continent and of acquiring a knowledge of many languages. He enjoyed the friendship of men like Kinglake, Newman and Tennyson, and he took his seat in the House of Commons as the nominee of the Duke of Newcastle. He was the center of a circle of men known widely in the world of art and poetry, of science and of religion. Where was Mr, Lincoln in that same year? What were then his attainments in learning? What were his prospects for a political or professional career? In that same year, 1832, Mr. Lincoln was heard to say, "I've a notion to study English grammar, if I knew where I could get one". Contrast this lanky, ungainly country youth with the superb Gladstone, at this monent. The ignorant young man is told that an old school-master, named Mentor Graham, is the possessor of a grammar, but he lives seven miles distant Away trudged the young man, Lincoln, seven miles to secure the grammar; and seven miles he trudged homeward with the precious volume in his possession. Where in history can you find a more striking contrast than that between Lincoln and Gladstone at this moment? Keep your eye steadily on both. Behold how rapidly Lincoln caught up with Gladstone, the uncrowned king of Great Britain! Behold Lincoln surpassing him in the race! It is the unique distinction of Mr. Lincoln that he has won immortal honor in literature as truly as in statemanship and humanity. I have been a student of Chatham, Burke, Fox, Gladstone, Pitt, Macaulay, Webster and Everett. No such words as these I am about to quote ever fell from the lips of these great thinkers, profound statesmen, and powerful orators. They never made such contributions to political oratory or to the literature of statesmanship as Lincoln made. It was Lincoln who said: "He that would be no salve must have no slave." or again, "What is inherently right is politically safe;" or again, "Let us highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; . . . . . that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth;" or again and noblest of all these sayings, "With malice toward none, with charity toward all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us seek to finish the work we have begun."

His mastery of words is one of the wonders of his unique life. No student today possessing the advantages of our schools can surpass him in his wizardry of language, in what has been called "the opal shades of words." His revisal of Secretary Seward's letters to the British Government concerning the Trent affair is quoted as an example of his verbal genius. How marvelous it is that the man who, at twenty-three years of age, was earning eight dollars per month on a farm, became virtually king of one of the greatest nations of the earth, the emancipator of the enslaved, and the redeemer of the slaveholder as truly as of the slave; for slavery robbed the master of honor as truly as it robbed the slave of liberty. Mr. Lincoln's Gettysburg address is the gem in his crown of oratory. It has been repeatedly said that it was written by him on a piece of brown paper while he was making the journey to Gettsyburg; but even if that were so, it was the product of his deepest and highest thought for years. But it is now quite certain that it was written and rewritten with the utmost care. He may have felt before and after its delivery that it was a failure. He may have misinterpreted the silence with which it was received by the vast audience as a mark of disapproval on their part; but we now know that the silence was caused by the deep feeling which his wonderful words produced. Men did not feel any more like cheering this speech than they would have cheered the

recital of the Lord's Prayer. For two hours and a quarter Edward Everett, statesman, orator and scholar, spoke. He was the heir of generations of scholars; he was nurtured in an atmosphere of learning; he had been a professor of Greek literature at Harvard; he had traveled extensively in England and on the Continent; and he had studied for two years in the University of Gottingen, where he received the degree of Ph. D. There was at times some bitterness in his address, but when it closed the people cheered him to the echo. But where is that address today? What man knows its sepulchre? When Mr. Lincoln began, his voice seemed harsh and his appearance uncouth, compared with the musical voice and impressive personality of Mr. Everett. But in a little time, it seemed as if a divine seer, a prophet of God, was addressing the people. His address can be read in two minutes in the quiet of one's room; it can be pronounced in two and a half minutes to a public audience. It has become immortal. It was declaimed in tens of thousands of schools on this centenary anniversary of his birth. It will shine forever in the firmament of American history, literature and oratory, as a star of lustrous splendor.

Mr. Lincoln won the mastery over himself. We are baffled, as we have several times seen, by every attempt to understand this notable man. But we can always see how masterful he was in all his relations to himself. He rose from the lowest position to the loftiest place. He was the untried country lawyer raised by divine Providence to the highest place in the gift of the nation. In a storm such as never before smote a people, his strong and gentle hand was on the nation's helm. From the log cabin he was exalted to the White House. Responsibilities heavy enough to crush him came upon him almost in an hour; but he never lost his mastery over himself. The higher he climbed, the lowlier he became; the greater was his honor, the deeper was his humility. His tender heart could not rest by day nor by night when a soldier boy was condemned to die. Place and power made Napolean drunken as with much wine; as a result he betrayed his people

and finally destroyed himself. But place and power never made Lincoln dizzy nor vain. His life was parallel with or it overlapped the lives of Bismark, Cayour and Gladstone. His lot was cast in the time of great events and of men of heroic mold; but it will not be denied that Lincoln surpassed all of them in his superb achievements. Although not trained as a master of letters, he was more than a match for Chase, Seward, and Sumner. Like his divine Exampler, he bore our griefs and carried our sorrows; often he was as a root out of a dry ground without form or comeliness. He was, indeed, despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. It is absolutely certain that he was wounded for our transgressions and bruised for our iniquities; and it is also true that by his stripes we have been healed. Next to our divine Lord his life was sacrificial and his death was vicarious. He trod the wine-press of a nation's sins and sorrows largely alone; and he stands alone today among the nation's heroes.

He won the mastery over all his critics North and South national and international. At times he was criticised with a venom hadean in origin and bitterness; but when he died, he began truly to live; his death was the beginning of his immortal life. Great Britain and the Continent of Europe joined with America in the chorus of elegiac praise; cabinets and courts vied with one another to do honor to his memory. The Emperor and Empress of the French sent to Mrs. Lincoln tender personal condolences. Oueen Victoria the Great and Good, sent a personal letter, written with her own hand, to Mrs. Lincoln, "as a widow to a widow." The spectacular Mr. Disraeli spoke words of warm appreciation. In the House of Lords, Lord Russell and Lord Derby uttered words of eulogy. Germany was not behind Britain in these respects. In all these countries Mr. Lincoln was the apotheosis of the people's hero. The French compared him to Henry IV, and the Dutch to William of Orange, whose motto Saevis tranquillus in undis, was singularly appropriate to the Life of Mr. Lincoln. Merle d'Aubigne says. "The name of Lincoln will remain one of the greatest that history has to inscribe on its

annals." Emilio Castelar, in an oration against slavery in the Spanish Cortes, called him "humblest of the humble before his conscience, greatest of the great before history." 'The eulogies of Mr. Lincoln formed a special literature in America. Religionists. politicians, and statesmen, join in universal love and reverance. James Russell Lowell, in his great Comemorative Ode at Harvard, calls him, "New birth of our new soil, the first American." General Sherman says, "Of all the men I ever met, he seemed to possess more of the element of greatness combined with goodness than any other." General Grant speaks of him as the greatest intellectual force he had ever known. General Longstreet calls him the greatest man of Rebellion times, the one matchless among forty millions. Seward, who was his rival for the Presidency, tells us that he was the best man he ever knew. Mr. Lincoln had the rare honor of having won enduring fame as a great writer, a great statesman, a great leader, and a great emancipator. He never thought of himself as a man of letters, but our age has produced few greater writers on either side of the Atlantic. Although not trained as a military man, our most famous generals were glad to learn wisdom at his lips.

Shall we carry on the work which Lincoln began? Shall we love the Republic with undying devotion? Shall we rebuke sectionalism and glorify nationalism. Let it be ours to continue the emancipation of the negro by delivering him from ignorance, superstition and all forms of evil. Let it be ours to unite North and South, East and West, in bonds of enduring patriotism toward the union now and forever, one and inseparable. Let it be ours to follow the great Lincoln as he followed the greatest Emancipator who delivers from slavery and sin, and gives men the freedom that comes from God and leads to God. Then we in our measure, possessing and manifesting righteousness, shall share in the sublime and divine experience suggested by the text of this morning, and so gloriously illustrated in the life of Abraham Lincoln, "The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance."

### An Ice Jam.

T is springtime. Along the Miramichi, the snow which has been lying all winter is now melting very fast. It has passed away from the fields, except small patches in the low places, while the distant hills are still covered to a depth of, perhaps, two feet.

Let us imagine ourselves standing on a bridge spanning the river which, at this particular point, is about half a mile wide. The water below is very dark, almost black. We can scarcely notice any motion on its surface except along the sides of the piers, where series of small, deep whirlpools give evidence of a strong heavy current. As we look up the river we see the same dark sheet of water extending for over a mile; then, suddenly, our attention is arrested by a white line stretching from shore to shore, like the top of a long marble wall against which the water is resting. A faint rumbling sound is heard in the distance. We can notice the white line slowly growing broader, but can scarcely tell whether it is lifting itself above the water, or whether the river is gradually falling. The rumbling sound is continually increasing, and now all along the line we can notice a certain motion like the shimmer of heat along a steel rail on a summer's day. Another minute, and the motions become more distinct, and now we perceive the whole line to be in a state of rough confusion. is an ice-jam coming towards us. Somewhere in one of the tributaries, a great mass of snow and ice has been loosened by the sun and by the water gushing from the shores, and has poured into the main stream. It is now within half a mile of us and seems to be increasing in speed as it approaches. The small trees along the river banks are bending and pitching top first into the stream. As the mass comes nearer we can see that it is carrying with it logs, tree tops and bunches of drift wood, while upon some of the ice cakes are huge stones which have been dug from the banks, or rooted up from the river bed. The rumbling sound has changed into a wild roaring, while an undertone of perpetual

grating and grinding is distinctly heard. Huge cakes of ice lift themselves on their edges and leap upon one another in savage fury. And now shapeless masses of slush are shifting in the water below us and scudding beneath the bridge. Lumps of blue ice the size of water buckets, and long strips of bark are thumping and slapping the piers in rapid succession. A big triangular cake strikes the face of a pier, slides half way up and falls back; but is pounced upon by another before it completes its retreat, and the two rush at the freestone with a terrific smash. The bridge is trembling beneath our feet. A cold breeze meets us in the face. With a roaring, crashing, tearing, the jam rushes on beneath us. The icy spray spatters against our clothes and altho standing near together, we shout to each other to make ourselves heard. The main body of this great mass of ice and rubbish is nearly five minutes in passing. We turn about and look down river. For a long distance the ugly cakes rush each other through the thick slush, until, seemingly exhausted, they spread apart in the widening stream, and cover the surface with a white ruffled mantle in the distance.

The jam is followed by a flood of water which soon begins to decrease, leaving dirty high-water lines along the banks. Numerous small riverlets are trickling into the stream, and, as the last batch of slush swishes by the bridge piers, we can see the bent willows on the banks lifting themselves up here and there, and shaking the muddy drops from their stript stems.

A. A. Hovey, '14.

### W

## Siftings.

Those thrills oft bodied forth
Are siftings of the brain's
Dark reservoir—the best
Some say, this world attains:
And glamorous success
Is false, while time remains
Unread, and time drags out
Our puny dearth of gains.

Inglis Morse, '07.

### The Intercollegiate Debate.

THE Annual Intercollegiate debate is always a pre-eminent feature of student life at Acadia, and yet perhaps at no time in the memory of the oldest members of the Intercollegiate body has so great interest and enthusiasm been manifested as characterized the struggle of this year. Eight successive victories and not a single defeat—such is the record of which the supporters of the garnet and blue are now justly proud. May such a record of successes long remain unmarred!

On Thursday evening, March thirtieth, the trio representing Acadia met the representatives of the University of New Brunswick. College Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by an eager audience, anxious to listen to and enjoy the intellectual contest. President Cutten of Acadia was in the chair. The subject to be debated, as read, was "Resolved that it is in the best interests of Canada that the Intercolonial Railway be owned and operated by a private company". Acadia supported the affirmative and U. N. B. upheld the negative of the resolution. The speakers were without exception well received, and, at the conclusion of each address, loudly applauded.

Mr. Foster in opening the debate for Acadia said that but two courses of argument were open to the opponents of the resolution; the first government ownership and lease which was practically synonymous with the resolution; the second ownership and control by the government. The fact that the Intercolonial was owned by the government made of it a distinct exception to all other great Canadian railways. Any system of ownership affects (1) the political (2) the material interests of a country. The present system of ownership from the political standpoint results in overmanning, patronage and graft in the purchase of supplies and land. The material interests of the country are also sacrificed. The lack of discipline on the I. C. R. results in a minimum of safety to those employing its services. Mr. Foster was in good

form and spoke with his usual earnestness and power. His arguments were well arranged and clearly presented.

Mr. Clark in opening for U. N. B. said that the exploitation of any Canadian institution for private interests must be detrimental to the country. The object of the private railway is money; of the government railway service. The private companies under the oversight of the Commission was a proof of the necessity of government control, He instanced conditions in many countries showing that government by commission is most unsatisfactory. In fifty-nine out of sixty-four countries which have tried private ownership it has proved a failure.

Private railways give room for great evils. On the private railway there is capitalization. The C. P. R. is over capitalized yet it keeps up its rates and never lowers them. The private railway is constantly discriminating between various places. This is impossible on the I. C. R. under the present system. The Railway commission, he said, represents a contradiction of purposes. Mr. Clark is an easy and pleasing speaker, and his speech was perhaps the best for his side of the evening.

Mr. J. L. Ilsley for Acadia took up the question of rates under the two systems. If the C. N. R. for example owned the road the rates would be reasonable. He said that there are two classes of unreasonable rates (t) unjustly discriminate (2) exorbitant rates. The first class is impossible because such are effectively forbidden by law. Rates are kept down by competition and regulation. As to monopoly rates, they are regulated by the commission which is effective and strict. He argued that the I. C. R. was a burden today and must be a still greater burden in the future. He showed that the reputed surplus of seven hundred thousand dollars really means a two and one half million dollar loss, because yearly interest on capital invested is not charged against earnings but paid directly from the Dominion treasury. In future the G. T. P. and C. N. R. will deprive the Intercolonial of millions of tons of freight if the latter remains as a government road. Company ownership would prevent this loss. Mr. Ilsley spoke with all his accustomed fire and in his most convincing manner, and his speech was enthusiastically received.

Mr. J. B. McNair the second speaker for U. N. B. said that the best characteristic of a railway is service and that lower rates must mean more traffic. The rates on the I. C. R. both passenger and freight are the lowest in Canada and the accommodation is the best. This statement the speaker supported by an array of figures relative to the different lines in Canada. If the I. C. R. were owned by a company there would be nothing to keep rates down. The Railway Commission have not controlled rates on the C. P. R. He argued that the I. C. R. practices greater economy than its rivals. It is a paying proposition. If the same rates were charged that private lines charge, the Intercolonial would show a surplus of at least \$3,000,000. Cheap rates necessarily mean a small surplus. Mr. McNair's delivery was strong and effective, his arguments concise and well arranged.

Mr. T. S. Roy was the third speaker for Acadia. He argued that the I. C. R. was not fulfilling its true function which was to develop the Maritime Provinces. The history of the development of Canada is the history of its railways. We are not maintaining a fair pace with the rest of Canada and the chief fault is with our railways. The interests of these provinces would be better served by having the branch lines operated as a part of the main system. The government refuses to allow the I. C. R. to take over branch lines. The I. C. R. has failed also to provide railway facilities for non-railway counties. Private companies would give these facilities and could give them far more cheaply if they owned the I. C. R. than otherwise. A private company also engages in other enterprises for the development of the country such as hotels and mining. Government ownership means elimination of self-interest which means lack of progress. Mr. Roy's address was a splendid example of platform oratory. His delivery was undoubtedly the best of the evening, his arguments clearly brought out.

Mr. G. T. Hebart the last speaker for U. N. B. discussed the question of strikes on railroads. He contrasted strike conditions

on the C. P. R. and C. N. R. with those on the I. C. R. Strikes mean disorder, scant labor and the loss of millions of dollars. He said that the I. C. R. was a standing protest against corporation control of parliament. The Board of Management of the Intercolonial is impartial. The service on the I. C. R. is far safer to both patrons and employees. From a legal point of view Mr. Hebart showed that to sell the I. C. R. would involve a break of national faith.

Mr. McNair in closing for U. N. B. argued that the railways do not alone develop the country, but that the country develops in spite of the private railway. The I. C. R. do own and operate branch lines. He dealt with the question of corruption and other points made by the affirmative, and in closing made an excellent summary of the case for the negative.

Mr. Foster in closing the debate for Acadia, attacked several arguments of U. N. B. He quoted official figures relative to the service and safety of the I. C. R. He showed that the I. C. R. could not have a surplus even if the rates were higher than those of other railways. Mr. Foster's rebuttal was spirited and impassioned.

Whilst the judges were deliberating the home students delighted the audience with a selection of college songs. After a lengthy deliberation the judges, Justice McLeod, of St. John, Judge McKeown, of St. John and Rev. G. R. Martell, of Windsor, gave their decision which was rendered by the chairman of the Judges, Rev. Mr. Martell: "U. N. B. leads in argument; Acadia has a substantial lead in presentation; on the whole the debate is awarded to Acadia by a margin of eleven points.

L. V. Margeson, '11.

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### Class of 1905.

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N Wednesday June 7, 1911, the "Class of 1905" will present to their Alma Mater the sum of \$1000.00, to be used to endow a permanent scholarship fund to be known as the "Class of 1905 Scholarship Fund".

In view of this fact the class will hold a reunion in Wolfville on June 7, at which every member will be requested to be present and indications now point to a large representation from the class.

A special invitation is further extended to all former members of the class to be present with them on this occasion, and their presence will add greatly to the success of this class function.

### Editorial

THE most important event of the College year, has come and gone and Acadia still maintains her remarkable record of victories in Intercollegiate debate. To the team who have given so unstintingly of their time and ability and who so ably represented our University the highest praise is given. To all who in any way contributed to the success of the debate the victory brings the greatest satisfaction. We take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of the student body and tender their congratulations to the members of the team on the agreeable result of the contest.

In support of Acadia's attitude and action during the recent Hockey season we would refer U. N. B. to the following rules of the Canadian Hockey League under which our games are played.

Section 3.—In case of a tie after playing the specified two hours, play will continue until one side secures a game, unless otherwise agreed upon between the Captains before the match.

SECTION 16.—All questions as to games shall be settled by the umpires and their decisions shall be final.

And we would also refer U. N. B. to section 4, of the Intercollegiate Hockey rules which reads,

Only bona fide students shall be eligible to play. The term bona fide student to mean one who is enrolled on the books of his University and has been in attendance at lectures in at least three full subjects from the opening of his University after the Xmas vacation.

It would be laughable were it not lamentable to see the diffidence with which the students bring any matter of business before the College societies. Make a motion which requires a committee to be appointed and there are nine chances out of ten that you will be the first nomination regardless of your fitness for the work in hand. And the laugh which goes round tells you that

the fellows consider you "soaked." And your turn to laugh, if you feel like it, comes when the one who nominated you finds his name next on the list. Perhaps some one says it makes no difference and that it is good fun. Well it may not matter some times, but when it comes to be a continuous performance it is pretty safe to figure that there are times when the best committee for the occasion is not named and the society suffers in consequence.



## Exchanges.

T would seem as if the place of a college journal were not fully recognized and appreciated by either the editorial staffs of some college periodicals or the students of the institutions from which they are issued. A college paper is issued, not only to give college news and some valuable reading, but also as a means of devoloping latest talent, of providing opportunity for those who desire to improve their style of writing, and to be the expression of the under-graduate body. That the college paper is not utilized as such is very manifest. We feel almost sure that the editors of the various journals have great difficulties in obtaining material for each issue, indeed some have expressed themselves so, yet it would seem as though in some cases they give preference to an article from the pen of someone outside the student body. These articles may be stronger than a student production but in accord with their worth will find a place in some current magazine where they belong. This practice probably shuts out many a student article, and we must not forget that the aim is to develop the literary talent of the students of the institution. But whatever mistakes editors may have made in this respect we are fully persuaded that students in general do not appreciate the opportunity provided for them as they should. It is hard to obtain a respectable number of articles from the student bodies for a story or poetry prize contest, or to obtain matter from them for any regular issue to which time and thought has been given. That a body of

aspiring men in the various branches of learning should exhibit such indifference is remarkable. The fact that the various student bodies do not stand back of their college papers and make them the expression of their life and thought is written large on many a page. We advocate for college papers by college men and are assured that to attain this end something must be done to arouse our students to a keener sense of their opportunities and responsibilities in this matter.

We heartily welcome the first issue of Signa Albertana which has come to our desk. It is issued in tasty form and reflects credit upon the undergraduates of Alberta University at Edmonton. We wish its promotors success.

We note that many of our contemporaries who are supposed to be obtaining the Athenæum do not name it in their exchange column. This happens so frequently that we have begun to fear that in many cases it does not reach its distination. This we regret and trust it will not be accounted a lack of courtesy on our part. We appreciate the magazines which come to us and enjoy exchanging with them.

Exchanges received Dalhouse Gazette, Argosy, Mitre, Queen's University Journal, Normal College Gazette, Acta Victoriana, King's College Record, The Theologue, McGill Marilet, MacMaster University Monthly, Gateway, Bates Student, Maritime Students Agriculturist, Varsity.

# Acadia Past and Present.

TREV. A. A. Shaw '92 has recently resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Winnipeg and has accepted a call to the pastorate of the East End Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio. He took up his new duties on April first, Mr. Shaw is a native of Berwick and was at one time pastor of the Baptist Church at Windsor.

Rev. A. F. Newcombe '92 formerly pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Halifax, has recently accepted the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Amery, Wisconsin.

H. S. Ross '92 who removed about a year ago from Sydney to Montreal is enjoying a good legal practice and is at present acting as associate counsel for the legal firm of Perron, Taschereau, Rinfret and Genest, Montreal.

Rev. C. W. Rose '98, pastor of Park Baptist Church, Brantford, Ontario, is enjoying excellent success in his work. A recent report of the church shows a most prosperous condition and the salary of the pastor has been increased.

Rev. H. S. Bagnall '08 has accepted a call to the pastorate of Heath Baptist Church, Calgary. He is at present at Newton Theological Seminary. We wish him every success.

G. W. Cox '80 is engaged in educational work in Ware, Mass.

The Watchman of recent date devotes considerable space to the work of Rev. O. C. S. Wallace '83 pastor of the First Baptist Church of Baltimore, N. Y. Mr. Wallace's church is in a most prosperous condition and is constantly expanding its sphere of influence in the christian work of the city.

The sudden death of Rev. Wm. H. Warren '71 which occurred at a recent date was a great shock to many of his old Acadia friends. Since graduation Mr. Warren has held pastorates at Cavendish, P. E. I., Yarmouth, Bridgetown, Parrsboro, Sackville and other places. From 1875-78 he served as Corresponding Secretary of the Mission Board of Nova Scotia. In 1907 Mr. Warren was appointed lecturer for the Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia which position he has since filled in a most acceptable manner. An enthusiast in anything he undertook Mr. Warren was a success both as pastor and lecturer. His death will be a distinct loss to the Sons of Temperance with which he had been identified for many years.

Mr. Ralph K. Strong '05 who since taking his M. A. at Harvard has been employed as chemist with the Standard Chemical Company of Montreal, resigned his position the first of the year to

pursue further study in his chosen line of work at the University of Chicago.

Lemuel Acland '08 has received a call to the pastorate of the church at Bridgewater, Mass., to take effect at the close of his year at Newton Theological Seminary.

Francis W. Pattison '02 is pastor of the Baptist Church at Summerland, B. C.



#### Personals.

Aron A. Gates a former member of the class of '12 was recently ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry. He will continue work in Prince Edward Island. The best wishes of the Athenæum follow him.

W. Pitt Potter has been chosen by Sir Frederick W. Borden to fill the responsible position of private secretary to the Minister of Militia and defence. That his duties will be performed satisfactorily there is little doubt. We shall miss him at Acadia but our best wishes go with him to Ottawa.

Bernard Skinner has spent the past month in business in Newfoundland. He returned recently to Nova Scotia.

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#### The Lyceum.

Of Horton Collegiate Academy.

**GENERAL.** Although many had prophesied that the month of March would be dreary and long, yet with debates, a reception and "open" rink every Saturday, it has passed very pleasantly and quickly.

We rejoice with Acadia in the success of her Debating Team, and feel proud that we are part of an Institution that can produce such men. **Y. M. C. A.** The members of our Y. M. C. A. have put in a month of good work. We received much inspiration from Dr. Francis' services in College Hall, and especially enjoyed the talk he gave us in our Sunday morning Bible Class. We are determined to put new life into this branch of our school work, and in the coming months to do good work in this section.

**LYCEUM.** We can report our Lyceum in a flourishing condition. Last week the Senior Class entertained and the ppogramme was excellent. Our quartette rendered several selections, and at the close refreshments were served to probably the largest crowd ever gathered at a Lyceum meeting.

There was no Lyceum on Saturday night April 8th, as our Academy Debating Team, consisting of C. A. S. Howe, W. S. Ryder and S. W. Stackhouse, debated with the Sophomore-Freshmen Team in College Hall.

**ATHLETIC.** Although our Hockey Team has won few victories this winter yet they have suffered few defeats. Losing one game to the Freshmen they won another.

Our second team has won several victories, playing a good gm e each time.

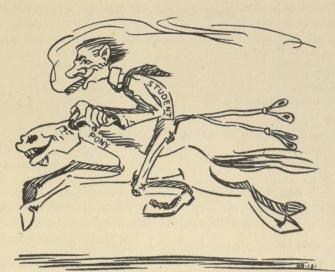
The fellows are out every day practising for "track" and baseball.

F. C. Gullison was elected "Track" Captain and L. Barnaby, Business Manager, W. S. Ryder, Baseball Captain and W. Nichols, Business Manager.

**SOCIAL.** It is hardly necessary to refer to the Academy Reception, held on the third of March. Those who attended can testify to its success.

We hope that everyone spent a pleasant evening.

S. W. Stackhouse.



#### A PONY RIDE THROUGH CLASSICS

#### The Gollege Zester.

A. DEW. F.—Hantsport!!

MISS CORBETT { E. M. A. Emma.

"Did you think that English test was pretty fair?"

"I guess it must have been; there were some of the questions I couldn't get 'round."

Rory W. (10.30 Sunday a. m.)—Say, Percy, are you through with your curling tongs?

Everett—Just a minute, Rory.

In Freshman Athenæum, Forbes, reading Poem.

1st. Soph.—That's heroic couplet.

2nd. Soph.—Why so?

1st. Soph.—No one but a hero would read that.

#### SOCIETY NEWS (SOAKS)

Clyde R.	and	Miss J.—
Horse Power E.	) ((	Misss ditto
Brownie	"	Miss A——.
Merle B.	"	Miss S——1.
Harold H.	"	Miss G Jr.
Charlie Spencer	"	Miss L '14
His brother	"	Miss C—
Mr. Porter	"	Miss Z—
Brigham Y		Miss M——
John G.	"	Miss B——
Bob M.	"	Miss S——

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#### FUNNY PHINNEY—What he asked.

To Prof. Durkee: Why doesn't lightning go up. How far does a hen spit? Who made electricity? Why is a bald spot?

To Dr. Chute: How big was the garden of Eden anyway? Was Noah's ark an airship?

To Dr. Jones: Why do you profs plack Freshmen in classics? Will some one prescribe a remedy?

Freshman—What's that queer thing there in front of the Science building?

2nd. Freshman—You green mutt that's one of Mr. Oliver's bee hives.

H. Haley (out to supper and wishing to compliment hostess).

—I tell you, there's a difference between the meals at the Hall and those outside. It makes a fellow feel good to be in the Hall.

"Say, Doc, what do you think of this evolution theory?"

Doc.—Oh shoot! I don't know. I reckon man might have come from the monkey but not woman. No sir, she's divine.

The Pierian—a spring of inspiration. So the Freshmen found it when they concocted those *original* jokes in the F. A. Ask Hovey about it, or call at the Sem library where the old Pierian papers are filed.

#### ANCIENT HISTORY (SOAKS—Continued)

Bruin and H——
Jmdge and R——
Percy A and F——
Ray and D——
Munchi and G——

(We may have omitted some. Your turn next.—The Editors.)

1st Soph.—You surely noticed all those puns in the Freshman Athenæum?

2nd Soph.—No, pun my word I did'nt. 2nd Soph.—Say, don't get fresh.

Photographer.—That's a good photo. Freshman McKay—But it don't look like me. Photographer.—Naturally not. I said it was a good one.

Reid (to Ray Haley after open rink.)—Well, Ray, how was it today?

Ray.—Oh, it got pretty slushy toward the last.

1st Prof.—That fellow Fritz is a born mechanic.

2nd Prof.—How's that?

ist. Prof.—I gave him a kick and he turned around and made a bolt for the door.

Clair K. is by no means a free man now; and Carey R. seldom makes a wry face.—How refreshingly original and wholesomely humorous these puns are!

What the Cads say: The man who says the Cad quartette can't sing is a liar.

What everyone else says: The man who says they can sing is ditto.

Prof.—Why is it that our college is such a learned place? Freshman—Doubtless it is because the Freshmen bring a little learning to it and the Seniors never take any away.—

Selected.

Munchi W.—Aow, the little Hinglishman cyan't say Chip Hall, he says Chip 'All, daon't yah knaow.

Cholly B.—Er-r-r-r well, if a haitch and a hay and a hel and a hel don't spell 'All, I'd like to know what they do spell.

She frowned on Lloyd and called him Mr.
Because young Black had merely Kr.
So just for spite
The following nite
The naughty Mr. Kr. Sr.

#### BOOKS.

A Study in Scarlet—A Sem blushing.

Loking Backward—T. S. R. leaving the Sem.

Won by Waiting-Fudge from a Sem window.

Trail of Ninety Eight-Sem line.

Old Curiosity Shop—Acadia Seminary.

Westward Ho!—Sems signalling Chip Hall, Sunday afternoon.

Much Ado about Nothing-Blondy.

Autocrat of the Breakfast Table—Corey.

The Mystic Maze—Carey R. and Emma W. in the library.

Lulu and Leander—Explains itself.

We two-Eric M. and Tommy S.

Margeson—I couldn't find any word in that Hebrew for kiss. Socrates—There is no word which will express it.

Prof. Haycock—What topic are you taking, Webber?

Webber—I speculate that "Geology as an Intellectual Acquisition" would provide ample facilities for me to propound my theoretical and practical observations, as a result of my year's cogitation and endeavor.

Slack—I'm going home. Would you like me to take any message?

Miss Shand (sweetly)—If you see anyone just give them my love.

Conundrum: Who wrote "the longer way round is the Porter way home"?

Answer: A tall Sophette.

Crowell's Philosophy: Marion. Marry on. Marion.

If you are one of the 69 people who are soaked in the above column, and wish to swear at the Editors, please say this first: "Honorificabilitudinity antetisestablishmentarianism antediluvianarianism".





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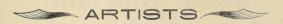
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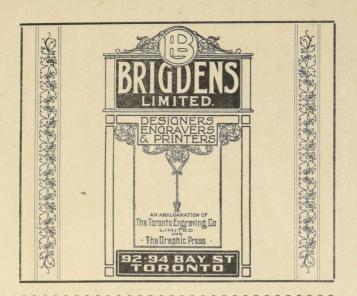
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