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June, 1914



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- - 1914 - -

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# The Acadia Athenæum.

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VOL. XL.

JUNE, 1914.

No. 8.

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## To a Wild Rose.

AFTER McDOWELL.

Thou art the fairest flower wild that blows,  
Thy perfume sweet envelops all about  
With fragrance from the depths of thy pure heart;  
When even comes and darkness spreads o'er all,  
The summer breezes soft and warm return  
To touch caressingly thy weary head,  
And whisper to thee secrets of the world;  
Then swaying gently in the mild night breeze  
Sleep comes to thee, as to a weary child  
Tired of play and lulled at last to rest.

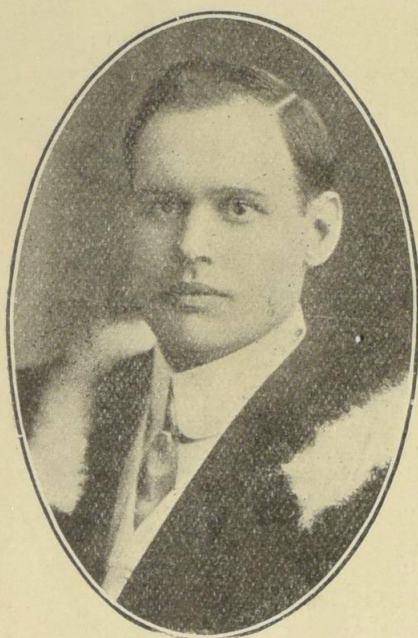
Thou art the fairest flower wild that blows,  
And fair art thou in thy broad meadow lands,  
Thy native haunts are far from toil and grime;  
Beloved art thou by all of Nature's own.  
Some day when thou art weary of the world,  
A kindly breeze will come more comforting  
Than those before, and whispering gently say,  
"Sweet rose sleep on for aye;" Then will to thee  
Sing a last lullaby, and one by one  
Thy petals shall be wafted far away.

MARGUERITE WOODWORTH,  
A. L. S. '16

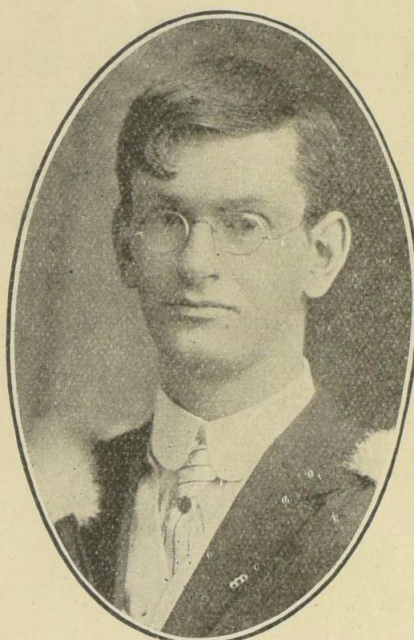


# Society Presidents 1913-14.

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A. A. HOVEY.  
Y. M. C. A.



M. B. MCKAY.  
Athenæum, First Term.



C. EASTON.  
Athenæum, Second Term.

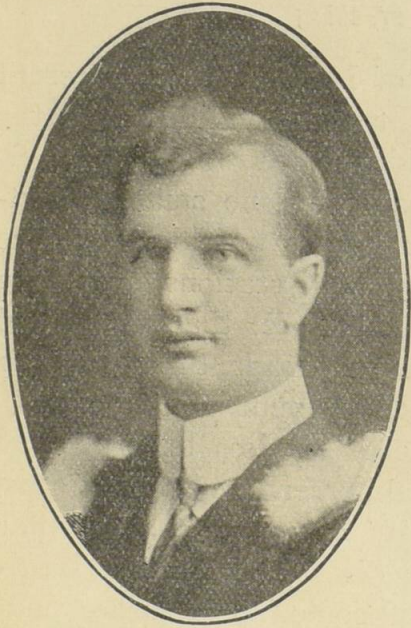


A. C. BRUCE.  
Athenæum, Third Term.



## Society Presidents 1913-14.

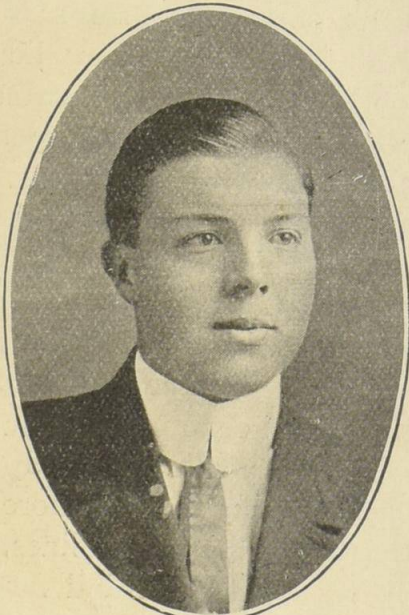
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J. G. McKINNON.  
Student Council.



W. C. LAWSON.  
A. A. A. A.



C. W. RYAN.  
Science, First Term.



G. C. SMITH.  
Science, Second Term.



## Wireless Telegraphy a Commercial Success

[Delivered at Commencement, May 27, 1914.]

From the days of the early experiments of Marconi to the present time scarcely a decade has passed. Yet truly wonderful are the strides that have been made, and the rapidity with which this new means of communication has attained a position of no small importance in the commercial world. The latest figures unfold to us the fact that there are in operation to-day nearly 5,000 stations employing from 12,000 to 15,000 men. It is fitting, therefore, that we should acquaint ourselves in a general way with the work that is being accomplished in this new field of scientific achievement.

First in importance is the immense value of wireless telegraphy in the mercantile marine. Here it has probably rendered its greatest service to mankind. It is estimated that by its means no less than 5,000 persons have now been saved from disaster at sea. Hardly a month goes by without the heralding of some new rescue made possible by a far-flung call through the ether. The utility of wireless in this connection is not merely after a disaster has taken place. It now serves as an invaluable means of warning ships *in advance* of probable storms and many other dangers which may lie in their path. It is thus a direct means of preventing many catastrophies which might otherwise prove serious. Along dangerous coasts lighthouses and lightships are being fitted with apparatus, so that ships equipped with the so-called "wireless compass" can locate these points of danger regardless of the thickest fogs or the worst snowstorms.

It is, however, not only in connection with matters of safety in the mercantile marine that wireless plays so important a part, but also in its use as a greatly extended means of communication. Today on none of the frequented routes of ocean traffic is a ship isolated from the world during its entire voyage. Hundreds of shore stations dot our coasts and connect up with the regular land lines, so that night and day they are able to carry on an efficient and far-reaching telegraphic service with the ships. This arrangement has made possible the now familiar ocean newspaper, which is published daily



on board the ships of many of the lines, a striking example of the extent to which wireless has added to the comfort and convenience of the ocean-going public.

Yet the only value of this continuous communication does not lie in its service to the public. To the shipping companies alone, wireless more than justifies its existence. Apart from the increased safety of their vessels and an appreciable drop in the insurance rates, there are many economies in connection with the arrival and departure of ships which can now be arranged in advance long before a vessel enters port. The proved utility of wireless telegraphy in all these instances—and in a hundred other cases that will readily present themselves—has gone far to assure the art an impregnable position in the estimation of ship owners and the travelling public. And when we consider the fact that less than ten per cent of the total shipping of the world has as yet availed itself of these opportunities, surely the possibilities of future development seem unlimited.

In as far as the mercantile marine is concerned, it is obvious that wireless has had to compete with no other means of communication. But though by far the greatest number of messages and existing stations are to-day involved simply in this ship-and-shore traffic, there have, nevertheless, been installed and developed in direct competition with wire and cable telegraphs a number of long distance stations working over great stretches of land and sea. The Marconi company has been notably to the front in this regard. It has succeeded in maintaining a regular trans-atlantic service between Canada and Great Britain since 1910, and also recently between Italy and her East African colonies, as well as a number of less extensive services in other parts of the world. Other companies have also maintained a fairly regular service over shorter distances in both Europe and America.

But these are merely the *beginnings* of what bids fair to be in the next few years a period of great expansion in long-distance wireless telegraphy. Even though the rates for wireless have been considerably lower than cable rates, up to the present time the cable companies have felt very little, if any, competition. This has been due to the fact that the volume of telegraph business is so great that obviously the limited capacity of only a few wireless stations—and none too well developed at that,—has produced as yet no effective competition. But these pioneer stations within the past year or two have undergone very important developments, which have

resulted in a speed of transmission now practically equal to that of cables; in the inauguration of a duplex system doubling at once the capacity of each plant; in the attainment of a greater degree of secrecy; and, finally, in a better over-all efficiency in operation. These notable improvements have resulted in placing the wireless system in a very strong position indeed when compared with the present cable service. Briefly, there are four principal points to be considered in such a comparison, namely, reliability, rapidity of transmission, secrecy, cost. In regard to the first three of these we find that the cable system has still a slight advantage; but when we consider the question of *cost*, the facts have clearly proved the outstanding advantage of wireless, both in regard to the initial outlay and in the general cost of maintenance. The growing belief in its ultimate successful competition with cables has been based largely upon this fact of its comparative cheapness. Its progress, therefore, is of the greatest importance in connection with the growing needs of the world for cheaper and more easily established methods of oversea communication. When we stop to think that in the brief ten or fifteen years of its existence, it has already reached a degree of efficiency comparable with cable telegraphy, which has had a start of over forty years, one would be a bold prophet indeed who would venture to affirm what may not be accomplished in another like period. Only when we view the situation in this light can we understand the full meaning of the widespread activity now beginning to show itself.

The Marconi company, always in advance, is bringing to completion its new chain of powerful stations that will span the Atlantic and Pacific and later the Indian ocean in a world-girdling scheme to link up all the important centres of civilization. There is promise, moreover, that other companies will follow in the near future, with a similar service. The Canadian government, in order to afford relief from the cable monopoly, is now financing a wireless scheme of its own to provide direct communication between Great Britain, Canada, and Australasia. This service, which is expected to be opened during the coming summer, will operate at rates only one half those of the cable companies. A similar trans-oceanic scheme is also being undertaken by the United States government. Then the British Government is soon to start the great Imperial Wireless Chain, which was recommended at the last Imperial Conference as the most effective means of establishing an all-British telegraphic service to



encircle the globe and thus link up every part of the Empire. This will be used in times of peace for regular commercial business while in times of national danger it will prove of important strategic value in preserving the integrity of our great empire. The unusual interest which the leading governments of the world have shown in these important developments of the last year or two is interesting to note. It must be said in their favor that they have done much to aid the progress of the art by the enforcement of laws for its legitimate use and control, and the appointment of international committees to encourage scientific wireless research. The land telegraph companies themselves are beginning to realize the situation which they will ultimately have to face, and are becoming more willing than ever before to join with the wireless companies, so that the two systems may supplement one another and thus greatly enlarge the activities of each.

Surely in the light of these facts we have every reason to believe that long distance wireless telegraphy is rapidly coming to the front, and that at no distant date it will command a position of equal importance with the ocean cables. Further than this it would seem unwise to predict. We cannot but be impressed, however, with the vast possibilities that are opening up on every hand in the wireless field in general. We have dealt here only with the strictly commercial aspect, yet it must not be forgotten that in a *hundred* other ways it is daily serving the needs of men; that it seems ever to be extending its sphere of usefulness in the onward march of civilization. Let us hope that it will continue, in far greater measure, its service to the world throughout the future.

FRANK C. HIGGINS, '14.

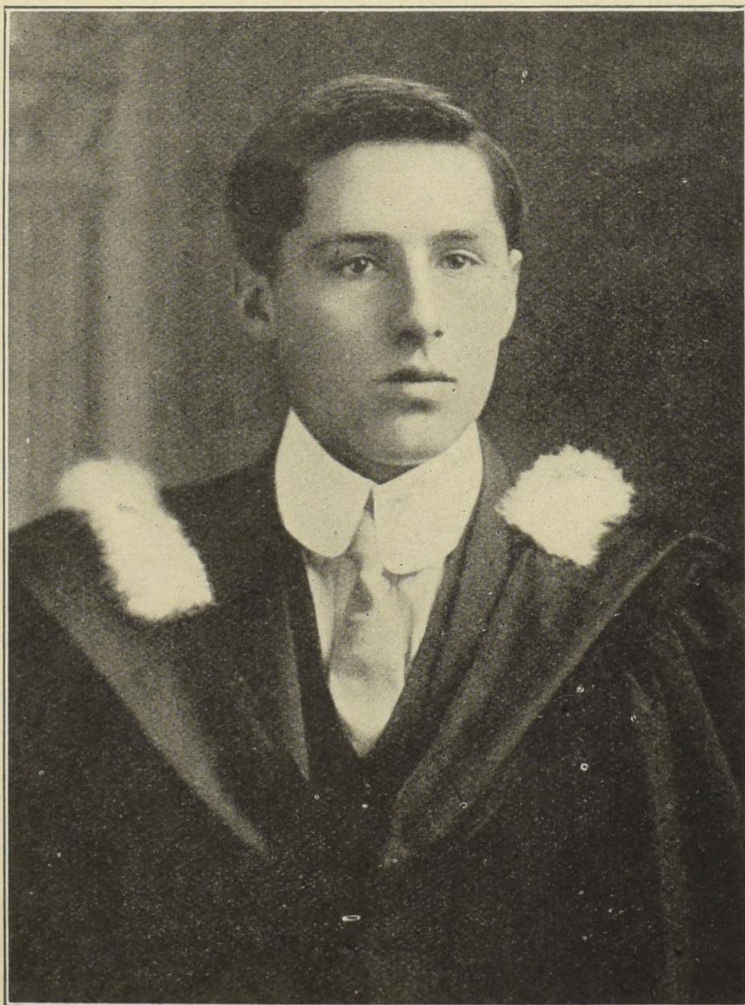
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Over the shoulders and slopes of the dune,  
I saw the white daisies go down to the sea,  
A host in the sunshine, an army in June,  
The people God sends us to set our hearts free.

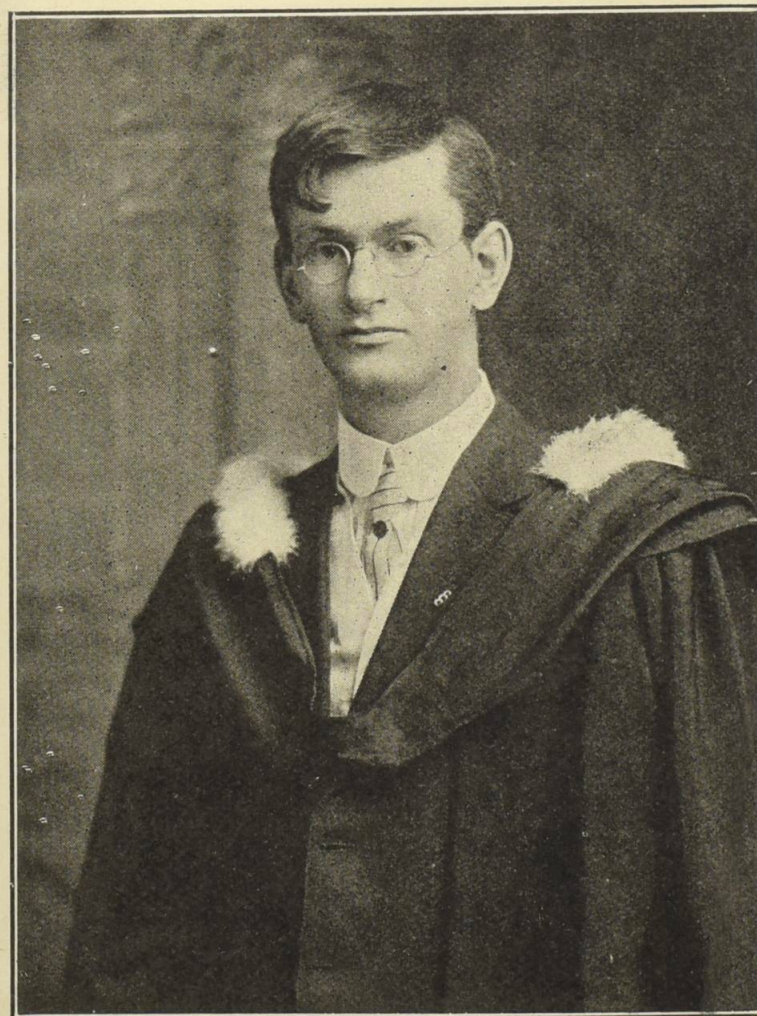
The bobolinks rallied them up from the dell,  
The orioles whistled them out of the wood,  
And all of their singing was "Earth, it is well,"  
And all of their dancing was, "Life, Thou art good!"

Bliss Carman.





V. K. MASON, '14.  
(Rhodes Scholar).



M. B. MCKAY.  
(Winner of Governor General's Medal).



## Play as a Factor in Social Progress.

[Delivered at Commencement, May 27, 1914.]

Play has been called an irresistible instinct of the young human animal. Do the human instincts mean much or little at the present time? The minute we begin to investigate their pedigree we find that they are the crystallized results of the experience of thousands of generations. It is obvious that no instinct for that which is seriously injurious would develop, for a race which invariably tended to do the wrong thing would soon eliminate itself. Then the very strength of the play instinct would prepossess us in its favour. We conclude that it must have been of high value in the past. We inquire whether or not it can be of any assistance in the social progress of the future.

In order to attain the ideal of social efficiency, care must be taken of the child's physical well-being. Dr. Fisher, international secretary of the Physical Department of the Y. M. C. A., says, "An unfortunately large number of our population have not the physical basis for being good." No one with even the slightest knowledge of sociology and criminology will be disposed to deny such a statement. One might as well expect a one-legged man to win the Marathon as expect certain physical delinquents to go right. Play is nature's way and God's way of developing physical strength. What boy will work hard enough to develop his body properly? Physical expenditure is so closely related to the imagination that as a matter of fact the boy becomes much more tired sawing wood than playing ball. Play is the child's natural, spontaneous activity which, when properly controlled, conduces to real physical efficiency.

Can we not go farther than this? Woods Hutchinson says, "The nerve tissue, with all its wonderful possibilities, is merely a specialized form of ordinary protoplasm, and every ganglion cell in the entire brain came into being in response to the economic needs of some part or tissue of the body. Physiologically considered, the brain is the creature and servant of the body. Then play has well-nigh as important a part in brain building as in body building. Whatever side we take in the relation of mind to matter we must



all agree that the mind needs a brain-tool to work with, and that everything which enlarges, supplies, and organizes the central nerve-machine increases its possibilities as a thought-engine." Many people fail in making a positive contribution to the community simply because they have not the requisite physical outfit to force their good ideas, impulses, and visions into the current of the world's life. Therefore whenever we build up a strong human organism we lay not only the physical but also the intellectual foundations of social efficiency.

Malthus, the economist, has drawn a gloomy picture of the time when this world will fail to yield sufficient sustenance for the ever-increasing population. This pessimist evidently took no account of the possibilities of inventions. We now see that that provision of recreation which makes life more vital and more wholesome, quickens the individual in such a way as to make him economically more efficient. This efficiency will be evident only when we produce citizens with over-flowing vitality; citizens who have energy enough left, after enduring the routine of life, to investigate the undiscovered laws of the universe — in a word — to invent. Only then new forces of nature will be harnessed to yield utilities for man.

The conditions of life are improved not only by inventors, but by the influence for good of every strong personality. Play has an important part here. No child can develop properly if kept in seclusion. His craving for playmates is the cry of a soul to be influenced. "The boy without a playground is father to the man without a job." If given opportunity for development, in the adolescent period, there will be intense loyalty to "the gang." Under the proper direction this will become in later life the ability to espouse a cause, to assume a degree of social responsibility in keeping with that attitude. Our future will be secure only in the degree in which intelligent and strong men are devoted, after the fashion of the boy to his team, to the welfare of city and state. It is because war with all its horrors has stimulated and exhibited this virtue that its glory persists far into our industrial age. The hope of a lofty patriotism that shall withstand the enervating influences of peace lies in an educated and self-denying type of loyalty.

The key-note of the twentieth century is the passion for solidarity. In this lies the great hope of our future democracy. The most striking characteristic of the present day is that people are doing things together. They are uniting more than ever before in municipal



movements, for national purposes, in labor unions, and in associations for employers and employees. The gang-spirit if properly directed must lead to skilful co-operation. To train people to live harmoniously and effectively together is one of the great missions of play. Games are most effective means of developing through expression the boy's sense of fair play. The decalogue itself cannot compete with a well-regulated game in enforcing the fair play principle among boys. It is worth something to read about it but it is worth much more to practise it in what is for the time being a primary and absorbing interest.

A great factor of morality is self-control. Neither force nor fear can produce this. It is something which, like thought, comes from within. In developing self-control the value of play arises from the instant muscular response to volition. Delay, half-heartedness, inattention, pre-occupation, whimsicality, carelessness, and every sluggish performance of the order of the will disqualifies the player. When we take into account the adolescent passion to excel, and the fact that 80% of the games of this period are characterized by intense physical activity, we are forced to place the highest valuation on play as a moral educator. This enthronement of the will over the body has great and abiding value for every future transaction in life. The feeling of harmony resulting from play is in itself a rare form of wealth for the individual and a blessing for all with whom one has to do. Who can say that the virtue of cheerfulness is not one of the most delightful and welcome forms of philanthropy?

One should not overlook the heartiness that is engendered in games, the total engagement of mind and body that insures for the future the ability "to be a whole man to one thing at a time." Much of the moral confusion of life arises from divided personality and the miserable application of something else than the entire self to the problem in hand. The great religious leaders of the world agree with the men of practical efficiency in demonstrating and requiring the total release of the entire self in the proposed line of action. The demand of Jesus, touching love of God and neighbour, or regarding enlistment in His cause, is a demand for prompt action of the entire self.

Besides this there is always the development of that good-natured appreciation of every hard task. There is a refinement of the true sporting spirit by which all the serious work of life becomes a contest worthy of never-ending interest and buoyant persistency. In the



midst of all the sublime responsibilities of his remarkable ministry we hear Phillips Brooks exclaim, "It's great fun to be a minister." Even the greatest of all apostles as he triumphs over bonds and imprisonments calls out to his followers, "I have fought a good fight." It is doubtful if a great man ever accomplished his life-work without having reached a play-interest in it.

Play then is essential to the best general development of body, mind, and character. Quickness and accuracy of perception, that co-ordination of the muscles which puts the body at the prompt service of the mind, accuracy of judgment, rapidity of thought, promptness of decision, self-control, respect for others, the habit of co-operation, self-sacrifice for the good of the group—all these requisites for true social progress are brought out by play. If we would redeem society we must then catch the vision of Zechariah. "And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof."

MAUDE A. STEVENS, '14.

---

Tell you what I like the best;  
'Long about knee-deep in June,  
'Bout the time the strawberries melts  
On the vine,—some afternoon,  
Like to jes' git out and rest,  
And not work at nothing else.

Orchard's where I'd ruther be—  
Needn't fence it in for me!  
Jes' the whole sky overhead,  
And the whole earth underneath.

*James Whitcomb Riley.*



## Charles Dickens.



W. S. RYDER, Winner of Ralph M. Hunt Oratorica.

"The history of the world," says Carlyle, "is the biography of its great men." Such names as Socrates and Alexander, Cæsar and Hildebrand, Charlemagne and Luther, Peter the Great, Napoleon Nelson, and Gladstone, are enshrined in living historical characters. But beyond the comprehensive realm of philosophers, theologians, conquerors, empire builders, and statesmen, appears that effulgent galaxy of literati, who have swayed the world with the pen.

Among the most brilliant constella-

tions of the Victorian age of English literature shines the name of Charles Dickens, one of the most celebrated literary geniuses the world has ever seen. It was not his mission to postulate philosophical theories, direct battalions to triumph, establish world empires, nor to legislate great national laws, but for a third of a century this master of English fiction made the novel the vehicle of humanitarian sympathies and vigorous protest against outworn, perverted social institutions.

Dickens was born near Portsmouth, England. Continental Europe was convulsed by the "wolves of war." The clash of French



and British arms, the peal of cannon, and the clouds of battle-smoke of the Field of Waterloo were only three years distant. As the second child of a large family, which scarcely survived in their "struggle for existence," he was early plunged into a maelstrom of bitter adversity. While Honoré de Balzac was gaining literary recognition in France, and Thackeray and Tennyson were comfortably preparing for a classical education at Cambridge, Dickens, as a "queer small boy," was pasting labels on blacking bottles in the Great Metropolis. There he suffered as he labored, mingled with toughs and waifs, and slept in the Marshalsea Prison at night. Tender in years and experience, keenly sensitive of his humiliation, longing for society, love, and companionship, and whose boundless aspiration for an education and for achievement in a great world was almost crushed, by the very sordidness of his environment, he formed the basis for those heart-rending pictures of poverty, of oppression, and of childhood, which have moved so many thousands of readers to sympathetic tears.

Although his childhood seemed pathetic, he miraculously transmuted every wretched incident into pure gold. His merry heart made its own sunshine, and from behind those heavy shadows cast by the prison walls of hardship came such jolly characters as Pickwick, "whom to know is to love; to love, a liberal education." There the steel was tempered; the calibre of his genius determined; the "pathway of the sublime" assured.

Consequently, never has there been a better illustration of the facts that a boy's early hardship and suffering are often divine messengers in disguise, and that life is beautified through adversity. Genius makes her own laws. By a charming irony, it was this small scholar, endowed with splendid faculties, and well-disciplined in the rough school of experience, whose bright destiny it was to diminish the pain of the world.

"A man must suffer greatly before he can act greatly." Dr. Cortland Myers has truly written: "Genius has ever had to be crucified before it could rise from the dead. Paschal must suffer deeply before he could write sweetly and sympathetically. Milton must drink of the same cup for four-and-sixty years before he could sing of Paradise. Carlyle must know the meaning of pain before the literary world knew him. Jean Paul must live in the very cage of the bird about which he sings before he could sing sweetly. Robert



Hall must be crippled with disease before the world thrilled with his matchless eloquence."

"The life is measured by the soul's advance —  
The enlargement of its powers, the expanded field  
Where it ranges, till it burns and glows  
With heavenly joy, with high and heavenly hope."

In his early manhood the cloud lifted. The captive was released. He entered an attorney's office, where he learned to understand the complex composition of society, and to recognize both its enemies and its victims, between whom the harsh laws of that day frequently made no distinction.

Having learned stenography and read diligently in the British Museum, he began the practice of reporting. At the age of nineteen this persevering and invincible youth pushed his way into the gallery of the House of Commons. The work gave him wide scope for observation and experience. He learned the trick of racy writing, and the popular literary demands. He studied life in the streets of London, that tremendous microcosm and endless and bottomless Babylon.

All these various situations combined to form his personal library, his "book of life," out of which he gathered that vast encyclopedia of material which appears in his human comedies, to which he devoted the full powers of his genius in 1836.

When we turn from such phenomenal experiences to his inner life, we find several clearly-defined characteristics. His keen observation and lucid imagination coined stories out of incidents and character ordinarily unnoticed; his wonderful descriptive powers reproduced every characteristic feature in words of beautiful precision; his practical, contagious humor, "so varied, so paramount, so inexhaustible," as to pour forth in perfect cataracts of grotesque imagery, has pronounced him the greatest humorist of the century. For thirty-three years, from the appearance of *Pickwick* to *Copperfield* and *Edwin Drood*, his overwhelming mental and physical energy knew no bounds; and his histrionic temperament seized upon every dramatic possibility, every tense situation, every peculiarity of voice and gesture, and reproduced them in a manner most pleasing to his vast audiences.



Notwithstanding these paramount powers, Charles Dickens shall ever be known and remembered as a man, noble, honest, and sincere,—

“Who reverence[d] his own conscience as his king.”

Devoted to home-life, loving God's open air, fields, and woods, he was ever akin to the simplicities of Nature. His personality was unique, genial, intense, magnetic. Personality is power. That same supernatural and indefinable phenomenon, by which Napoleon Bonaparte inspired the soldiery of France, and made his presence on the battlefield worth an additional force of forty thousand veterans, has also attracted the civilized world to Charles Dickens.

Now, his literary works naturally grow out of his experiences and versatile personality. The evidences are everywhere manifest, for he pictured the “dregs of life;” he revealed “the still sad music of humanity;” he saw good everywhere, even in the jails and slums; and found “undreamed-of possibilities” in every department of life. His optimistic social creed has been formulated by Prof. Dowden, the Irish critic and historian: “Banish from earth some few monsters of selfishness, malignity, and hypocrisy, set to rights a few obvious imperfections in the machinery of society, inspire all men with a cheery benevolence, and everything will go well with this excellent world of ours.”

This humane kinship with the vulgar and common; this magic which strikes poetry out of the dust of the streets, and discovers beauty and joy in the most monotonous of lives, is, in the highest and truest sense of the term, Christ-like.

His voluminous writings are characterized by a determined purpose, unimpeachable purity, unbounded sympathy, genuine pathos, and exuberant humor. They are unconventional rather than rigid, tolerant rather than prejudiced, practical rather than theoretical. Within his own range of characterization, in the creation of so large a gallery of living pictures, universally known and symbolizing some definite human frailty or human virtue, Dickens is absolutely unapproached. Pickwick, Micawber, Little Nell, Uriah Heep, Barkis, Paul Dombey, Sydney Carton, and his hundreds of friendly boys — how much these are loved and prized! It is this large place filled by children of his genius, with their skillful manipulation by this master of caricature, and their prevailing and everlasting source of humor, that makes him one of the world's greatest novelists.



Eternity alone shall estimate the intrinsic value of this man's contribution to civilization. Living in an age of speculation, political corruption, and social injustice, he exposed the glaring evils of the day, he fought against injustice, he championed the weak against the strong, he gave courage to the faint and hope to the weary in heart, he reformed schools, prisons, and workhouses, and thrilled the public conscience with a sense of responsibility. Moreover, he has placed the whole world under an enormous debt of appreciation and gratitude. He has not only pleased us—he has awakened the heart of humanity, aroused pity, made charity fashionable, stimulated us in keeping Christmas with acts of helpfulness and kindness to the poor, so that "every barefooted boy and girl on both sides of the Atlantic today fares a little better, gets fewer cuffs and more pudding, because of Charles Dickens."

"Wherever Wrong has fixed his bastions deep,  
There did his fierce yet gay assault surprise,  
Some fortress girt with lucre or with lies;  
There his light battery stormed some ponderous keep;  
There charged he up the steep;  
A knight on whom no palsyng torpor fell,  
Keen to the last to break a lance with Hell,  
And still undimmed his conquering weapons shine;  
On his bright sword no spot of rust appears;  
And still, across the years,  
His soul goes forth to battle, and in face  
Of whatsoe'er is false or cruel, or base,  
He hurls his gage, and leaps among the spears,  
Being armed with pity and love, and scorn divine,  
Immortal laughter, and immortal tears."

The hand of God's angel touched this national writer at Gad's Hill Place in 1870. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, amid the tears of the countless thousands, who, from the Queen to the miners of "Roaring Camp," had been touched by his pathos or cheered by his humor. For the past half-century, the world of all classes has read his novels as a "household book," imitated him, diffused him in common speech and all literature, heralded him as a prophet and reformer of the race, and, as a final tribute to his matchless career, has commemorated him in a world-wide Centenary.

Through the refining fires of affliction to the hearth of purity; from the depths of poverty and suffering to the heights of wealth, comfort, and independence; over the billows of oppression to the



shore of tranquillity; across the plain of mediocrity to the mountain of prosperity; from the shadowed nadir of obscurity, up and over the stepping-stones in the broad University of Life, to the blazing zenith of world-wide fame, popularity, service, and power—such was the marvelous career of Charles Dickens, of whom Dr. Jowett has said, "No one was so much loved or so much mourned," and to whom Carlyle has devoted a fitting epitaph: "The good, the gentle, high-gifted, ever-friendly, noble Dickens, every inch of him an honest man."

W. S. RYDER, '15.

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Now it is June, and the secret is told;  
 Flashed from the buttercup's glory of gold;  
 Hummed in the bumblebee's gladness, and sung  
 New from each bough where a bird's nest is swung;  
 Beneath from the clover beds, where the winds pass;  
 Chirped in small psalms, through the aisles of the grass.

*Henry James, Sr.*

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A creed is a rod,  
 And a crown is of right,  
 But this thing is God,  
 To be man with thy might,  
 To grow in the strength of thy spirit, and live out  
 thy life as the light.

*Algernon Charles Swinburne.*

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Be strong!  
 We are not here to play, to dream, to drift.  
 We have hard work to do, and loads to lift.  
 Shun not the struggle; face it. 'Tis God's gift.

*Maltbie Davenport Babcock.*

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## Class History.

[Delivered on Class Day, May 26, 1914.]

No true history can be written of events which are as near to us as are the undergraduate experiences of the class of nineteen-fourteen. The history of the present decade can be written better a hundred years hence than to-day. The view point of the present is not the view point of history. Many modern historians, in defining the term, say that history is too often written as a narrow photographic account of the achievements of individuals, and pays too little attention to the working of the broader forces which underlie all events. To us the history of our class is little more than a confused and scuffling bustle of events which have no apparent relation to one another; but I am quite content to be accused of this fault, and to simply tell what happened.

In this history I shall tell the truth, mainly, but only mainly. This statement, of course, would be unnecessary were it not for the fact that temptation arises in narrating the story of the Freshman and Sophomore years to deviate from the straight and narrow path of truth. Then I shall follow the method of previous class historians, to make the very most of a real triumph, to claim a victory where the result was in doubt, or mention as briefly as possible, those instances which resulted in defeat.

In the fall of 1910, there assembled in College Hall one Wednesday afternoon the largest class of Freshmen that Acadia had ever seen. The chapel exercises that afternoon were conducted very peacefully without the assistance of flour or varnish. On the following day it was decided that what the Freshmen needed most was a class meeting. The business of this meeting was to elect officers and to get a yell for the coming Y. M. C. A. reception. Unlike our friends of the class of nineteen-fifteen, we selected a class room in the college building for our meeting in preference to a hay-field in Grand Pré. After the key-hole had been soaped and the class convinced that one of the Freshettes wasn't a Sophette, we proceeded to elect officers, with the result that A.<sup>2</sup> Hovey, destined to be the first and the last, was elected president. Then while the police kept the closest watch,

that fearful concoction of gutturals beginning, "Agathos, Agathos," commonly called the class yell, was put upon the black-board to be taken down by the members of the class. Instructions were given not to spread the yell under any circumstances until Friday night. But when that time arrived, and the Sophomores were given an opportunity to give our yell, they gave it. Yes, sure enough, they had stolen it. Why wrangle about whether they got the whole of it, or only a part? When I come to this event in the story of our Sophomore year I intend to claim that we stole all of the Freshman yell. In the first case the fact is, they stole it. One might as well try to eat peas with a fork as to keep a Freshman yell out of the hands of Sophomores. But that evening had other charms than the giving of the Freshman yell. In exchange for one hundred cents we were given a membership ticket (which we never had occasion to use) to one of Acadia's societies, a bullet gravenstein apple, and an opportunity to tear a few buttons off one's trousers in an elephant race.

On the following evening we turned out rather strongly for the first meeting of the Athenæum society. The programme was our initiation by the Sophomores. The most of us did some very green and foolish stunts. But it would be cruel to dwell upon these. Suffice it to say that one poor unfortunate fellow got a nick-name that night which he bears to this day.

It was not long before we were fairly well settled in college life with the humble duties of Freshmen before us. To become accustomed to some things was rather difficult for us; particularly to be prepared for a test at any time in that subject which we now learned to call by its shorter name, Math. During this year we were a valuable factor in the college life; we contributed several men to each of the college teams, with one exception, as our record in debate will testify.

In our Freshman year we made a good showing in the interclass sports and contests. Although the official score of the Freshman-Cad football game was a tie, we really put it all over them with a six to zero score. At this event "Agathos" was given its first real try-out. Needless to say it worked as well then as it has since. After that game we were all certain that our vocal organs had been crippled for life. In basket ball we won two games and lost two; but the important thing is that the Sophomores were not to be found in our lost column. After a three-cornered tie in the hockey league



between the Sophomores, Juniors and Freshmen, we finally emerged victorious in a whirlwind game with the Sophs. Concerning our record in debate that year, it is very probable that the winning team would have been victors whether we were in the league or not. Baseball was much the same way. The seniors won the interclass track meet with the Freshmen so close at their heels as to leave no doubt as to who would win next year.

So passed away an uneventful Freshman year. Neither the Sophomores nor any of the other classes had given us any serious trouble. Of course there were the usual bad cases for the cold water cure, but I must pass over these. There was also a little friction between the Freshmen and Sophomores concerning a big red mustache. I cannot recall the owner, but the affair was soon settled. The caterpillar matured into a beautiful butterfly and flew away. However we did not choose to pass on to the next class of Freshmen any such mild treatment.

At this point most class histories say that "the vacation passed only too quickly etc.," but I don't intend to say any such thing. The most were mighty glad to get back for another year. Frank Chute broke the ice last year when he shocked the standard bearers of custom by writing tom-cat and crowbar prophecy in preference to one of the fireside branch. The vacation was four months long and long enough at that. Yet the most of us came back telling the biggest kind of lies imaginable about what a good time we had during the summer. Seventy-five per cent. of us drove high-power autos all summer. Others had nothing whatever to do but to play baseball and tennis, or go to picnics. I neglect the small percentage who sold "Bible Symbols," or maps, or did any kind of work. But I deviate. What if we did lie about it? It has always been done.

The day after we arrived we assembled for a class meeting, the main purpose of which was to devise a scheme to get the Freshman yell. I shall not relate how we got it as the only ones who would possibly be interested are the present Juniors and the most of them already know. But when we were once more relieved of a dollar in exchange for the commodities previously mentioned and were given an opportunity to give the Freshman yell, we gave it, and gave it right. It has been claimed that we didn't get the whole of it, but recent investigation shows that we got all but the dot over the "i" in "Armaling."

On the following Saturday night we initiated the Freshmen before the Athenæum society. His Lordship, Justice McKay, presided in his usual efficient manner. Many of the garrulous Freshman heavy-weights performed as docile as doves. Rufus Rastus Johnson Brown, after a few moments of meditation amid loud cries of "bath tub," favoured the audience with a solo. Jerusalem Wheelock was also in fine form that evening; his imitation of a rooster fascinated everybody.

It was not long before a Freshman-Sophomore rush was inevitable. Mike Freda and Bert Cunningham had looked in over the transom and kicked the door at several of the Freshman class meetings. But that was not all. Several other Sophomores had committed similar offenses, and these were not to go unnoticed. There was more than one rush that year, but I shall only tell of one of these. One bleak night in February one of the Freshmen was taken from his boarding house to Chip Hall where it was intended for him to take a dip in the old bath tub on the second flat. But his loud wailing brought his classmates from all over town to the rescue. The performance was postponed as the victim feigned frozen fingers, and shed crocodile tears. Meanwhile the Sophomores were busy barricading both ends of the corridors with their trunks, suit cases, and bedsteads, until it was almost impossible to get through them. It was not long before the Freshmen had mustered their entire forces and made a fierce attack. But time and time again they were repulsed with a flood of water. Another and still another assault was made until the barricade finally gave way at the north end of the corridor and the Freshmen gained the heights. Then followed a wild confusion in which Freshman and Sophomore clasped one another in deadly combat, each trying to throw the other down two flights of stairs. The water continued to flow freely now on both Freshman and Sophomore in the mix up. In the meantime the prisoner's fingers had thawed out and he was doing his best to gain his liberty. The house committee at length succeeded in quieting the rush, but not until everyone had had enough, and the water had taken every square inch of plaster off the ceiling in the dining room. The prisoner had escaped. Perhaps the Freshmen put one over on us; perhaps they didn't; it may never be known. But they proved themselves to be true sports, all wool, and a yard wide, by paying for half of the plaster on the dining room ceiling.



The next big event of the Sophomore year was our Easter parade. Truly that function was a success — beautiful weather, a magnificent show of millinery, and an enthusiastic crowd of spectators. But our parade to church and one or two trips around the Sem was not sufficient publicity for these masterpieces of the milliner's art. The public demanded a millinery opening, and accordingly a window for the same was secured down town. This also was an unqualified success. From Rand's window the entire shipment went to the leading fashion house in gay Paris. We made these hats all ourselves; not one of us got a bit of assistance from anybody. But now for some reason the Faculty began to hold a series of special meetings and so did we. For the next two weeks the Sophomores had, on an average, about seventeen class meetings a day, for which we were allowed six units.

The Sophomore year was also a success in the interclass contests. We broke into the win column in debate by defeating the Freshmen. We won two and lost two of our basket ball games. Once more we won the hockey league, this time making a clean sweep of the four games. We finished the baseball league with two games lost and two won. In the interclass track meet we won the cup, as predicted, by a wide margin.

The following October saw us assembled for the Junior year; but the once largest class had dwindled to normal size, with the prospect of graduating only an average number.

We were now upper classmen. It was a relief to be rid of all the anxiety which underclassmen experience lest the rival class put one over on them. Our first few days and weeks of this year were not occupied in devising schemes to get the Freshman yell or in organizing a bath-tubbing. Truly it is a calamity to be an underclassman; but the Junior year brought relief.

There are therefore no more stories of rushes and bathtubbings, or of stealing yells, to relate. The space given to the Junior year is accordingly much less than that given to the preceding years, as now the events which generally make up a class history are remarkably scarce.

Let us proceed immediately therefore to what happened during that year. I have forgotten all about basket ball. But my forgetfulness is not brought about by any design to cover up a sore spot; I really don't remember anything about it, and don't intend to find out. Perhaps we won every game, who knows? In the hockey

league nobody won; the games were all mixed up. But in debate we made a clear sweep, completely reversing the record made in our Freshman year. In baseball we combined forces with the Freshman but all to no good. In track we held second place.

It was toward the end of this year that the thing which swings inside the college bell was stolen. It is a difficult task to attach the blame of this deed to any individual. The class history of the graduating class of last year contained an explanation of this event and gave the whereabouts of the clapper; but with due respect to the veracity of last year's historian, it is now generally conceded that his explanation is wholly unfounded. Recent investigation by the author is extremely convincing that "Chubby" Johnson stole it to knock Frank Chute in the head in order that he might write his prophecy. But there are other theories; some say one fellow stole it, and some say another. Let the Acadia students judge for themselves which of the several theories is correct.

The following October saw us assembled for our last session at Acadia. Now we were Seniors; we had reached that class which seemed so far beyond us when we were humble Freshmen. All the important offices and big jobs in the student activities were now in our hands.

The work of one of our members who held one of these important positions, and no doubt the most important, deserves especial attention. I refer to John MacKinnon as captain of Acadia's football team. Although the prospect looked black to many, as the team must necessarily be composed largely of new material, the winning of the trophy meant its permanent ownership. Once more Acadia rose to the occasion and gave old Mt. Allison and U. N. B. one of the best trimmings that they have ever received at our hands. Hats off to John.

Our chief employment during the Senior year was the completion of all requirements for our degrees. Accordingly we had a lesser interest in the interclass activities than in the preceding years and entered them chiefly as a matter of course. In basket ball we won one game and lost four. In hockey we combined forces with the Freshmen but all to no purpose. The combined team met with the same success as did the combined baseball team of our Junior year. Our record in debate was also mediocre, as we are only credited with one win. Our lack of pill artists once more obliged us to combine with the Sophs in the national game. This time the com-



bined team met with better success but the improvement is hardly worth mentioning. I am unable to inform my hearers of our record in track as the meet will take place this afternoon; nor shall I predict our standing.

One thing more happened during this year. Just before Christmas a seditious journal called the "Antioch Daily Blizzard" which claimed to be published in the far off land of the Orient, was scattered abroad among the students. But the author (of this history) warns Acadia students against believing this journal to be published in Antioch. Any fool could see on perusing the periodical to which I have referred, that it has an unmistakable local odor. Already it has been condemned by several students. The Pope should issue an edict that all copies be collected as soon as possible and burned in a great heap. Let it be hoped that another edition will never appear. Although another edition was predicted, it is the honest opinion of the author (of this history) that those in authority were scared to death to put it out.

Another day and our history will be over, or begun, which? It will be over, perhaps, as far as Acadia is concerned, but just begun in our relation to the great world. From now on let someone else write our history, if any of us be worthy enough through our achievements in the world's work.

"History," says Sir John Seeley, "ought to end with something that might be called a moral." Some large conclusion ought to arise out of it; it ought to exhibit the general tendency of affairs in such a way as to set us thinking about the future and divining the destiny which is reserved for us. If so, then one class should profit by the history of another. The classes below us have been more or less intimately connected with us in all the departments of college life. There have been failures and successes, but why?

MALCOLM C. FOSTER, '14.

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PROPYLÆUM OFFICERS, 1913-14.

D. CROWELL '15,

PARKER '17,

E. STARRATT '16,

SCHURMAN '17,

R. WILSON, '15

H. CHUTE '16,

G. A. LENT '14,

B. A. COES '14.



## Class Ode.

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The past is gone, the gates are closed;  
We face the great unknown;  
Tomorrow we'll be standing in the wide world all alone.  
The opportunities seen here  
Were seized or left undone;  
And in new life we start afresh before tomorrow's sun.

For four long years we've shared our joys,  
Our pleasures and our cares,  
The time has come for parting: May God keep us from all snares.  
In all our work, in all our play,  
May each of us be seen  
Firm standing for Acadia, and the honor of Fourteen.

The years will come, the years will go;  
Not all days can be fair.  
To "faithful, naught is difficult," we find our comfort there.  
Our motto has proved true thus far;  
'Twill prove true to the end  
If to each task ahead of us, we all our powers lend.

BLANCHE A. COES '14.





Y. W. C. A. AND ATHLETIC OFFICERS, 1913-14.



## Class Prophecy.

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[Delivered on Class Day, May 26, 1914.]

*Mr. President, Fellow-classmates, Friends:*

Never was a class in such imminent danger of graduating from Acadia without a prophecy as that of 1914. From the time I was informed that I was to be classed with Mohammed, Brigham Young, Frank Chute, and the rest of the prophets, I worried a great deal, and produced nothing. I tried all the conventional methods of prophesying. I attempted communion with spirits, but even the two quarts of South Mountain whiskey, which my room-mate, Mr. Gibson, procured for me, produced nothing more than a severe headache. Meanwhile I worried more and more; if possible, grew thinner and thinner. Despair had me in its grip.

Great things, however, are sometimes discovered by the merest accident. I had heard that if one sat before the fire, smoking, and fell asleep, that the prophecy would come. I tried it. One night I stretched comfortably back before the fire with an imaginary pipe in my mouth, blowing imaginary rings. Sleep was long in coming. All that appeared clear cut in my circle of consciousness was the Sem. line and Doty's pompadour. I was about to give it up in disgust when Gibson yawned, gave his Hebrew a bang, and said, "Come on Max, let's go steal some more chickens." It was on the Sunday night a week before Easter, that he led me to Mr. Burgess's chicken coop. While I stood trembling in the darkness to guard against surprise, he went to bag a chicken. In a short time he returned, and by the rustling of wings in the bag I knew that as usual Gibson's preying had been effectual. On returning home, we opened the bag with visions of fried chicken before our eyes, when what should we find our capture to be but a huge crow! Gibson was so angry he was for wringing the poor bird's neck at once, but a faint hope had sprung up within me. "Gibson," I said, "Haven't you an anæsthetic of some sort?" He looked at me reproachfully. "What do you suppose I attend chemical lab. for? Certainly I have." To make a long story short we put our crow

to sleep and split his tongue with the scissors. When it recovered consciousness, what did that bird do but fix an angry eye on Gibson, and say, "You old gospel-grinder, did you have a hand in this?" My heart leaped with delight; my crow could talk. When the Glee Club started on its Easter tour I fitted up a compartment in my suit case for Black Hope, as I now dubbed him, and took him along. At Truro I met Frank Chute by written appointment, and he agreed to essay his hypnotic skill on Black Hope. A tremendous battle of wills ensued. For quality of brain power the two were pretty fairly matched, but as Frank had a slightly larger amount of brains, Black Hope finally yielded and sank into a deep hypnotic sleep. "Can you foresee the future?" I asked. And when the muffled answer came, "Sure I can," I hugged myself with joy. By the merest chance, I had stumbled on a means of parting the veil of the future—by means of a hypnotized, slit-tongued crow.

My first inquiry was about our class officers. "Their future sphere in life as I see it," said Black Hope, "is as follows: A<sup>2</sup> Hovey, your president, preached only one year after graduation. Then he became assistant librarian of Acadia Seminary, and finally took out life articles of apprenticeship with a Weaver. Georgie Lent married a minister. Dorothy Burditt is happy. There are several rosy rays in her life. A. C. Bruce is having phenomenal success as a salesman. He handles a patent nursing bottle of very delicate mechanism, which at the same time croons a lullaby, rocks the cradle and feeds the child."

While I was mentally congratulating our officers on the future success and domestic felicity awaiting them, my mind suddenly switched off to Lester and Loring Andrews. "Bungy" I always thought would make his mark in life, but I never expected anything very great from Lester. Lester was always a small man and one small man added to another Smallman never makes a great man. Black Hope, however, could not locate their future status just then, but in response to my questioning concerning different members of the class, gave me the following information.

The Rev. Alexander Gibson was graduated, married, and went to Patagonia. Here he lives up to his old motto, "It is more blessed to receive than to give." He has a very devoted flock which he fleeces regularly once a year at penguin moulting period. He has amassed a huge fortune from the sale of penguin feathers and contemplates a return to civilization to enjoy life in the year 1935.



Blanche Coes studied music in Germany for a time, but the Canadian North West finally claimed her. John McKinnon always had the reputation of being the wildest man in college, and his wickedness reached a climax when he set fire to the Gym. and Chip Hall. However, since Black Hope and I cannot and will not expose him it is probable that he will never be detected. He finds his Students' Council experience at Acadia very useful in his office of Mayor of St. John. Miss Eaton became a dairy maid, and for the weary passer-by she always has a warm glass of buttermilk and a cool smile. Lawson pursues his old occupation of wood work. He reached the pinnacle of fame in 1928, when he surmounted a new ornamental railing about the Governor-General's residence with highly polished wooden heads, using his own as a model. Blanche Thomas lives in a little vine-clad cottage with her gold-fish, four cats, and a parrot.

At this juncture, and with only one-third of the class answered for, Frank's will power began to flag, and Black Hope to arouse from his trance. By a superhuman effort Frank called up 3.4 Ferro-Jones of reserve psychic energy and again he was the victor. Again the future was laid bare, and I learned that V. K. Mason, our Rhodes scholar, made good. In addition to the Latin, French, German, English, Greek, Spanish and Italian, which he had studied at Acadia, he became proficient in fourteen other languages. Charlie Haverstock went in for fox farming. Some say the business grew too foxy for Charlie, others that Charlie grew too foxy for the business. Any one wishing to see him after 1930 should inquire for Chas. Haverstock, stonecutter, Dorchester. Rev. Frank Higgins, D. D., succeeded Dr. DeWolfe as Principal of Acadia Seminary. He is very thorough and painstaking with his duties, but always finds time for track sports. The Seminary team won the field day meet of 1934 by thirty-seven points. Corkum holds a position at Acadia also. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. Cohoon as bursar, and for some strange reason the students all call him the Pope. Horse Power Everett lives an easy, idle life. He sits as a model in the window of a ladies' hair curling establishment.

"Now," said Black Hope, "In the shadowy vistas of the future I see two men; whether they are classmates of yours I know not. One tugs a mangy, yellow cur at the end of a cord, the other meets him in the door of a certain establishment of rather disreputable appearance. The following dialogue takes place. 'How much did

you pay for that poor specimen?' 'Eighteen cents.' 'Oh, rotten!' 'Why! dear cuss, there's ten pounds of good meat in that animal.'" There was no doubt about it. Our old friends Lester and Bungy were running a sausage establishment in Middleton, Bungy procuring the stock, Lester superintending its radical transformation.

While chuckling over this astonishing revelation, I suddenly remembered that I was learning very little about our class girls and called on Black Hope to reveal to me their future. Said he, "I see a library. A large, brown moth beautifully mottled with blue and golden spots, with large feathery antennæ, and eyes of great intelligence, is crawling between the leaves of a dusty volume." "What have insects to do with the class of 1914?" I demanded. "Why! didn't you recognize? That's Flo Reid. One spring morning she burst the flimsy cocoon of human personality and developed into her true self—a book-worm." Mary Raymond teaches a class in domestic science. "At Acadia Seminary?" I enquired. "Oh, no! a private affair." A fat bald-headed bachelor decided that he needed one Wigmore and took Ethel to be his crowning joy. Maude Stevens married a bishop.

"Gracious!" said Frank, suddenly, "but this exertion is terrible! You know the intimate relation that exists between my brain and stomach. I'm as hungry as a bear." "Me, too," said Black Hope. Seeing they were both in immediate danger of collapse, I hastened over to the agricultural farm and got four quarts of angle worms. Luncheon over, and with Frank still in the ascendant, the prophecy proceeded as follows.

Clare Bancroft became a Church of England minister in order to observe Lent the better. "Pug "Eveleigh is a successful drummer. He always spends the week end at home, and as he dashes up the front steps, he invariably hums that familiar refrain,—

"And when she plays on her A-cordien,  
A fairer gal you never seen,  
Oh my Irene, Irene."

Graves is having phenomenal success as a donkey trainer in a circus. It seems that the jackasses just naturally do as Graves does. Acadia never did the world and Christianity a better service than when she graduated Carlton Easton from her halls. On leaving Acadia he thoroughly civilized and christianized the whole United States so that she now ranks second only to Canada. Rev. Freddie Bagnall



went as a missionary to the head-hunting tribes of the Philippines. They fattened him up for a feast; cut off an arm to sample him by; found him cannibal proof, and made him king. Ada Johnson became the most cross-grained, crankiest teacher in the whole North West. Guy Phinney has the following advertisement in all the leading papers of America: "Cultivate the art of smiling. We absolutely guarantee that a three month's correspondence course with us will make any one proficient in the smug-smirk, female magnetizer, expansive store draught smile,—any type of smile desired."

"If you have tears to shed prepare to shed them now," said my pet, "for the sad fate which I foresee for certain unfortunate ones of your classmates. Daken became a comic opera singer, but one night while trying to take a high note his voice became half cracked. This brought the one long outstanding exception into harmony with his general makeup, and poor Dakin was taken to Dartmouth.

Herb De Wolfe is shovelling coal. "Shovelling coal?" "Yes! poor Herb died." George Lutz became a dentist. As the result of much pondering on the subject he finally evolved a double set of false teeth connected by a spiral spring wonderfully and fearfully made. Wind up the mechanism of those teeth, put food in the mouth, and they would champ away at the rate of seventy, eighty, or ninety champs a minute, according to the speed to which they were adjusted. George extracted all his own teeth to demonstrate his invention. It seemed to work perfectly. But one day of the year 1941 a bit of gristle stuck in his throat; he put his finger in his mouth to extricate it; those false teeth bit his finger, and he died in horrible agony the following day of hydrophobia.

My musing over the hard fate of these, my old college chums, was rudely awakened by a stifled groan and croak coming simultaneously from Frank and crow. The perspiration was streaming down the former's face; the latter's head was drooped, eyes glazed, and one claw was stretched out despairingly. Heavens! suppose Frank should lose the mastery. I was certain that never again would he regain it. Suppose Black Hope should succumb in the struggle. Salter, Sammy Payzant, Margaret Palmer, Letha Allen, Whyllie, and Mac Foster would have no future. In a frenzy of haste I kicked Frank in the shins to stir up his mental activities and gave the bird a few more angle worms. They revived sufficiently for Black Hope to proceed.

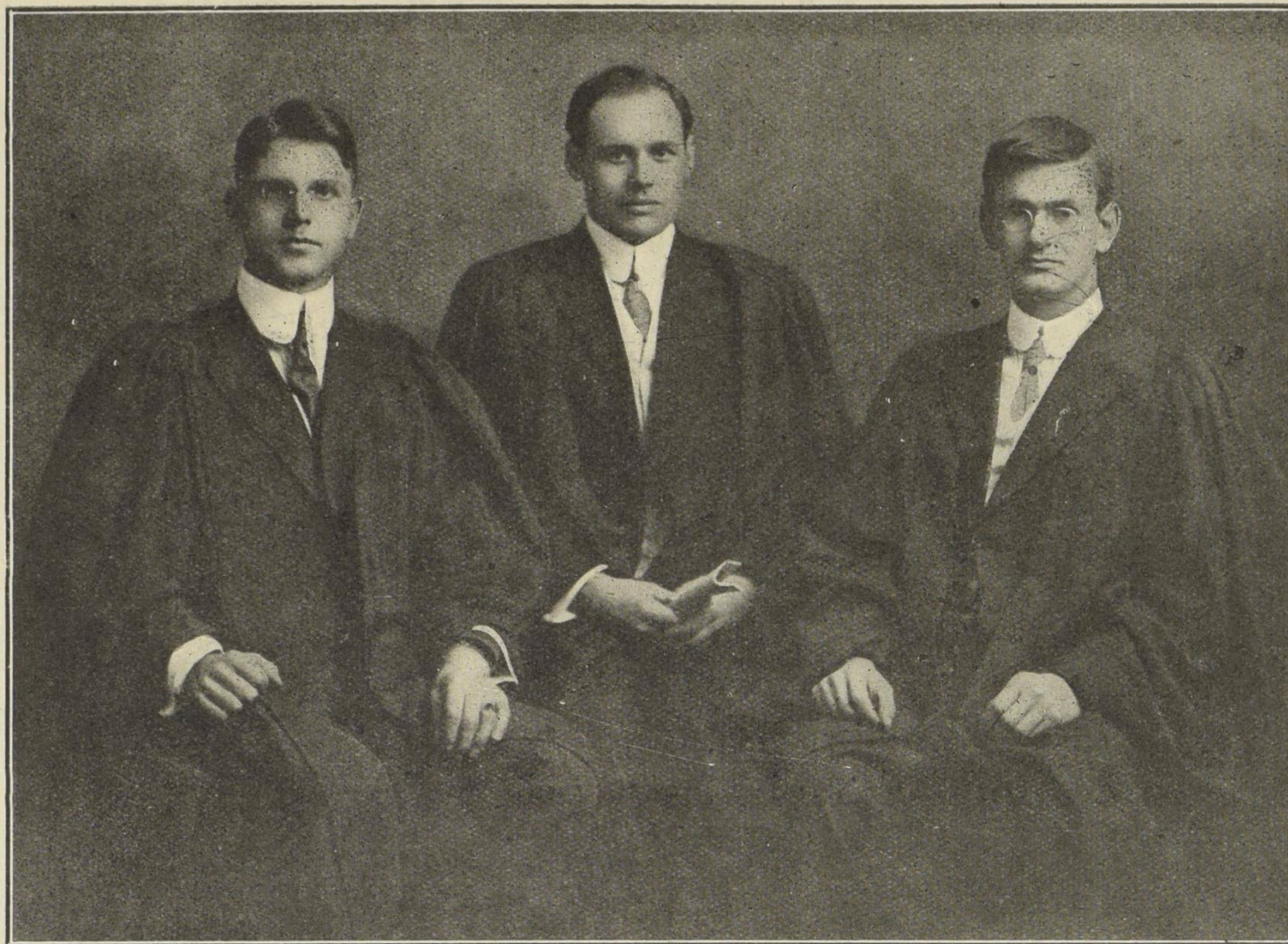
Milledge Salter became an excellent wild man from Borneo in a wild west show. Caliban's natural tendencies and his training in Chip Hall make it easy for him to delight the audience by devouring three or four pounds of raw horse meat as often as required. Mac Foster's vocation is editor of the Antioch Daily Blizzard, the most miserable paper east of Cairo or any other place. His avocation is horticulture—especially devoted to the Violet. Miss Allen and Miss Palmer are respectively principal and vice-principal of a large institution in Chicago. Their rules are strict. Bread and milk is the sole article of diet; visitors admitted on Saturday afternoons only; all must wear bows of pink ribbon about the neck. It is generally conceded to be the best home for stray cats in America. Sammy Payzant became president of Acadia University in 1949. Under S. K.'s wise rule no monitors are needed to take chapel attendance for all the students attend. President Payzant has a beautiful graphophone which plays a hymn, reads the president's part of the responsive reading, and says a prayer all in five and seven-eighths seconds. "And better b'gosh," says Sammy, "than I could do it myself." During his college course Whylie Brown felt that he had been called to sow the seed. He's doing it. He has the largest pumpkin farm in the province.

Just as Black Hope revealed to me the future of Whylie, the last but not the least member of our class, Frank swooned and Black Hope with a feeble flutter of the wings croaked. I poured a pail of Chip Hall milk over Frank to resuscitate him, then went out to bury my dead pet. Many a briny tear did I shed, and oft did I blow my red and sympathetic nose for the poor animal whose life had been sacrificed in order to save mine, and to give the class of 1914 this prophecy to be read at their class day exercises.

MAX. B. MCKAY, '14.







W. S. RYDER '15,

DEBATING TEAM, 1914.  
A. A. HOVEY '14, (Leader),

M. B. MCKAY '14.



## Valedictory.

[Delivered on Class Day, May 26, 1914.]

*Mr. President, Fellow Students, Friends:*

We of the graduating class claim this day for our own. For us it has a peculiar significance, because it marks the passing of another milestone in our lives. This is the last time we shall all meet together as a class. At times of reunion our circle will be broken. To-day we must sever the strong ties which bind us to these halls and the familiar faces grown dear to us. Need I say, that these reflections fill us with sadness? Now that the moment for parting has arrived, we would gladly linger that we might a little longer revel in the life at Acadia, a little longer participate in its duties and pleasures. We know, however, that Time is inexorable. We must pass on, yet we trust the transition is but to a richer, more useful life. We rejoice that the goal toward which we have striven is in sight, that we may now take our places as workers in the great world of opportunity. We go forth strengthened for our tasks because of the training received here, eager to prove our capacities, and contribute our share to the betterment of social conditions. Ideals form a large part of our lives, and our aspirations are high. Just ahead of us flits the "Gleam." We must follow, we know not whither.

*Gentlemen of the Board of Governors:*

We wish to express our sincere admiration for your noble and untiring efforts in behalf of this institution. Never has the name "Acadia" meant so much as it does at the present time. Her remarkable growth attested by the fine new buildings, increased equipment, and enlarged staff of experienced professors, is a source of deep satisfaction to all her friends. More and more students, drawn by improved facilities, are hastening to these halls of learning. Graduates of Acadia, men and women of high ability and sterling character, are spreading her fame far and wide. We of the graduating class are proud of this almost phenomenal advancement. The image of Acadia is stamped upon our hearts never to be erased, and



her interests will ever be our care. Our earnest wish for you is, that the knowledge of progress made in the past may cheer and lighten your future labors, and inspire you to achieve even greater success.

*Citizens of Wolfville:*

During our stay here you have shown an interest in our welfare by extending to us your friendship and hospitality. This has relieved the tedium of study, and has atoned in a large measure for the separation from the friends in our homes. We shall carry away from here pleasant memories of this beautiful quiet town, and its kindly people.

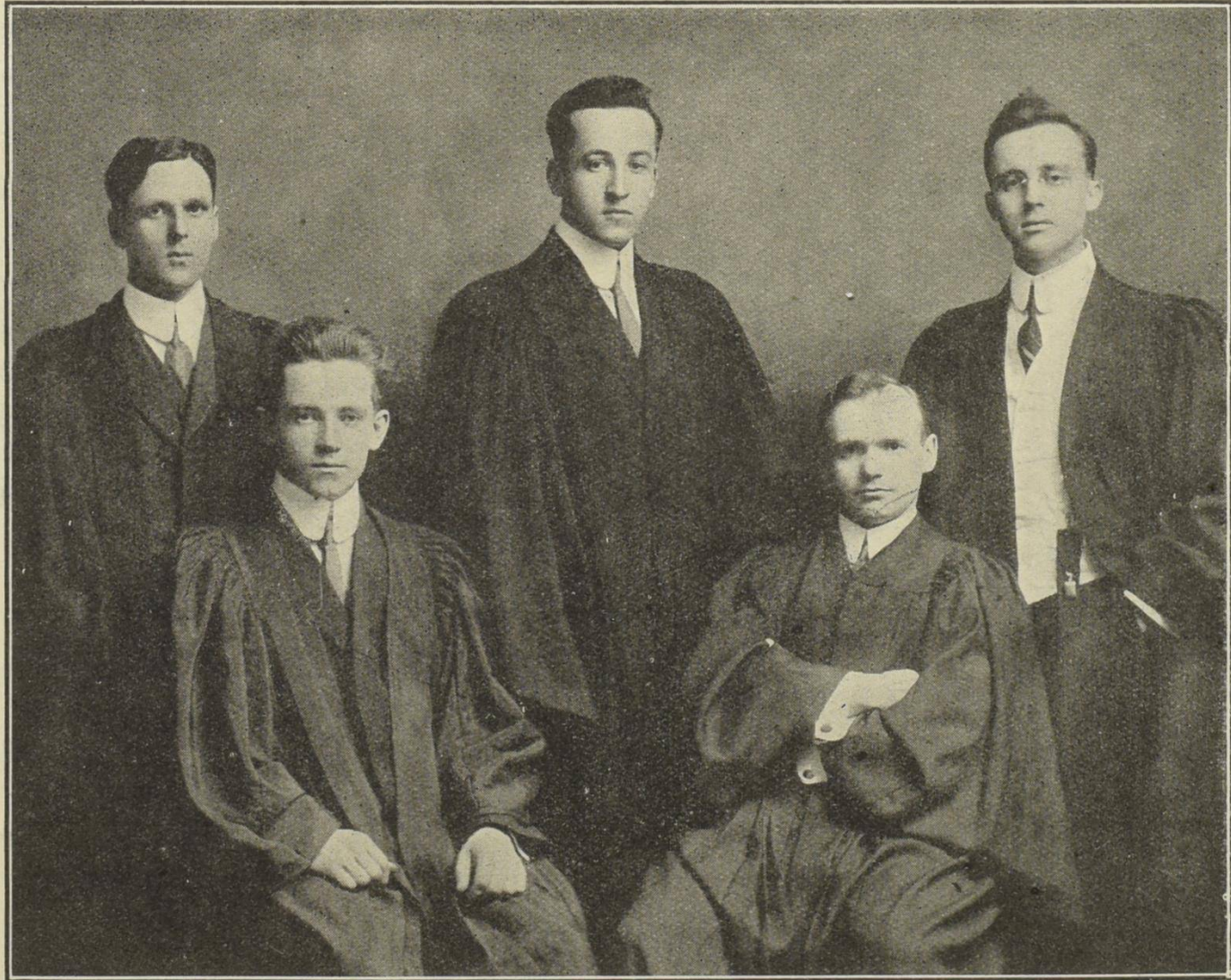
*Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Faculty:*

Very respectfully we tender you our greeting to-day. Most cheerfully and unselfishly you have guided us in our pursuit of knowledge, applauding each small success, and encouraging renewed effort when we met defeat. Because of the interest you have shown, and the earnest endeavors you have made to bring out the best in each individual committed to your care, you have proved yourselves to be not merely teachers, but friends. By presenting to us the key with which to open up the treasures of the past and the present, you have been the agents through which our ideals of life have become enriched and ennobled. You have led us to see the seriousness of life, and our duty towards humanity. The example you have placed before us of the Christian life has given us a desire to commit all our ambitions and unsure purposes to Him, who moulds men's lives in accordance with His own plan. For these reasons our esteem for you has increased as the years have slipped by. We feel that our gratitude to you cannot be expressed in words, but as we are now leaving we take this opportunity to thank you.

*Fellow Students:*

We deeply regret that we must bid each other farewell. We commit to you the duties we must leave undone. It lies within your power still further to extend the fame and influence of Acadia. From our knowledge of you in the past, we feel confident that you will cheerfully accept the responsibility and help to make Acadia stand for all that is good and noble. One of the greatest advantages of our life here has been the opportunity to associate with you, the favored youth of our Provinces. Our contact with you has taught us that





SOPHOMORE DEBATERS.

K. A. WILSON,

N. ROGERS,

R. M. MILLETT,

W. S. JACOBS.

R. S. GREGG,



there are unrevealed depths of kindness and unselfishness in human nature. Our companionship with you during these college years has been not only pleasant, but profitable. Delightful memories of cheerful conversation and merry laughter will linger with us long. We shall eagerly follow your future careers, while we wish that only the good may fall to your lot.

*Fellow Classmates:*

We pause for a moment at the parting of the ways to say farewell. In the past we have been more or less passive listeners to the words of wisdom of our professors. We have enjoyed special privileges in the preparation for our life work. We must now become workers, and put our theories into practice. According as we have received, are we responsible. The future with its mysteries lies before us. We gaze into it undaunted, while we think, "How good is man's life, the mere living! how fit to employ all the heart and the soul and the senses forever in joy." The call comes to us to join the band of noble men and women who are striving for the uplifting of humanity. We should respond with eagerness, our lives so filled with the noble purpose of service that all selfishness and unworthy desire should be blotted out. In life's pathway we shall come to some rough places; but let us welcome them, since difficulties are the law of growth to human souls.

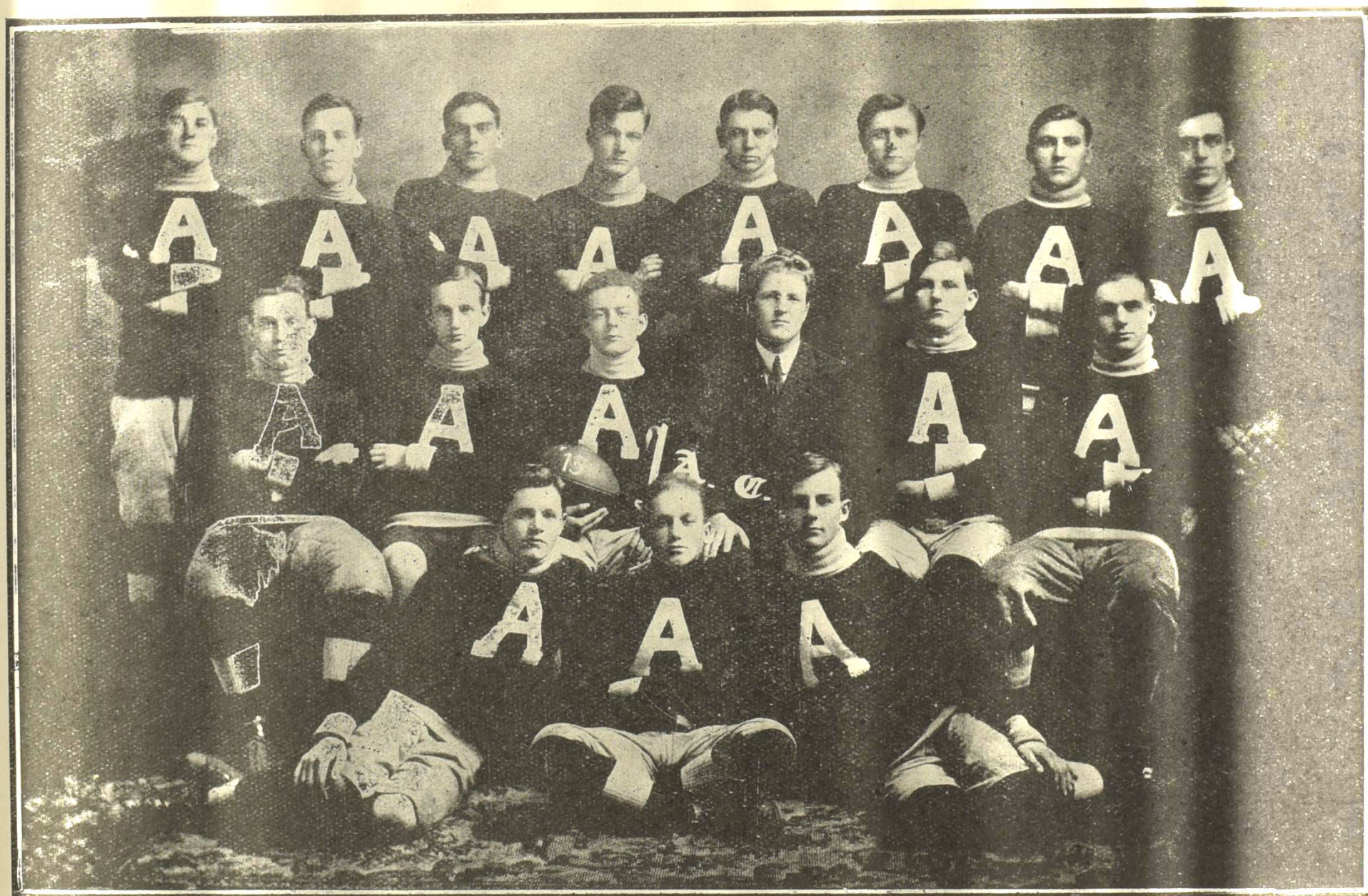
"He fixed thee 'mid this dance  
Of plastic circumstance,  
This Present, thou, forsooth, would fain arrest:  
Machinery just meant  
To give thy soul its bent,  
Try thee and turn thee forth, sufficiently impressed."

May each one of us remember that every act and thought has a far-reaching influence for good or evil, and seek to shape his life accordingly.

Each deed thou has done  
Dies, revives, goes to work in the world; until e'en as the sun  
Looking down on the earth, though clouds spoil him, though tempests efface,  
Can find nothing his own deed produced not, must everywhere trace  
The result of his past summer prime, — so, each ray of thy will,  
Every flash of thy passion and prowess, long over, shall thrill  
Thy whole people, the countless, with ardor, till they too give forth  
A like cheer to their sons, who in turn, fill the South and the North  
With the radiance thy deed was the germ of.

*Farewell,*  
GEORGIE A. LENT '14.





## ACADEMY FOOTBALL TEAM.

H. W. WALKER, R. SHARPE, A. COOK, W. HOLMES, L. MANNING, A. L. STEEVES, J. A. HARRIS, P. FREEMAN  
 K. GRADY, L. DAY, H. GIBSON (Capt.), H. FOSTER (Bus. Mgr.), W. RUST, F. HAYDEN,  
 B. WOOD, W. KITCHEN, L. FROST.



## The Graduating Class of 1914.

### Letha Southwick Allen.

*"Ein so gutes Madchen."*



Some years ago, one bright morning, Letha first gazed out upon the beauties and the wonders of this terrestrial ball, as found in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Her desire for an education carried her through the different stages of school girl activities, until finally she obtained the much desired A certificate in her home town. Her ambition led her to Truro Normal School from which she was graduated. Returning to her home she taught for three years. Catching the college spirit she came to Acadia and entered upon the Junior year with the class of 1914.

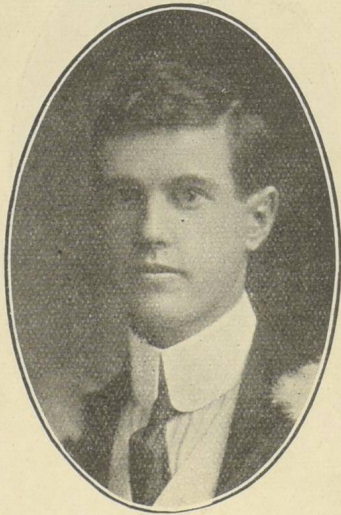
Letha entered into athletics, social life, and studies with equal vigor. In her Senior year, she played in the girls' basket ball team, and was the Co-eds' representative on the Students' Council. Her friends expect good results from whatever work she takes up.

### Colin Lester Andrews.

*"He's little but he's wise, he's a terror for his size."*

Lester was one of the most valuable students contributed to Acadia by Middleton. Throughout his college career he took an active part in athletics. He represented his class in inter-class hockey, basket ball and baseball. In his Senior year he was the efficient manager of the intercollegiate track team. His athletic ability, however, was most in evidence in the coaching of the Co-eds' hockey and basket ball teams, which successful coaching made Lester one of the most popular men in college.

He was also very active in the Y. M. C. A. and Athenaeum Society and served on the Editorial Staff of the paper. His studies were not neglected, though they did not unduly occupy his attention. The fair sex claimed a large share of his time, especially in his Senior year. Probably no college man ever worked more faithfully in the interest of his class than Lester. He was an all-round college man.





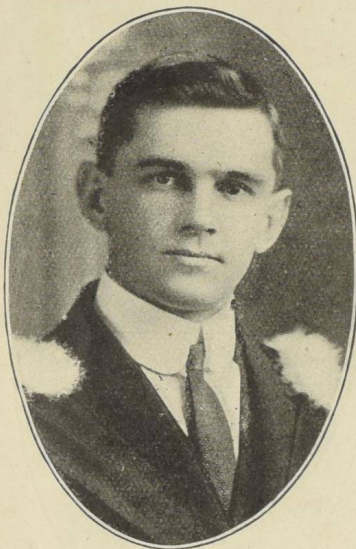
**George Loring Andrews.**

*"At each step a mile he measured."*

Middleton gave us another good man when it sent us "Bungy." "Bungy's" good nature and athletic attainments made him a friend of all the college boys and girls. It would take more space than is allotted to us here to enumerate the athletic honors that were heaped on him during his four years at Acadia. Let us say, however, that he was one of the most valuable members of the football and track team. He was track captain in his Senior year. We cannot say what "Bungy" plans to do, but knowing him as we do we would predict his marriage about 1917.

**Frederick William Bagnall.**

*"The common problem, yours, mine, everyone's."*



In the autumn of 1911 Fred came to us from Alberta where he had been engaged in Canadianizing the foreigner. His former home was in Hazel Grove, P. E. I. Here he received his elementary education supplemented by two years in Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown. During the three years of his membership of the Class 1914 he took a live interest in all phases of college life. He proved himself a capable student carrying always a heavy course. Outside of his class he displayed good executive ability and served his time at committee work. Fred never forgot the need of the emigrants as presented to him in his work among them. In the coming year he plans to study immigration problems and will enter the Immigration Department of the Y. M. C. A. at Montreal.

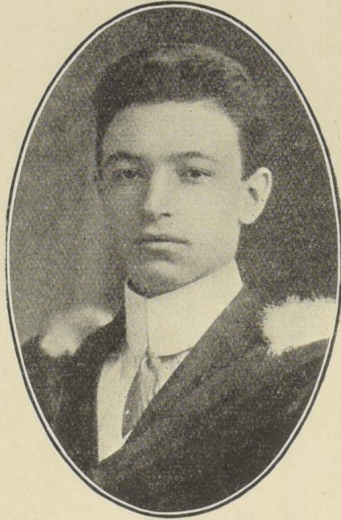


**Everett Clare Bancroft.**

*"I never felt the kiss of love  
Nor maiden's hand in mine."*

Clare hailed from Pleasant Valley, N. S., and cast in his fortune as a charter member with the class of 1914. During the entire course he kept faithfully to his studies and ranked high in his class-work. During his Senior year he took vocal music at the Seminary and lent his melodious voice to the Glee and the Choral Clubs. During his Senior year Bancroft took a liking to the fair sex and followed up his avocation faithfully.

It is understood that he will attend Yale next year if the proper arrangements can be made. All success to you, Bancroft.

**Whylie Avard Brown.**

*"And the goal is a golden thing."*



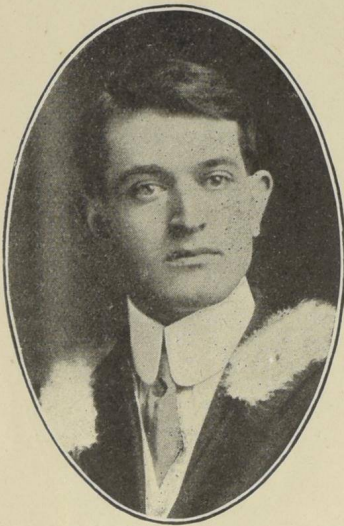
Whylie first saw the light at Harvey, Albert County, N. B. He entered the world of men and things in an environment likely to produce good results. Whylie received his elementary training at Nictau, Hopewell Cape, Riverside Consolidated School, and Horton Collegiate Academy; and was graduated from the latter in 1907. He entered Acadia College and took his Freshman and Sophomore work with the class of 1911 after which he became pastor of the Summerville, N. S., Church.

In 1910 he took up the regular Theological course in which he is graduated this year. He intends to become a foreign missionary. Temperamentally he is rather shy and retiring; nevertheless his natural endowments should fit him for a conspicuous place in his chosen profession.



**Arthur Clarence Bruce.**

*"Renowned as a scholar."*



Bruce was born at Shelburne, N. S., in 1889. In the school of that town he received his public and high school education. For some time after his graduation from High School he was engaged in the drug business. He then taught for some years in the school of Shelburne County, and in 1910 he came to Acadia.

The faculty recognized his rare intellectual ability by appointing him, in his sophomore year, to the position of laboratory assistant in Physics.

Bruce has been very popular with the student body, and in spite of his retiring disposition has held many important positions among them, being the President of the Athenaeum Society in his Senior year. He also ably represented his class on the debating platform.

**Charlotte Dorothy Burditt.**

*"May all her troubles be only Bubbles."*

Dorothy's originality is well known, so when we find that her birthplace is Nursaravapetta, India, we experience only a mild shock.

She was graduated in 1909 from Middleton High School, and then spent one year in Northfield Seminary. During the next year she experienced the joys and sorrows of Acadia Sem, and joined the class of 1914 in their sophomore year.

Dorothy was an all-round college girl, a clever student, excelling in athletics and dramatics, and an energetic committee member. She made the basket ball team in her Senior year, and was also President of the Girl's Athletic Association.

We understand that she will be engaged in Y. W. C. A. work in Montreal next year. The best wishes of all her fellow students follow her.





**Blanche Areta Coes.**

*"One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,  
One nation, evermore!"*



New Brunswick contributes a large number of students to Acadia, among the number Blanche Coes, of St. John, to the sophomore class in 1911.

During her three years here Blanche took little time from her study for sport. She was a zealous worker in the Y. W. C. A. and was vice-president during her Junior year. She was a faithful attendant at the college prayer meeting at which she acted as pianist. During the first term of her Senior year she filled the office of president of the Propylæum Society. Her literary talent was exhibited in her several contributions to the Athenæum.

Blanche was always welcome among a group of girls where her ready wit and humor provided much entertainment.

Next year she plans to spend at her home in St. John, West.

**Carroll Howe Corkum.**

*"He hath a lean and hungry look."*

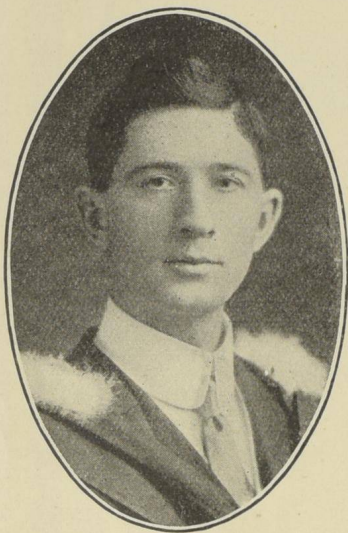
The South Shore sends us some good men but none better than Corkum. His native town is Chester. Here he got a good high school training, went to Truro where he received his 'A' certificate, and joined the class of 1914 in their sophomore year. During his first few days at Acadia he posed as a Freshman. His looks did not belie him; but when the college authorities gave him a passport into the sophomore class he gracefully acquired the characteristics of that group. We wish him success in his chosen profession of teaching.





**Ellery Gordon Dakin.**

*"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen."*



Dakin hailed from Centerville, Digby Co., N. S., and entered 1914 as a Freshman. Since he had no outside attractions nearer than Bear River, he assiduously strove toward the obtaining of a B. A. degree.

Ellery was a strong student and always maintained a high standing in his work. His college course was quiet and uneventful, and consequently he was known only to a few from whom he won the highest admiration and respect. He was conscientious and always strove to do the right. The Y. M. C. A. claimed his heartiest support and in his senior year he was chairman of many important committees. He was a good speaker and took part in the oratorical contest. Next year he intends to study Theology at Newton.

**Herbert Eaton De Wolfe.**

*"I'll move you, Mr. Chairman."*

Herb made his first bow to this world in St. Stephen, N. B. From the school there he came to Horton Collegiate Academy, from which he was graduated in 1909. The next autumn he joined the class of 1913. He left Acadia after his Junior year to occupy a pastorate at Margaretville, N. S., where he was ordained. The following year he joined the class of 1914, with which he is graduated this year.

Always a hard worker in studies, class, or society business, his discussions and efficient service in all will be greatly missed. He has twice been Class President. His cheery and argumentative disposition won him the liking and respect of all. This summer he will fill a pastorate at Hopewell, N. B., in which field of activity we heartily wish him success.





**Elizabeth Burbidge Eaton.**

*"Always bright and cheery."*

Elizabeth received her early education in her home town, Upper Canard. For a year and a half she attended Mt. Allison Ladies' College. There she worked with a will, and was graduated with the class of 1911. The next autumn she heard the call of Acadia and entered the '14 class in its Sophomore year.

During her three years with us, Elizabeth has proved herself an all-round college girl of splendid ability. To her belongs the distinction of being the only one among the girls who is intensely interested in scientific subjects. The wonders of Physics and Chemistry never failed to awaken her enthusiasm. In all college enterprises Elizabeth could be relied upon to play her part. In committee work especially has she been an efficient leader. Athletics claimed their just proportion of her time.

Elizabeth will be remembered by us as an energetic, enthusiastic college girl. We feel confident that a happy, useful future awaits her.

**Carlton Easton.**

*"But he's a tried and valiant soldier."*



Carl came to us in the autumn of 1910, entering his class as a charter member. He was born in Brockton, Mass., in 1889, and attended both the Brockton Grammar School and the High School, from which he was graduated in 1908. For two years he worked in a factory in Brockton, but, as he received a call to the ministry, he entered Acadia to prepare himself for that profession. Throughout his entire college course Carl has occupied many responsible positions, and has showed marked executive ability. He has taken not only a general interest in all phases of college life, but also an active part in the Y. M. C. A. and the Athenæum Society. During the coming summer Carl plans to preach in St. Andrews, N. B. After that he intends to enter Newton Theological Seminary.



**Percy Edgar Eveleigh.**

*"He played the game."*

"Pug" began life by being born. This happened in Sussex, N. B. Later he spent a year each at Feller Institute and Horton Collegiate Academy. Entering Acadia with the Class of 1914, he continued with it, "steadfast to the end." Always persevering in whatever he undertook, he proved himself a good student. He has been Class President, captain of the college hockey team, and captain of the second football team. This year his plucky playing contributed no small part to the success of the first football team. As College Hockey Captain this year he did his best to turn out a winning team, but the odds were too great. He also served on the Athenæum Staff as Athletic Editor. Fond of the ladies, he has always managed to keep some in sight. "Pug" is going West to teach next year, after which he will study medicine at McGill.

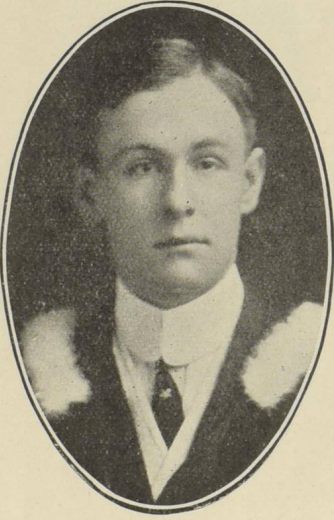
**Herbert Percy Everett.**

*"And ye shall succor men;  
'Tis nobleness to serve."*



Percy's juvenile mind began its development in his home city, St. John, N. B. He was graduated from high school in that city in 1905, came to Acadia 1908, and took his B. A. with the class of 1912. The following year found him again at Acadia, where in 1913 he added to his honors an M. A. His chosen field of labor being the ministry, Mr. Everett returned the following term to Acadia, and is graduated with a B. Th. this year. He goes to his new field as pastor of the First Baptist Church, Springhill.



**Malcom Cecil Foster.***"Here was wealth of wit."*

"Bum," as he was familiarly known, was born at West Torbrook in 1894. He first appeared in Wolfville as a freshman with '14. He became widely known as a joker of unlimited resources, and was appointed joke editor of the Athenæum in his sophomore year.

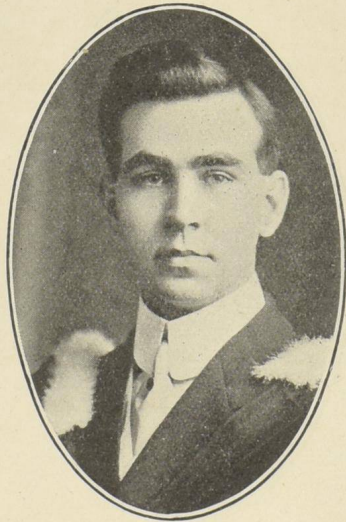
In his junior year he captained the allied baseball teams of the Juniors and Freshmen, and was elected chairman of the house committee of the "late" Chipman Hall. "Bum" also labored in the literary field and was the original Ali Raschid, editor of the now famous "Antioch Daily Blizzard." He also gave some of his time to orchestral work, and to the Athenæum paper as staff artist. In his senior year he was captain of the college baseball team and class historian. "Bum" was popular with all the fellows and with at least one girl.

**Owen Winchester Graves.***"For he's a jolly good fellow."*

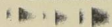
Bridgetown furnished Acadia with one of her best students when she sent Owen to Wolfville. Graves was a quiet chap and perhaps not very well known to some of his classmates. He did not take his studies too seriously but managed to maintain a good standard throughout his college course. Possessed of splendid physical equipment Graves might have excelled in athletics had he been so inclined. During his course he played tennis, and during the last two years football.

The Y. M. C. A. and the Athenæum Society received his hearty support. In his senior year he served upon many committees for his class.

Economics proved to be his favourite subject. He could talk trust and finance like J. P. Morgan. It is probable that he will pursue further study along these lines at Harvard next year.





**Alexander Gibson.**

*"From scenes like this auld Scotia's grandeur springs."*

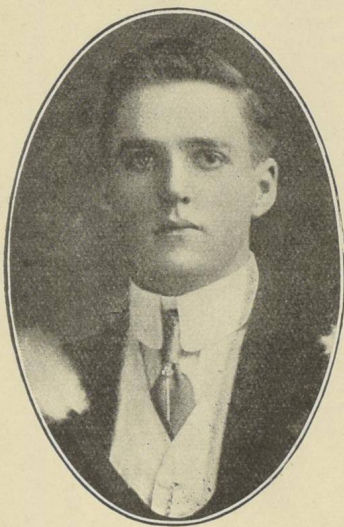
Gibson hails from Coldingham, Scotland, where he was born in 1882. He came to Nova Scotia in 1906. Soon after he united with the Baptist Denomination, and became a pastor in Guysboro County, N. S. In 1910, he came to Acadia and enrolled as a special student. After two years, he registered in Theology. Besides completing the matriculation requirements, he has done five years' college work in four, and receives his B. Th. degree this year. He has taken a prominent part in debates; has preached regularly throughout his college course, and was lately ordained pastor over the Greenfield and Black River churches which he organized. He hopes to complete his course for the degree of B. A. at Acadia next year.

**Charles MacDonnell Haverstock.**

*"We are not here to play, to dream, to drift.  
We have hard work to do and loads to lift."*

Charlie was born at Pugwash, Cumberland County, N. S., June, 1892. He received his preparatory education at the MacDonald Consolidated School, Middleton, N. S., and entered Acadia in 1910.

His course at college has been a splendid one. In his sophomore year, he took part in the O. P. Goucher Declamation Contest. He was Vice-President of the Y. M. C. A. in his junior year. He has taken some part in inter-class debating; for two years he entered the Ralph M. Hunt Oratorical Contest; and in his senior year won second prize. He was one of the class orators at Convocation. Charlie shall ever be remembered as a fellow of judgment, of sympathy, and of fine Christian character.





**Frank Chipman Higgins.**

*"He soars to heights unknown."*

Frank was born in India, where his father is a Baptist missionary. He received his preparatory training in India and in Horton Collegiate Academy, and entered college in October, 1910.

Frank possesses exceptional athletic ability. He played on the university football teams as fullback during the last two years. It is in track, however, that he has gained the most prominence. Here he excelled in the pole vault and jumps. He established an intercollegiate record for the pole vault in 1912, and this year broke his own record. He has proved himself a thorough student. His hobby is wireless telegraphy, and he delivered an oration on that subject at closing. He intends to return to Acadia next year to take up M. A. work.

**Amos Arnold Hovey.**

*"Of manners gentle; of affections mild."*



Amos was born at Ludlow, Northumberland County, N. B. He took his preparatory course at Horton Collegiate Academy; also acting in the capacity of monitor in that school for two years. He entered college as a charter member of the class of '14, and by his faithfulness, diligence, and unfailing courtesy won the admiration of students and faculty alike. He took an active part in the Athenæum Society; became prominent as a debater, and was chosen leader of the college team this year. The college Y. M. C. A. has always received his loyal support, and under his leadership has made considerable progress. He holds the position of president of his class for life.



**Ada Mildred Johnson.**

*"She is pretty to walk with,  
And witty to talk with,  
And pleasant, too, to think on."*



Ada chose the college town of Wolfville for her birthplace. Her early education was cared for in the Wolfville public and high schools where she proved to be a clever student. In the autumn of 1910, she entered college as a charter member of 1914, and all through her course has been a good student, fond of fun and the extra-curricular activities.

In the first term of her junior year she was a useful as well as ornamental Vice-President of that renowned "social and literary society," the Propylæum.

Ada is well liked by all who know her, always helpful and good-natured. She expects to try her skill in pedagogy next year.

**Walter Cyril Lawson.**

*"My good sword carves the casques of men."*

Lawson was born at Norton, N. B. He was graduated from the St. Stephen High School in 1907, and three years later completed the Manual Training course at the Provincial Normal School, Fredericton, N. B. In 1910 he came to Acadia as Manual Training Instructor, and later joined the class of 1914. During his college course Mr. Lawson has had charge of the classes in woodwork for College, Academy, and Wolfville Public School students, and has served as monitor in the Academy Residence. In his senior year he was President of the A. A. A. A., and Instructor of the Academy Cadet Corps. He severs his connection with the college this year.





**Georgie Alberta Lent.**

*"Calm and unruffled as a summer sea,  
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its surface."*

Her beautiful, even disposition may be a reflection of the more tranquil mood of the ocean tides that sweep the shores of her island home.

There in her native town of Freeport, Georgie received her early and high school education. A little later, she entered Acadia in the freshman year of the class of 1914. Immediately, she proved herself a most excellent student. She was an active member of the college societies, and in her senior year was President of the Propylæum Society in the second term. Several times, she took part in college dramatics. Her interest in her fellow students, in her studies, and in all the best of college life, gave her a high place among her associates and especially among her classmates, who chose her for their Valedictorian.

"May ye be as happy yoursel', as ye like to see a'budy else."

**George Harold Lutz.**

*"Touch your lips with gladness and go singing on your way."*

George was born in Digby, N. S., and received his preliminary education in Digby and Moncton, coming to us in 1910.

He is a fair athlete and played on his class hockey and baseball teams throughout his course. His executive ability was shown in his senior year, when he was elected business manager of the University hockey team. He was also business manager of the Glee Club. George is a good singer and was a member of the college quartette.

George's ability, directed by his scientific trend of mind, enabled him to obtain both a B. Sc. degree and an engineering certificate. George has always been very popular with his many friends. He intends to continue his studies at McGill next year.





**Max Bowlby McKay.**

*"He was full of joke and jest."*

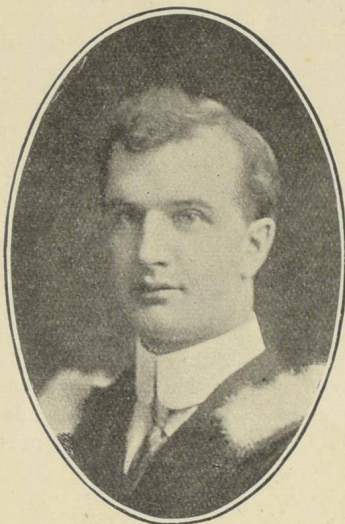
Not a great many years ago, Max entered the human race at Jordan River, N. S. Immediately everybody began to sit up and take notice, for it was seen that a runner of no mean ability was on the course. Max was born a leader. In the public school of his native village he distinguished himself. Later he became a public school teacher, then came to Acadia a charter member of the class of '14.

Ambitious, industrious, clear headed and quick witted, Max has maintained a high standard of scholarship. His logical mind, combined with facility of expression, has made him a valuable member in inter-class debate. In his senior year Acadia honored him by placing him on the Inter-collegiate Debating Team. For one term he was president of the Athenæum Society.

Max has chosen law for his life work.

**John Goodspeed McKinnon.**

*"I have found a man."*



John is a native of St. John, N. B. Before coming to Acadia he studied in the St. John public and high school. He attended the Provincial Normal School at Fredericton, after which he taught in the schools of his native city. This experience made John's services valuable at Acadia, where he was appointed by the Faculty as Assistant in the Chemical laboratory.

John was ever popular among the boys. In athletics he took an active part, and was captain of Acadia's football team for 1913. Although he did not play in the intercollegiate games it is to his untiring energy and enthusiasm that the team owes much of its success. John was also President of the Students' Council, a position that demands the exercise of sound judgment. He filled the position well. He leaves Acadia to take a position in the Forest Products Laboratories, Montreal.



**Vere Karsdale Mason.**

*"Latin was no more difficile than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle."*



On a bright, sunny morning, 1893, V. K. Mason made his first appearance in Falkland Ridge, N. S. He received his elementary education in his home school, and in 1910 was admitted to Acadia. He early distinguished himself as a Latin student, although proficient in all branches. Later he became successful in the field of athletics, making class teams in various games, and the college basket ball team.

He is graduated with a high standing, taking honors in Mathematics, History, French and Latin, and winning the Rhodes Scholarship.

He leaves for England in September, where he will attend Trinity College at Oxford University to specialize in modern languages.

**Margaret Vincent Palmer.**

*"If we cannot strew life's path with flowers we can at least strew it with smiles."*

We are indebted to Dorchester, N. B., for Margaret, one of the most valuable members of the class of 1914. Margaret was graduated from Dorchester High School, leading the province. Throughout her course she maintained the high standard which she set for herself. Yet study did not monopolize all her time. She took a keen interest in athletics, played centre on the Co-ed basket ball team and cover point on the hockey team.

In the Propylæum Society Margaret was always an active worker and held the position of secretary in her Sophomore year.

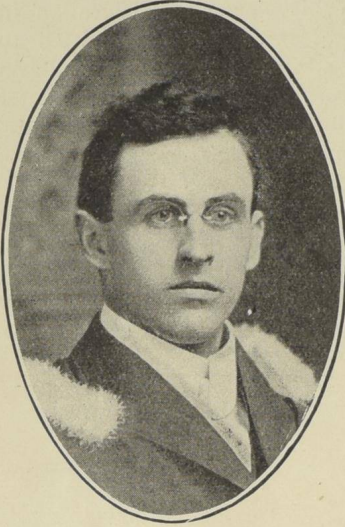
In her Senior year she was President of the Y. W. C. A. Next year she intends to stay at home, but hopes to take up Y. W. C. A. work later.





**Samuel Kempton Payzant.**

*"He reads much,  
He is a great observer  
And he looks quite through the deeds of men."*



Sammy was the philosopher of the class of 1914. The fact that things were so hard to prove bothered him and resulted in an attitude of grave doubt. Up on the "Ridge" one Sunday afternoon he argued for an hour or more the question: "Which was the mother of the chicken the hen that laid the egg or the one that sat on it?" During Sammy's four years at Acadia he took but a small part in social affairs. He was a good student and continually applied himself to his studies. With the good foundation Sammy has received at Acadia we are sure that he will admirably fill his place in the great world.

**Guy Carlton Phinney.**

*"There was a man who smiled."*

"Funny Phinney" came to Acadia from among the apple orchards of Annapolis Valley. Spa Springs is his home.

Phinney was always a favorite among the fellows. The motor boat of his own building found him many friends among the fair sex. Phinney took little active part in athletics, but there was no one happier to see Acadia win. In his senior year he was business manager of the football team. It is to his good management that the football team had a financially successful year.





**Mary Marshall Raymond.**

*In the union of Math and Languages is the best discipline for the mind and the best mental training for the world as it is.*



Mary, although now a loyal Canadian, claims Uncle Sam's country as her native land, having been born in Brooklyn, New York. When about ten years old she moved to Middleton, N. S., where she prepared for college. After a year at Acadia Seminary she entered the class of 1914. During her whole course Mary has had a brilliant record, excelling especially in Math and Languages, in the former of which she has taken honors. She took a great interest in athletics. Basket ball was her favorite sport, and as captain in her senior year Mary worked hard in training the girls. In her junior year she was a valuable member of the Athenæum staff. Mary intends to take up library work.

**Flora Mabel Reid.**

*"Learned and Wise."*

Flo is a native of Oxford, Cumberland County, N. S. She came to Acadia Ladies' Seminary, but remained a short time only, then attended the Pentecostal Preparatory School, New Haven, for two years, whence she returned to Acadia. Throughout her college career Flo has been popular and has excelled in her studies. Besides taking honors in the university she is graduated in Elocution from the Seminary. Her plans for the future are not yet definitely made, but we wish her every success in whatever sphere of work she may engage, and we have cause to feel sure that Acadia will be proud of her.





**George Milledge Salter.**

*"This Caliban strives hard."*

Several years ago, we cannot say just how many, there came to Bridgetown, N. S., a member of the class of 1914. It was "Caliban." "Caliban" spent the happy days of his childhood and youth in his native town. Here he received a good preparatory education. His course at Acadia has been marked by good, honest study. Though he took but little active part in the college societies he was always their ardent supporter. In interviewing "Caliban" about his future he wished to say that he does not contemplate matrimony. It is Salter's purpose to study law at Dalhousie.

**Maude Achsa Stevens.**

*"Her voice was ever soft and low,  
An excellent thing in woman."*



This gentle toned maiden was born in Freeport, Nova Scotia, where she remained until she had completed her high school course. It is asserted on good authority that as a little girl Maude Stevens never failed to know her spelling lesson, nor did she ever tear or soil her pinafore. Her first two years of college life she took in Dalhousie. There she won the Waverley prize for Mathematics. She maintained first class standing both at Dalhousie and at Acadia. Here she especially distinguished herself by her splendid work in the English classes. She fittingly closed an honorable college career by delivering a thoughtfully prepared oration at Commencement. Miss Stevens expects to teach in Nova Scotia for a year or two, after which she will probably join the procession that continually moves from our provinces westward.



**Eliza Blanche Thomas.**

*"Well, for the love of Mike."*



Reminds us of our friend, Blanche, who first expressed her opinions in Upper Canard. She prepared for college at the high schools in Wolfville and Kentville. The following year she took Elocution at the Seminary, and also Freshman Bible and Math (the one to offset the other) before entering upon the regular college course. During her college days she has continued her study of Elocution and has developed greatly in power of expression.

Blanche has always taken a great interest in the college societies and many times has given a helping hand. Basket ball appealed strongly to her. She intends to come back next year to complete her course in Elocution.

**Ethel Gertrude Wigmore.**

*"My mind to me my kingdom is."*

Ethel came to us from St. John High School and joined the class of 1914 in the sophomore year. She soon proved herself a very energetic student and a faithful worker on committees. Ethel was a quiet, reserved girl, really well known to only a few, but her fine qualities endeared her to all. In her senior year she took up the course in Library Science which work she intends to pursue at Simmons College after completing her work here for the M. A. degree, next year.

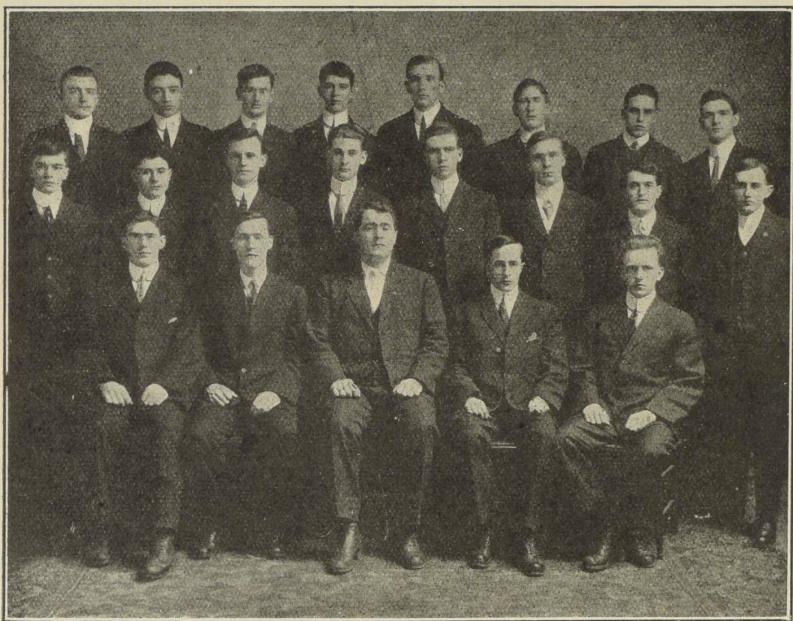




## To Acadia Bards.

*Ho, ye gentle Scribblers of Acadia,—*

I who speak am the shade of Shakespeare. Yet be not surprised, forsooth, if in these counsels ye fail to recognize my spirit or my gracious numbers. We who have shuffled off this mortal coil have most imperfect means to send our messages to you souls encased in



*Edson Graham Photo*

too, too solid flesh. On the way to you they suffer change. If perchance ye find this hard to believe read the Journal of Psychic Research. Professor James, who came over to us not many years ago, complained to me,—but as one writer of your time would say, that is another story.



Yet because you care for the great art of poesy, although it is hard for me to speak and for you to hear, I ask you to lend me your ears. In two ways have you shown that you love my art. Much have you written for the ATHENÆUM, concerning the poets of your land, and oft in the still night have you yourselves invoked the Muses.

Marry, gentles, but in the praise of the poets of the Maritime Provinces, you spend much might! Know ye not that a sonnet of mine is worth a volume of their pretty little verses? Yet you speak as you are moved by the sweet imaginations of youth. Then, too, these men are the bards of your country, that wonderful new land that men just began to know when I went the way of dusty death. I blame you not for your admiration, nay, rather, I commend you for it.

Yet while it is meet that you should praise your singers as highly as you may, when you talk about greatness, you should discriminate between the poet and his poem. Yester midnight I looked over the shoulder of your Editor-in-Chief. Slumber had lain its leaden mace upon him, but the ATHENÆUM was open on the table before him. A youth of your number had challenged you to admire these lines,—

“Nearly all that stood around us  
In the sunlight of that shore,  
All that to the cottage bound us  
To the grave have gone before.”

This doggerel, forsooth, you were asked to accept as poetry. By my faith, I could hear no more, but hurried home to laugh with Homer and Virgil.

I infer that writing was fraught with pain to your poets, that they polished much, though what they wrote, natheless, was far from variation, or quick change. Why, my genius fairly sang itsel fout! The universe was my work-shop, my soul had elbow room, and so my work will endure ages after the world has forgotten your pretty poets who never mixed a metaphor.

Yet it is meet that you honor the thin-voiced singers of your land. They deserve honor, because they did not allow what capability and god-like reason they had to fust in them unused. Their lines reveal a love for their country, a right genuine love.

And though they be outstripped by every pen,  
Reserve them for this love, not for their rime,  
Exceeded by the height of happier men.



And now, my gentle friends, though oft with curious eyes have I peered over your editor's shoulder to see what you had writ concerning the bards of your land, more oft have I stood beside you at the hour when your eyes did roll in a fine frenzy. For my spirit is doomed to walk the night until a worthy successor to me shall stand upon the earth. Three hundred years have I waited for him. He is long in coming yet in the hope that he *will* come, whenever genius puts forth its tiniest bud I am there to nourish it. Therefore, my sheeted form doth often haunt a college campus.

Ye are amazed, for ye are mindful that I did not go to college. I had little Latin and less Greek. But the time hath changed. As rare Ben Johnson told the shades but yester week, the next great poet will be a college man. Moreover, it is in this western land that he will appear. What hindereth that your town should become a second Stratford?

But, marry, as yet ye sing in halting measures. The spirit of poesy doth not obey you; he will not fly, or swim, or dive into the fire, or ride upon the curled clouds at your bidding. Even when the Editor awardeth the first prize, it yieldeth thee small satisfaction.

Yet 'tis well that you do set your endeavor in continual motion. Ye love the Muses, and so ye prepare the way for the great poet who is to come. Such a work is neither petty nor unprofitable. Could I have spoken my great eternal word if others had not prepared my age to listen to it? I trow not. I praise your high endeavour the more, because for poetry your time is out of joint. Values are everywhere tested by a standard of base coin. Yet courage, neglect not truth in beauty dyed; read what the bards of ancient time and your own poets have writ; so will ye keep the fires burning on the Muses' altars; so will your own pens have both skill and argument.

But the medium through which I endeavor to send this message grows more dense. It behooves me to make an end on't. Two things you do for which my spirit loveth you. You know your bards; you invoke the Muse to aid your own halting numbers. Do ye continue so to do. Then at last, perchance, shall a poet rise up among you like unto me.

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There's a real grace of character in forgetting the things which disturb the harmony of life.—*Hamilton W. Mabie.*



# The Acadia Athenæum.

VOL. XL.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., May, 1914.

No. 7

J. G. MCKAY, 1915, Editor-in-Chief.

H. P. DAVIDSON, '14. C. L. ANDREWS, '14. F. L. SWIM, '15.

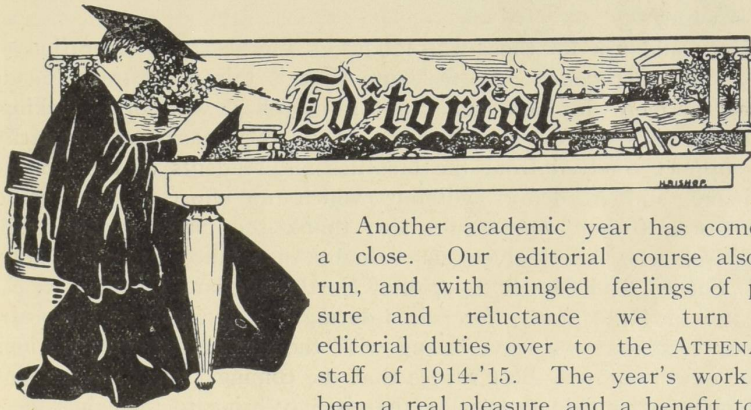
E. P. EVELEIGH, '14. W. S. RYDER, '15. Miss P. PINEO, '16.

M. C. FOSTER, '14, Staff Artist.

J. A. GREEN, '15, Business Manager.

I. C. DOTY, '15, Associate Business Manager, Circulation Department.

Assistants: J. FIENDAL, '16; R. HARLOW, '17.



Another academic year has come to a close. Our editorial course also is run, and with mingled feelings of pleasure and reluctance we turn our editorial duties over to the ATHENÆUM staff of 1914-'15. The year's work has been a real pleasure and a benefit to us.

Our ideals have not, by any means, been attained; but we have kept them constantly in sight, although too often we have followed afar off. Our work has been largely of an experimental nature. We have ventured out on new paths, and have aimed at expansion, as far as the limited resources of a college magazine permit. The ATHENÆUM has cost more this year than ever—we are experimenting here also; and if this number prove a disappointment to any of our readers—which we admit it is to us, because of necessary omissions—please attribute it to an attempt to live within our income. The fire on May 26, and other circumstances at the close of the year, have complicated our difficulties



somewhat. We have ventured, too, in giving the preference to undergraduates in our publication,—not that any contribution has been overlooked, but that material from outside sources has been less solicited than formerly. We are old-fashioned enough to believe that a college paper ought to be a *college* paper,—without being too exclusive. If it is going to be an expression of college life; if it is going to act as a thermometer to register the literary temperature of the college, then undergraduates should furnish the bulk of the material. Both poetry and prose from this source, may be somewhat inferior to that from more experienced pens, yet no reprint of standard authors, nor any wealth of material from graduate sources can replace it as an index of the literary life in the undergraduate world. If a college cannot produce a magazine that will furnish interesting and profitable reading, there is something wrong. Failure in this may be due simply to lack of interest on the part of the capable ones, but *that* is wrong.

We would ask for those who follow us the hearty co-operation of every college student. We feel sure that if this is secured, friends among the men who have passed out from college will not be lacking. We desire to express our appreciation of the large measure of sympathy and support received from the faculties and students of the College Seminary, and Academy, without which no effort of ours could have borne fruits. We would also thank the many friends from elsewhere, who have given us valuable assistance, especially Mr. F. A. Fowler, and Mr. R. Loggie, of Northumberland County, N. B., who provided the money for prizes during the first half of the year. To our successors we leave, along with the joy and the tribulations of our office, our very best wishes that the coming year may present to them a wider field than ours, that it may bring to them increased opportunities, and a fuller fruition.

Acadia students are now out in pursuit of \$25,000! What for? Well, that amount is very easily spent, and we need many things.

But we have a definite purpose in this, a *new rink and*  
**\$25,000** new *gymnasium*. We have talked about it for a long  
**Thousand** time, have made a fuss about unsatisfactory rink  
**Dollars.** service, and have deplored the inadequacy of the gym.  
 and the equipment thereof. We are still talking,  
 but, what is more to the point, we have gone into action. The  
 governing board are not at all to blame if the gym. has been out of



date, and the rink accommodation unsatisfactory. Acadia has had other needs than these, and the minds of the powers that have been turned toward the weightier things. Two new buildings are now in the process of construction—the library, and the Ladies' Residence—and the need for the immediate erection of others is imperative.

With all this in mind, a mass-meeting of the students of the three institutions was held on May 23, and a unanimous vote recorded in favor of a student campaign for the raising of the funds necessary for the correction of these deficiencies. Although not more than a third of the students were present, over \$2,500 were pledged on the spot. A partial canvass of the remainder brought the figures to \$4,000; but the canvass was incomplete, when the students departed for their homes.

The unfortunate fire, on May 26, made the need for a gymnasium more imperative, and at the same time created another greater need—a new residence for the college men. Another mass-meeting was held to consider the changed conditions, and on vote the original plan was adhered to, with greater emphasis on the necessity for haste in the performance of the task which we have set for ourselves. A representative committee has now charge of the work of financing the scheme during the summer.

This work is not too great for Acadia students to undertake, although, perchance, \$25,000 is not to be found in their own pockets! All who have the interests of Acadia at heart—and we address a large audience—all who are inwardly or outwardly happy in her progress, and have caught a vision of what she *is* to be, are asked to encourage this effort on the part of her under-graduates, and to remember, that money invested here pays its dividends in increased efficiency, helps to bring all lines of athletics under direct supervision of the college, thus removing the serious objections to some of our intercollegiate sport, and adds much to the attractiveness of the college, of whose standard of scholarship and whose record of achievement we have every reason to be proud.

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Little do ye know your own blessedness; for to travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and the true success is to labor.

—*Robert Louis Stevenson.*



### WINNERS FOR THE MONTH.

As a result of the competition the following have won their places on the Editorial staff of the *ATHENÆUM* for 1914-15:

W. S. RYDER, '15.....	Editor-in-chief.
MRS. K. INGRAHAM, '15.....	Literary.
A. H. G. MITCHELL, '16.....	Month.
H. P. DAVIDSON, '15.....	Athletics.
J. MEISNER, '15.....	Personals.
A. W. ROGERS, '15.....	Exchanges.
MISS LILIAN CHASE, '16.....	Jokes.

The following is a record of the units won toward Literary "A," beginning February, 1914:

	Literary	General
A. W. ROGERS.....	4.....	7
MRS. K. INGRAHAM.....	6.....	
MISS B. COES.....	4.....	
C. D. PIPER.....	2.....	
E. KINLEY.....	2.....	
MISS LILIAN CHASE.....		4
J. S. MILLETT.....	3.....	1
MISS LALIA CHASE.....	1.....	
A. H. G. MITCHELL.....		8
H. B. STEEVES.....	2.....	
H. B. DEWOLFE.....	2.....	
MISS G. BLENKHORN.....		2
H. R. DAVIDSON.....		4
C. A. S. HOWE.....	2.....	
MISS VESTA PICK.....		2
J. A. LEWIS.....	1.....	
G. C. SMITH.....	1.....	

W. S. Ryder as Editor-in-Chief is the first winner of the Literary "A."





ATHENÆUM STAFF, 1913-14.

*Edson Graham Photo*

P. E. EVELEIGH '14, M. C. FOSTER '14, W. S. RYDER '15, L. C. DOTY '15 (Assoc. Bus. Mgr.), F. L. SWIM '15, C. L. ANDREWS '11,  
 H. P. DAVIDSON '14, P. PINEO '16, J. G. MCKAY '15 (Editor in Chief), J. A. GREEN '15, (Bus. Mgr.).



## Evelyn Starr Concert.

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On Saturday evening, May 23, the visitors to the anniversary exercises had the pleasure of hearing a concert by Miss Evelyn Starr, the talented Wolfville violinist who recently returned from Europe. Miss Starr was graduated in violin from Acadia Seminary in 1907. Since that time she has been studying under the best teachers in Europe, and her playing has been very highly spoken of by the leading newspapers of the Continent. The large audience who gathered in College Hall to hear her were expecting a good deal, but her playing surpassed all their expectations. She plainly showed that she was an artist of no mean order, and her playing brought forth enthusiastic applause. She was ably accompanied by Miss Theresa Frantz of the Seminary faculty.

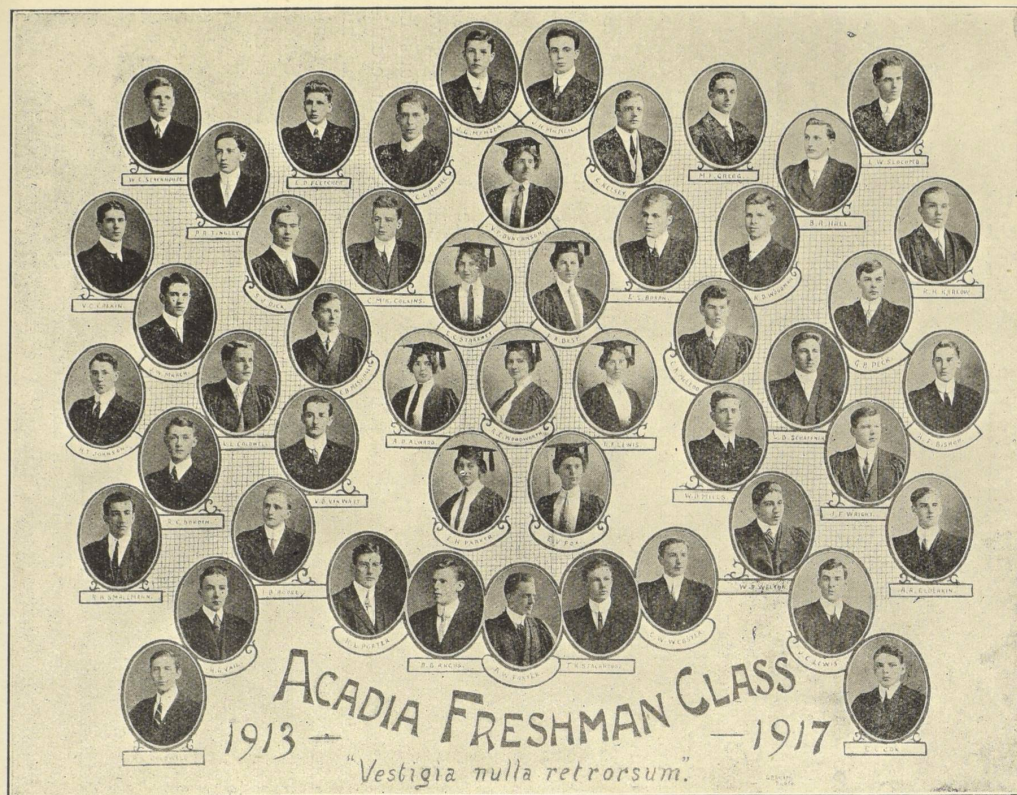
Not a small part of the evening's enjoyment was due to the selections by the Acadia Orchestra under the efficient direction of Miss Beatrice Langley, of the Seminary staff. The Orchestra has made a great improvement since last autumn and Miss Langley is to be congratulated upon its excellent showing.

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That man has a liberal education who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure the work that it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear logic engine, ready to spin the gossamer, as well as forge the anchors of the mind — one full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to come to heel by a rigorous will; the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love beauty, to hate vileness and to respect others as himself; such a one is in harmony with nature; they will get on together.

— *Thomas Henry Huxley.*







## Baccalaureate Sunday.

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Baccalaureate Sunday formed a promising opening for Commencement week. At fifteen minutes to eleven, the whole student body in college regalia, marched into the hall. All available space was soon filled by visitors and many were turned away. The Acadia choir, directed by Mrs. Richmond of the Seminary, led the congregational singing. After the opening hymn, Rev. J. H. MacDonald, D.D., offered the invocation. The scripture was read by Rev. W. C. Goucher, D.D. Prayer was offered by Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D. President Cutten, in well chosen words, introduced the speaker, Rev. Shailer Mathews, D.D., Dean of the Divinity Faculty of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Mathews chose as his text the last verse of the first chapter of Second Corinthians, "Not for that we have dominion over your faith, but are helpers of your joy, for by faith ye stand." His theme was the basis of authority in religion.

St. Paul in writing to the Corinthians refers to questions that covered their entire experience—their attitude toward society, religion, and their own lives and destiny. The same questions have always faced humanity. We find ourselves like the Corinthians in quest of the source of authority in religion. The speaker differentiated between a prophet and an apostle. The prophet utters his message and his hearers may accept or reject it. The apostle institutionalizes his message. A person in executive work needs patience. One must not lord it over people; they will not be driven like cattle. St. Paul refused to rule the Corinthian religion, "By your faith ye stand." The church has often failed in the past because she has tried to lord it over people. She has tried to make people love God. To do this she has appealed to the state, but religious authority is not found in the state, nor in creed, nor in commentaries, nor in ecclesiasticism. Neither are people introduced into the kingdom of God by amusements, basket ball, suppers, etc. We need a faith which is not mere intellectuality. We must venture into the realm of the unknown, believing that somewhere in the distance there is reality. Paul's faith was simple. He taught people to believe in Christ as the Saviour, and in God as a God of love.



The preacher then addressed more particularly the graduates. "Sometime in your life you will come to the problem of believing in God and trusting Him. You will be tempted to take God out and substitute force. Then you will need faith. No creed will help you then, but God only. It is a great comfort and strength to trust God and not feel yourselves merely drifting through a cosmic process toward an indistinct shore. The world is interested in material not in spiritual values. You are going out into a world transition and the only thing that will save it is the gospel of Jesus Christ. The church or individual which has not stood firm to the great realities of God and immortality has come to shipwreck. The great power of the gospel is expressed in the divine life of Jesus who is the great ideal set before you, but if you are untrue to that ideal your life will be without significance."

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On Sunday evening a large audience gathered in Assembly Hall to listen to the annual Y. M. C. A. address. Mr. Kinley, President of the Association presided. Rev. H. T. Payzant of Shelburne read the Scripture from Luke 10. Rev. E. D. Webber, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Haverhill, Mass., lead in prayer.

Rev. J. H. McDonald, D.D., '91, Editor of the Maritime Baptist, was the speaker of the evening. Dr. McDonald took as his text I Cor. 16:13, "Quit you like men," coupled with the words of Tennyson, "Live pure, speak true, right wrong, follow the Christ, the King."

"You young men of the college association feel," said the speaker "the stirrings of manhood within you. How shall you respond to those stirrings, and fulfil your manhood? You shall fulfil your manhood by following these noble lines of Tennyson.

First, 'Live pure.' If you keep your heart pure, you have believed the best, no matter what position in life you may occupy. Some men say that money is great; some say that brains are great; others declare love to be the greatest thing in the world. Is there nothing greater in the world than these three forces? There is. Character is the greatest thing, and at the basis of character is purity. A pure heart is worth more than skill and self mastery.

Secondly, 'Speak True.' But before we can speak true we must first live true. The essential thing in education is to distinguish between truth and error. One of the most dangerous things in the



world is a half-truth. If your education is of any value it will lead you to distinguish between a half-truth and a whole-truth. Seek truth, hold truth, live by the truth.

Thirdly, 'Right wrong.' There never was an age when the call was greater for young men to go forth and right the wrong, and there never was an age, except the three years of Christ's life, when more was being done to right the wrongs of the world than in the present. When a man goes forth to right the wrong he finds himself in the fellowship of the Son of God, for Christ ever stands by the side of every wounded man. This, the call to right the wrong, is the call to every educated man of today.

Fourthly, 'Follow the Christ, the King.' The call comes to us to be loyal to our King and country. But there is a higher call. It is the call of loyalty to Christ our King. He offers to each of us a cross, a career, and a character. He points us to a cross. He summons us to a career. He calls us to strike a blow at everything which hinders men from coming to their own. Above all Christ offers each of us a character."

In conclusion the speaker in eloquent language made an appeal for lives surrendered in loyalty to Christ the King, for only as men followed Him could they live pure, speak true, and right the wrong.

C. W. R., '15.





## Class Day.

TUESDAY, May 26,

The delightful weather, which had favored the visitors throughout the previous days of the Commencement Exercises, continued. The great auditorium of the college was again filled as the Seniors met to hold their last class meeting. To the measured strains of the march, played by the Misses Irene F. Ganter and Charlotte H. Layton, the class, led by the class officers, entered the hall, and took their places on the platform.

An opening address was given by the President, Mr. A. A. Hovey, who, in a graceful manner, welcomed all to the exercises of the morning. Then followed the reading of the minutes, and the roll call by the Secretary, Miss Charlotte D. Burditt. Included in the business transacted, were the election of the present officers for life; and the pledge of the class to supply electric lighting fixtures for the new college library. Dr. Cutten commended the class for their thoughtfulness in making such a gift, and becomingly thanked them.

Mr. Eldon R. Henshaw sang a beautiful solo, entitled, "I Love the Sounding Horn." He responded pleasingly to an enthusiastic encore.

The Class History was read by Mr. Malcolm C. Foster, who described and explained, as far as possible, the various experiences of the class of 1914, during its four years' pilgrimage at Acadia.

Miss Minnie Miller, of the Seminary, favored the assembly with a violin solo, which was graciously received.

The Class Prophecy was read by Mr. Max B. McKay, Mr. McKay was fully up to his standard of originality and humor. His reference to the loss of the college bell, dealt with by last years' prophet, and his accusation of one of his own classmates of setting the fire which burned the gymnasium and Chipman Hall, were especially well conceived and presented.

The Valedictory was delivered by Miss Georgie Lent, the vice-president of the class with the greatest ease of manner and expression. Miss Lent held the attention of her audience.

The Class Day Exercises did not fail to leave their lasting impression upon the large numbers of persons that filled the Hall. After the giving of the "Greco-Roman" Class Yell, the class adjourned a meeting which shall long be remembered by every member of the class of 1914.

W. S. R., '15.



## University Convocations.

COMMENCEMENT DAY, WEDNESDAY, May 27.

Acadia observed her Seventy-sixth Convocation on Wednesday morning. Weather conditions were particularly favorable.

At 10.15, the Misses Ganter and Layton began to play the processional, to which the graduating class, in cap and gown, marched in, and took their places in reserved seats in the middle of the Hall.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Sanford, our veteran missionary to India.

The following orations were ably and interestingly delivered by members of the graduating class.

Vocational Training, by John G. McKinnon, of St. John, N. B.

Wireless Telegraphy, a Commercial Success, by Frank C. Higgins, of Wolfville, N. S.

Play as a Factor in Social Progress, by Maude A. Stevens, of Freeport, N. S.

William Pitt, the Great Commoner, by Charles McD. Haverstock, of Wolfville, N. S.

Between the second and third orations, the audience was agreeably surprised to hear President Cutten announce that Miss Evelyn Starr would play a violin solo. She was heartily encored, and played, "Way Down Upon the Suane River."

Announcement was made of the following Honor Certificates:

V. K. Mason, in Latin, French, History and Mathematics.

M. M. Raymond, in Mathematics.

F. M. Reid, in English.

The conferring of degrees in course followed:

CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.—Letha Southwick Allen, Salem, N. S.; Colin Lester Andrews, Middleton, N. S.; George Loring Andrews, Middleton, N. S.; Frederick William Bagnall, Hazel Grove, P. E. I.; Everett Clair Bancroft, Pleasant Valley, N. S.; Arthur Clarence Bruce, Shelburne, N. S.; Charlotte Dorothy Burditt, Middleton, N. S.; Blanche Areta Coes, St. John, N. B.; Carroll Howe Corkum, Robinson's Corner, N. S.; Ellery



Gordon Dakin, Centerville, N. S.; Herbert Eaton DeWolfe, Wolfville, N. S.; Carlton Easton, Brockton, Mass.; Elizabeth Burbidge Eaton, Upper Canard, N. S.; Percy Edgar Eveleigh, Sussex, N. B.; Owen Winchester Graves, Bridgetown, N. S.; Charles MacDonnell Haverstock, Wolfville, N. S.; Frank Chipman Higgins, Wolfville, N. S.; Amos Arnold Hovey, Ludlow, N. B.; Ada Mildred Johnson, Wolfville, N. S.; Walter Cyril Lawson, St. Stephen, N. B.; Georgie Alberta Lent, Freeport, N. S.; Vere Karsdale Mason, Falkland Ridge, N. S. John Goodspeed MacKinnon, St. John, N. B.; Max Bowlby McKay, Jordan River, N. S.; Margaret Vincent Palmer, Dorchester, N. B.; Mary Marshall Raymond, Wolfville, N. S.; Flora Mabel Reid, Oxford, N. S.; George Milledge Salter, Bridgetown, N. S.; Maude Achsa Stevens, Freeport, N. S.; Eliza Blanche Thomas, Upper Canard, N. S.; Ethel Gertrude Wigmore, St. John, N. B.

CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.—Malcolm Cecil Foster, Torbrook, N. S.; George Harold Lutz, Digby, N. S.; Samuel Kempton Payzant, Falmouth, N. S.; Guy Carlton Phinney, Spa Springs, N. S.

CANDIDATES FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF THEOLOGY.—Avarð Whyllie Brown, Wolfville, N. S.; Herbert Percy Everett, St. John, N. B.; Alexander Gibson, Coldingham, Scotland.

CANDIDATES FOR DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.—Emma Jackson Bishop, Somerset, N. S.; Andrew Wilson Brown, Chase, B. C.; Ross William Collins, Port Williams, N. S.; Lila Vivian Corbett, Lakeville, N. S.; Wilfred Roy Crowell, Shag Harbor, N. S.; Mayhew Coldwell Foster, Parrsboro, N. S.; John Walter Jones, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; John Fremont Logan, West Amherst, N. S.; Mary Rust, Nashville, Tenn.; Gwendolyn Vaughn Shand, Windsor, N. S.; Willard Stanley Tedford, Hartford, Conn.

CANDIDATES FOR ENGINEERING CERTIFICATES.—Jack Rupert Holmes Chipman, Kentville, N. S.; Richard Gladstone Clarke, Bear River, N. S.; George Harold Lutz, Digby, N. S.; George Blake Page, Lydgate, N. S.; Samuel Kempton Payzant, Falmouth, N. S.; Charles Wilbert Ryan, Summerland, B. C.; Goulding Clifford Smith, Montreal, Quebec; Walter Calkin Smith, St. John, N. B.; Morgan James Tamplin, New Glasgow, N. S.



President Cutten's address to the graduating class was brief and weighty. The main thought of his address was, are we sending out a class with a period, or a question mark? If we came to college to *complete* our education, the course is a failure. Conservation is a mark of senility. The best men carry a question mark. He closed his remarks with the words of Stevenson: "After having acquired, remember that not God himself can forgive the hanger-back."

The following prize list was then announced by the President:

Rhodes Scholarship, V. K. Mason.  
Governor-General's Medal, M. B. McKay.  
Ralph M. Hunt Oratorical Prize, W. S. Ryder.  
Class of 1892 Scholarship, A. W. Rogers.  
The 1905 Scholarship, Miss Esther Clark.  
The Class of 1907 Essay Prize, Mrs. K. Ingraham.  
The Class of 1908 Prize, A. B. Dawson.  
Sir Frederick Borden Essay Prize, C. A. S. Howe.  
The A. M. Wilson Prize, W. C. Smith.  
The A. L. Ward Prize, S. K. Payzant.  
The O. P. Goucher Declamation Prize, M. F. Gregg.  
The L. G. Spenser Prize, R. S. Gregg.  
The W. M. Manning Prize, C. M. Haverstock.  
The Harvey T. Reid Prize, A. G. Mitchell.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. E. D. Webber, of Haverhill, Mass.; and of Doctor of Civil Law upon Mr. Ingram B. Oakes, of Wolfville, N. S.; and Dr. Walter W. Chipman, F.R.C.S., of Montreal, Quebec.

The President's address followed the conferring of honorary degrees. Dr. Cutten stated among many other things that of his four years at Acadia, this has been the best, so far as the work of study is concerned. The faculty has been enlarged. The college is in fine condition for undergraduate work, on which we are specializing. The Emmerson Library and the College Girl's Residence had been started, and should be open for occupation by October 1st. He repeated the statement of the need of more buildings, and made reference to the movement among the students to procure money for the erection of a new rink and gymnasium. The following bequests had been made to the College during the past year:



Geo. B. Cramp estate, of Montreal, amounting to \$100,000.

Mrs. Tedford, of Yarmouth, \$40,000.

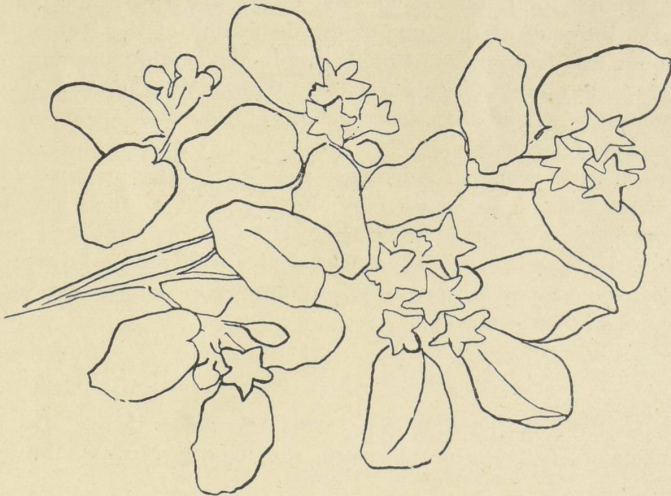
Joshua Goodwin, of St. John, \$30,000.

Miss Cramp, of Montreal, \$2,000 for the new library.

Dr. Cutten also announced that the Class of 1889 had donated \$500, to be expended on books, documents, etc., relative to the Maritime Provinces, for the new library; and that the Class of 1904 had redeemed their pledge made at graduation to give \$250, to the Physics Department of the College.

Of the dozens of distinguished visitors seated on both ends of the spacious platform, only three were called upon for short addresses. Dr. E. D. Webber, Dr. J. B. Oakes, and Dr. W. W. Chipman responded in appropriate remarks, after which the National Anthem was sung, and the Convocation Exercises came to a close.

W. S. R, '15.





## Reunions.

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The Reunions of the Various Classes have come to be a feature of Anniversary Week. This year the following classes were supposed to hold reunions, '59, '64, '69, '74, '79, '84, '89, etc. The only classes represented were those of '84, '89, '94, '99. The class which is able to gather the largest proportion of its living graduates for the anniversary holds the Alumni Cup for one year. This year the cup was awarded to the Class of 1889. The class numbered originally sixteen. Of these ten are living and there were present five, the largest proportion of any class present. Those who gathered for the renewing of old fellowships were, C. H. McIntyre, Boston, Mass., Rev. Mockett Higgins, Barrington, N. S., Mr. J. H. Cox, Cambridge, N. S., Rev. F. C. Hartley, Houlton, Maine, and Rev. H. T. DeWolfe, of Acadia Seminary.

At regular class meeting the class voted to contribute \$500.00 to the library fund for the nucleus of an historical collection, the amount to be paid at the time of the dedication of the New Library. A banquet was held at the Royal Hotel, Wednesday evening, when the class entertained as its guest, Dr. Walter W. Chipman, D.C.L., of Montreal. All in all a most delightful time was spent in joyful and gracious fellowship.

The class of 1899 also demonstrated its loyalty in contributing the sum of \$500.00 to be used by the President in such way as he deems fitting. For the other classes, Dr. Cohoon responded for '94 and Prof. Haley for '84. These occasions are of rare enjoyment and the idea should not be permitted to disappear on account of lack of enthusiastic embodiment.

H. T. D.

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I have lived, sir, a long time and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men.

*Benjamin Franklin.*



## The Bear in the Societies.

### Students' Council.

This year's council of the students of Acadia University, while not performing its function as successfully as such an organization doubtless should, was nevertheless an important feature of the year in college life.

Under the efficient leadership of President J. G. McKinnon the members of this year's council strove to carry out the purpose of that organization namely, "to act as a representative governing body of the students of the whole university, and as a unifying force in the university life."

Possessing the power "to deal with all matters of general student interest," and existing as the "only recognized medium between the general student body and the college authorities," the council sought to perform the business which fell to its lot to the best of its ability. Such matters as the reseating of the students in chapel, the procuring of a new clapper for the college bell, the punishment of the misdemeanor of certain students, the purchase of a permanent college flag to be used at convocation, the procuring of college pins, and the making of regulations regarding the wearing of the same occupied the attention of the council on various occasions.

Among the most important of the resolutions adopted by the council were the following: A resolution addressed to the Postmaster General of Canada regarding the passage of intoxicating liquor through the mails; a recommendation of the character of Acadia's 1914 Rhodes Scholar, addressed to Oxford University; a resolution to the effect that henceforth no college class shall be required to contribute to the annual football smoker; a recommendation to the A. A. A. A. that steps be taken to secure the construction of a college rink.

The council of 1913-1914 has thus pursued its course, seeking to fulfil the purpose of its creation, and endeavoring to prepare the way for more aggressive work by the council of the coming year.

C. W. R., '15.



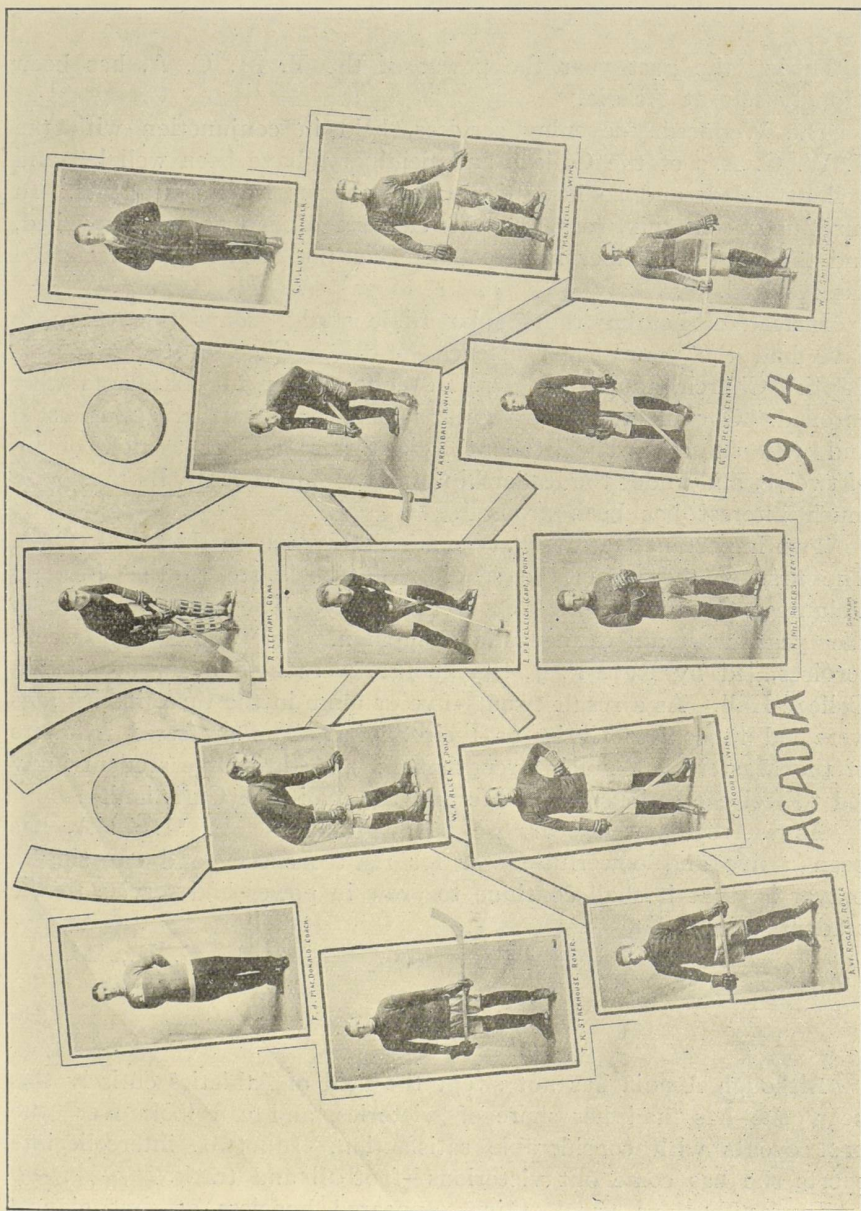


STUDENTS COUNCIL, 1913-14.

M. GREGG '17, W. S. RYDER '15, C. W. RYAN (Eng.) '14, A. G. MITCHELL '16, C. W. ROBBINS '15.  
 M. B. MCKAY '14, J. G. MCKINNON '14, (President), L. ALLEN '14.

*Edson Graham Photo*





Edson Graham Photo



## Y. M. C. A.

During the past year the power of the Y. M. C. A. has been strongly felt at Acadia.

The Wednesday evening services, held in conjunction with the Y. W. C. A.'s of the College and Seminary, have been well led and well attended, and so have done much to inspire the students. In our Sunday morning services the element of prayer has prevailed, and though the number in attendance has not been large much good has resulted.

Instead of holding the regular Bible study groups this year, we have had the young men attend the Bible Class of the Wolfville Baptist Church, taught by Dr. DeWolfe. Over fifty students were enrolled. Our mission study groups have been carried on as usual and with success. The Student Volunteer Band has a membership of twelve, and under the leadership of Mr. John Meisner, its President, much interest has been aroused.

Two important features have marked this year in the Y. M. C. A. The first of these was the sending of a delegate to the Student Volunteer Convention held at Kansas City. The second feature of the year was an evangelistic campaign. For about two weeks services, led by Rev. P. J. Stackhouse, were held every evening in College Hall. As a result twenty-five or more in the three institutions were led to confess Christ as their Savior. The professed followers of the Master were much strengthened; and the whole student body led to feel the seriousness of life and the reality of Christianity.

As we review the year, we believe that the Y. M. C. A. has been a live and powerful factor for righteousness; and our sincere prayer is, that it shall continue to grow in power and service to the students of Acadia.

E. G. D., '14.

## A. A. A. A.

Although Acadia has not swept the field of Athletics entirely this year, she has had her share of victories, and can look over the past events with considerable satisfaction. In two intercollegiate sports she has come out victorious—football and track.

In October, as usual, things appeared hopeless at first glance. With but five of last year's championship team back at college, the



prospects for turning out a winning team seemed to be nil. Our hopes rose as the team improved under the leadership of Capt. McKinnon and coach Chipman, and visions of winning the King-Richardson Trophy, as well as the Eastern Championship once more dazzled our eyes. The fifteen soon showed their mettle in a game with the Wanderers, winning after a hard fight by a score of 6-5.

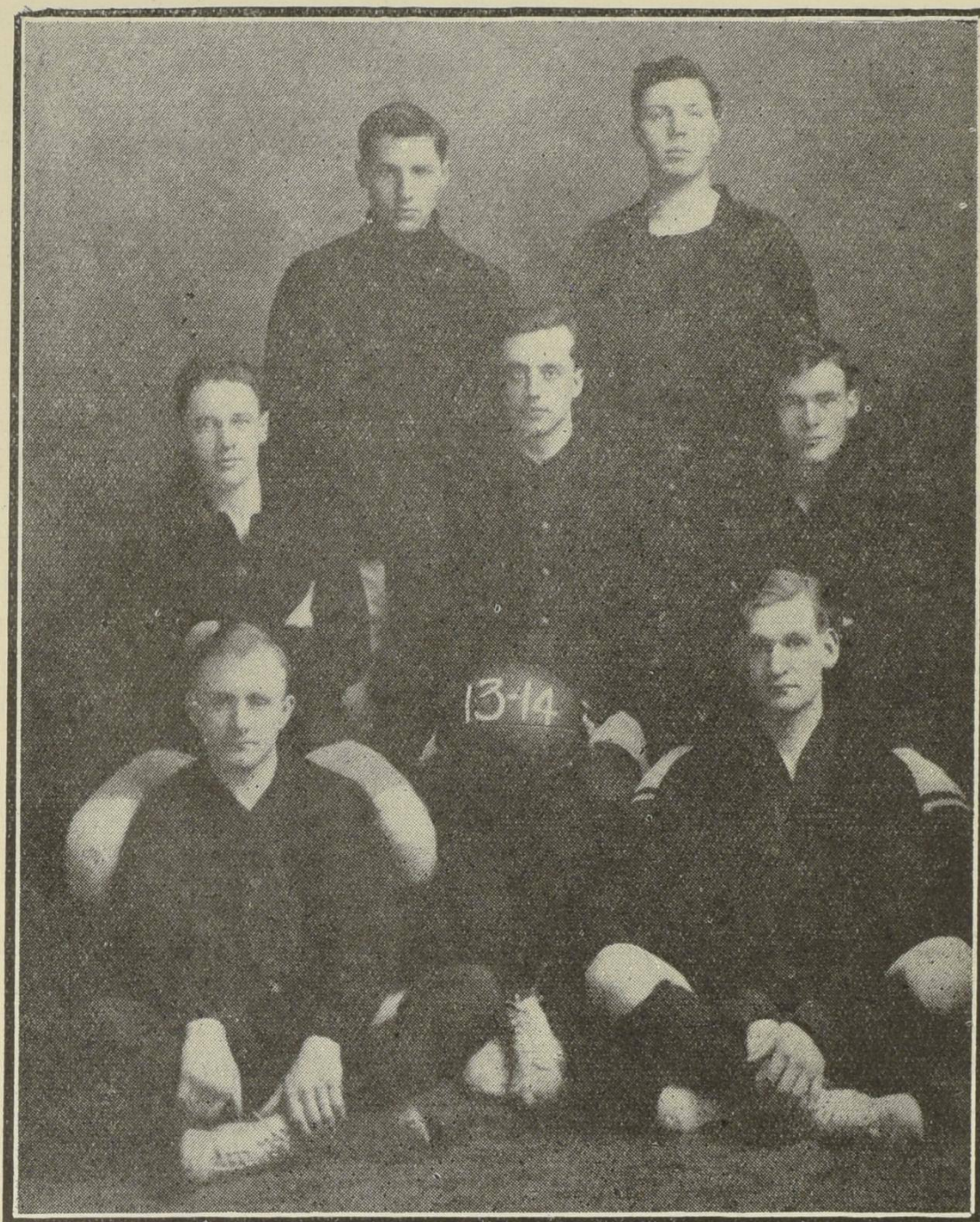
Following this came several practice games; then we met U. N. B. on our own grounds and won, 8-5. The story of the Mt. Allison game is too well known to require repetition. This game gave us the King-Richardson Trophy for which three rival colleges had been battling for so many years. During the season Acadia scored 60 points to her opponents' 10. The Football Banquet at the close of the season was an unqualified success. Our friends in Windsor presented us with a loving-cup, a much appreciated gift. Acadia had thus won two cups as well as the Championship of Eastern Canada. No small part of this success was due to the excellent practices afforded the team by the Academy and Second teams.

Football over, we returned from our Christmas vacation with thoughts bent on hockey. Captain Eveleigh and Coach McDonald got the men down to work as soon as possible. The septette did not show up well in the first games, but kept improving toward the end of the season. Mr. Allison's excellent team defeated us in our own rink, well deserving the laurels they have won. Acadia did not win a single game, though she made Kings work hard for victory. Our team did well, considering that the others were better than usual, that we had a scarcity of material, and that we sadly lacked support from both students and faculty.

There was considerable interest in basket ball this year. In fact there was some talk of making it an intercollegiate sport; but it is perhaps just as well that the proposal fell through. Acadia played two games with Dalhousie this spring, but lost both.

Track next claimed our attention. It was not until near the first of May that the campus was really in fit condition for practice, and our gym was altogether unsuited for inside work. Since then the various aspirants for places have been working out whenever the weather permitted. We hoped strongly for a winning team, although we had lost some of last year's men. Our hopes were well founded. The team was in fine condition and succeeded in winning over Mt. Allison at Moncton with a score of 56-34, thus adding another victory to our list.





*Edson Graham Photo*

BASKET BALL TEAM, 1914.

V. K. MASON '14, C. W. RYAN (Eng.) '14,  
L. A. RICHARDSON '17, E. S. MARSHALL (Capt.) '15, W. G. KITCHEN '16,  
I. W. ROUSE '17, W. G. ARCHIBALD '16.



There was some difficulty over arranging the place of the meet this year. It was Mt. Allison's choice, and she desired that the meet be held in alternate years at Sackville and Wolfville, beginning with Sackville this year. The refusal on the part of Acadia resulted in the meet being held in Moncton. The track was poor and the gate receipts were low, bringing in some \$9.00 against an expenditure of \$130.00. There is no doubt that the holding of the meets alternately in the college towns would be far better in every way; and Acadia should be willing to reconsider the matter next year.

A. W. R., '15.

#### Athenæum.

The work of the Athenæum Society has progressed this year along the usual lines. The Saturday evening sessions have been fairly well attended, and the programmes have been meritorious. The interclass debates were successfully conducted, and as the outcome of the interclass league we find the Freshmen and Sophomores tied for first position.

College Hall was packed with people on Thursday evening, March 26, when Acadia and St. Francis Xavier met on the debating platform. The issue was not such as we would like to have had, but we have the consolation of knowing that our representatives went down before a first class team. This is the second time in the eleven years of the intercollegiate debating series that Acadia has met defeat.

C. A. S. H., '15.

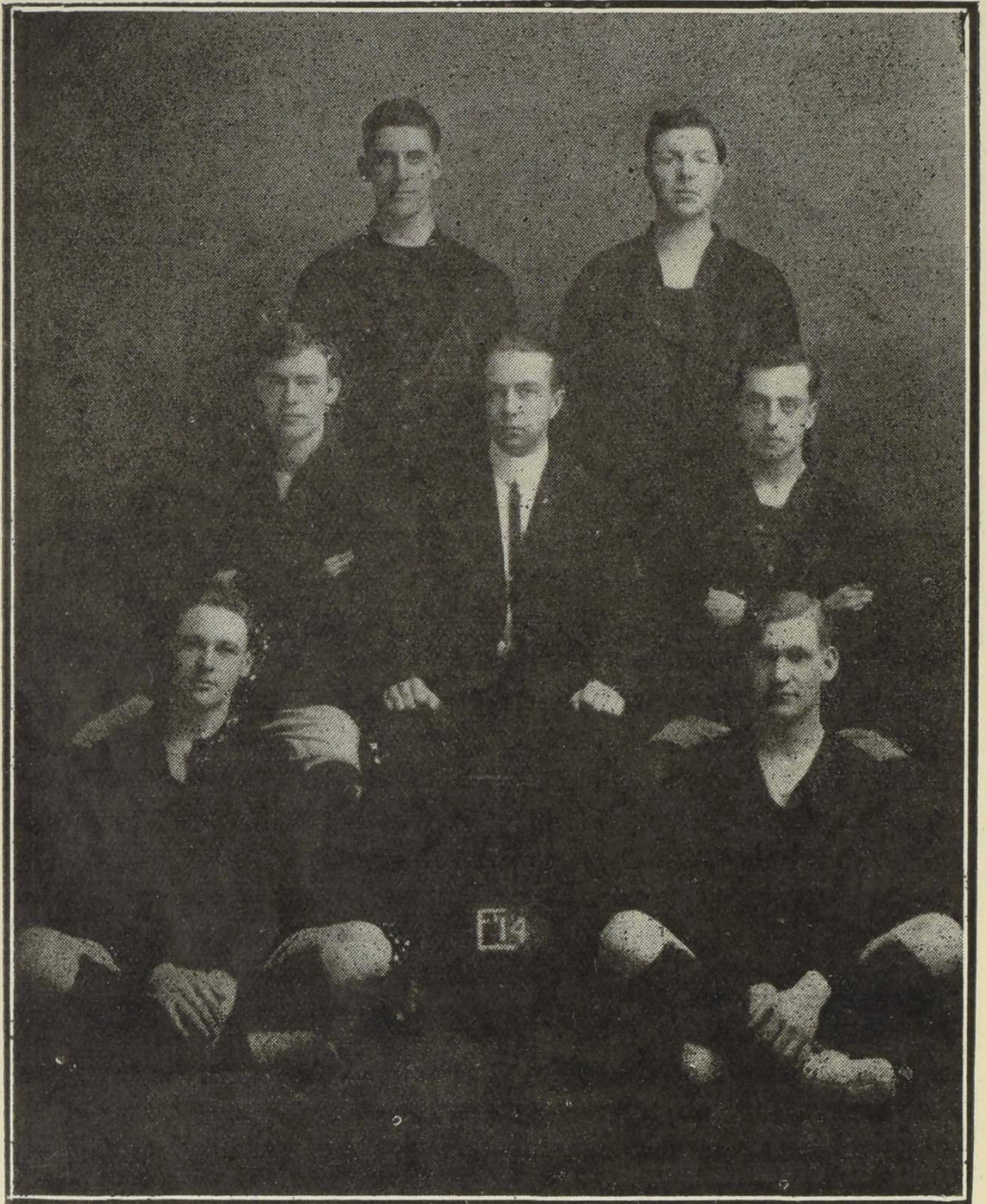
#### The Science Society.

As the college year draws rapidly to its close there comes a natural tendency to pause and take a retrospective view of the months just passed, an exercise most beneficial, not only to individuals but also to organizations.

The Science Society was formed some eight years ago, its object being "to improve its members along lines pertaining to science, for the development of scientific interest, and to encourage its members in individual research work." The society included in its membership this year, students in the Arts, Science and Engineering Departments, and with this varied membership its lectures have been on varied subjects.

During the second term our schedule of lectures included those pertaining principally to Engineering Science. Perhaps next year a





*Edson Graham Photo*

ENGINEER'S BASKET BALL TEAM.

(Winners of Interclass League).

W. C. SMITH '14, C. W. RYAN '14,  
W. G. KITCHEN '16, J. R. CHIPMAN (Man.) '14, E. S. MARSHALL '15,  
W. G. ARCHIBALD '16, L. A. RICHARDSON '17.



better working basis of the college societies will be formed by having all Engineering Lectures held under the auspices of the Engineering class, the science Lectures and Debating under the Athenæum Society, and a new society formed for the development of Literary Work, Dramatics, Mock Parliaments, etc.

Among the lectures held this year are the following:

- "Opportunities in Engineering," by Prof. Clarkson.
- "The Scientific Attitude," by Prof. Hannay.
- "The Practical Value of Philosophy," by Dr. Spidle.
- "The Relation of Chemistry to Industries," by Dr. Ambler.
- "Science and Immortality," by Dr. Cutten.
- "Geology as a Profession," by Prof. Haycock.
- "International Peace," by Dr. DeWolfe.
- "Radio Activity," by Dr. A. S. Mackenzie, President Dalhousie University.
- "Government Forest Products Laboratories," by Mr. Gordon McIntyre.
- "Photographic and Topographical Surveying," Mr. W. H. Boyd, Chief Topographer of Dominion Government.

The lectures have been on the whole well attended; in fact several times during the year a number had to be turned away on account of lack of even standing accommodation. If the success of a society can be measured by the attendance then we have the satisfaction of knowing that the year 1913-14 has been the most successful in the history of the society.

G. C. S. Eng. '16.

#### Y. W. C. A.

Success in any religious work is difficult to estimate, but there is no doubt that this year there has been decided progress in our Y. W. C. A.

Early in the fall, Miss Jamieson, Student Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. for Canada, made her annual visit, and while here addressed the association, met with the cabinet, and gave helpful suggestions regarding the year's work.

Three mission study groups were formed at the beginning of the first term. Eddy's "India Awakening" was our text book. After Christmas we organized Bible study groups, using as a text book "The Manhood of the Master," by Lasdick.

The attendance at both Mission and Bible study was good, but the college girls were scattered so that it was impossible to get a full attendance. This difficulty will be practically overcome next year when we are together in our new residence.



Every Sunday morning we have held prayer meetings, the first Sunday of each month being reserved for missions, when we have had special addresses. The officers have met fortnightly in a cabinet meeting to discuss matters pertaining to the association.

Miss Bessie Lockhart, '16, represented our Y. W. C. A. at the Kansas Student Volunteer Convention, held in Kansas City, in December.

In joint meetings with the Y. M. C. A., we have benefited by hearing a series of addresses given by Rev. P. J. Stackhouse and Mr. John Bradford. At two meetings in which Mr. Bradford addressed our association, we received very helpful ideas both for ourselves and our Society.

At the annual convention at Muskoka this summer, besides the President, the Misses Smallman, Ganter and Wilson, will represent our Y. W. C. A.

The year has been a good one in many ways. We have been very fortunate in our President and other officers, and a great measure of our progress has been due to their efforts. We are glad to report every college girl a member of our association; and thus united in a single purpose we hope to move steadily onward.

D. C. H. C., '15.

### Propylæum.

The Propylæum Society began well the first term of 1913-14 by initiating the new girls. Many and awful were the stunts they were called on to do. Who would like to wash their hands in the blood of a Freshman killed the night before at Chip Hall and dry them in his ashes — by proxy in molasses and flour? Such were the trials of the new girls, but they submitted bravely and soon were enjoying the full privileges of the Society. The very first privilege granted to them was that of paying their dues, and so well did all the girls respond, both old and new, that at the end of this year the Propylæum Society has been able to give fifty dollars towards furnishing a room in the Co-eds' new residence.

The meetings, held once every fortnight, have been both entertaining and instructive. Probably the most entertaining were those given by the different classes: "The Tale of Mistakes," by the Freshettes; the "Manly Voice," by the Sophettes; the "Colored Convention," by the Juniors; and the "Assemblée du pouvoir qui est" — the Faculty Meeting — by the Seniors. The debate between





*Edson Graham Photo*

GIRLS' BASKET BALL TEAM, 1914.

V. ROBBINS '16, M. PALMER '14,  
L. ALLEN '14, M. RAYMOND (Capt.) '14, V. THORPE '16,  
E. SMALLMAN '15, D. BURDITT '14.



the Sophettes and the Freshettes, the spelling match of the Seniors against the Juniors, and all the miscellaneous programmes given throughout the year were good.

As usual a reception for all the students was held in the autumn. Plans were also made, and partly carried out, for the customary Open Propylæum; but owing to extra lectures and an unusual amount of work, it was deemed advisable not to have it this year.

Great credit is due the Presidents, Miss Coes and Miss Lent, and the Chairmen of the Executive, Miss Burditt and Miss Allen, for the way in which they have conducted the affairs of the Society this year.

C. H. L., '17.

#### Co-ed Athletics.

The college girls came to Acadia in October with a strong determination to do things. Each of the societies has benefited by this spirit, and Athletics have held a prominent place in our activities. Under the able management of Mary Raymond, the basket ball captain, and the careful training of the coach, Lester Andrews, a strong team was produced.

Our basket ball team played the Mount Allison University girls in their gymnasium November 14. The game was a tie 6-6. On the fourteenth of March the Acadia girls went to Halifax and defeated Dalhousie 13-9. The return game was played in the Acadia gymnasium, March 28, and resulted in a score of 31-4 for Acadia.

A series of three games was played with the Seminary for the Pierian cup which was won by the girls of that institution.

The college girls have taken up hockey this year, and have thoroughly enjoyed the sport. A game with the town girls resulted in a score of 2-1 in their favor, but another year the Co-eds hope to get to work earlier in the season and have more practice.

Tennis tournaments have been played off in Ladies' singles and mixed doubles. Owing to the strain and stress of examination time, not as much time was devoted to this sport as to others, but those who participated keenly enjoyed the good courts and fine weather.

The year in Athletics has been a happy and successful one. We are looking to the girls of next year to profit by our mistakes and to make it still better, and to keep up our reputation as "good clean sports."

C. D. B., '14.







## Chipman Hall Fire.

MAY 26, 1914, 1 P. M.

The most of us were snoring contentedly in our chambers when "wild alarm bells" rang out on the night air. Almost immediately the shouts of firemen, shrieks of hysterical women, rattle and clatter of fire apparatus and the barking of a dog were heard in the streets.

"Where's the fire?" came from a dozen throats at once.

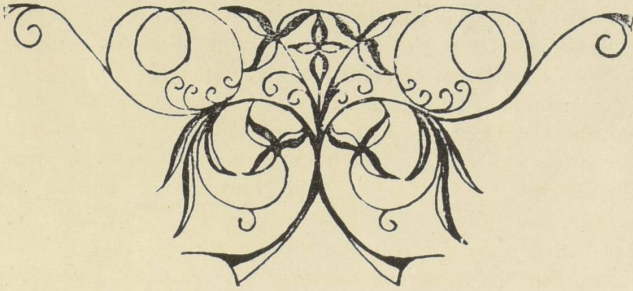
"College Gym," someone shouted in reply.

Then away we all went, pell-mell for the hill. When we got there the gymnasium was already a burning fiery furnace. Suddenly flames burst through walls and roof, ambient tongues leaped in the air, and the whole wild scene was lighted up with a lurid glow. This was a fire of the real sort. Great tongues of angry flame licked the sky, while Darkness hid his face. Glowing cinders, chased by a high wind, fell upon adjacent roofs and kindled them. Old historic Chip Hall with its dark winding stairways — the scene of many a Freshman-Sophomore scuffle — was soon enveloped with the raging element. First, the roof fell in; then the walls collapsed. Heat was intense. Streams from the fire department turned to steam before they reached the flame. Nearby tree-tops caught the breath of the fire-fiend, shrivelled, then became as blazing torches. Spectators, watching the conflagration from the steps of Carnegie Science Hall, were forced to shield their faces or retreat to a more comfortable distance. Meanwhile, a blazing ember had lighted another conflagration in the town. Again the bells rang-out. Those who never get out of bed for a fire until the walls of their room get warm now felt justified in bestirring themselves. They rushed into the streets to see a blaze on the roof of the tea-room. Buckets of water at once extinguished this fire, and such prompt action was all that saved the town. And now the entire community, townspeople, visitors, and people from neighboring villages and towns were on the scene. Suddenly, a blaze broke out on the tower of the college building. Each one for a moment held his breath, for who could tell what the end might be? A fireman placed a ladder against



the tower, climbed quickly to the topmost rung and threw water toward the blaze; but it fell short. The ladder was not long enough. A longer one was brought. The blaze was snuffed, and everyone rejoiced. In the grey light of Tuesday morning hundreds made their way back to their forsaken beds happy in the thought that, although the gymnasium and old Chip Hall were now reduced to a bed of smouldering ashes, the college building had been saved. No small part of the credit for this is due to the prompt and decisive action of some members of the faculty.

The cause of the fire is one of those mysteries that probably will never be unravelled. The fact that we can now take a philosophic view of the whole event is due to a recognition of our rare good fortune in the preservation of College Hall, with its library which money could not replace; the Seminary; and indeed the greater part of the town which at one time was in imminent danger.





## Intercollegiate Track Meet.

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The Intercollegiate field and track sports, in competition for the Herald and Mail Trophy, were held in Moncton, May 22, Mt. Allison and Acadia being the only colleges competing. The weather was ideal, and a fair-sized audience witnessed the sports.

Most of the events were well contested, and there were some surprises. Acadia more than held her own, taking first place in all the field events and also in the mile and hurdles. Harlow had not fully recovered from his injury, so did not show his real form in the sprints. Smith of Mt. Allison did some nice work and was their best scoring man, winning first in 100 yds., 220 yds. and quarter mile, thus making 15 points for his team. Frank Higgins, Acadia's best man, also scored 15 points for his team, taking first in High Jump, Broad Jump, and Pole Vault. In the latter event he broke the Intercollegiate record held by himself by clearing the bar at 11 ft.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. Had he had plenty of time the Maritime record would probably have been broken.

The most exciting event of the day was the mile run in which Mt. Allison had two men in the lead until about 50 yds. from the finish when Went Lewis and Angus Elderkin of Acadia put on a phenomenal sprint and finished with a good lead over their competitors—Lewis first, Elderkin second. The team score in points was: Acadia 56, Mt. Allison 34.

The different events were won as follows:

100 yds.—1st, Smith (Mt. Allison); 2nd, Sears (Mt. Allison); 3rd, Harlow (Acadia); Time, 11 sec.

220 yds.—1st, Smith (Mt. Allison); 2nd, Harlow (Acadia); 3rd, Lewis (Mt. Allison); Time, 23 3-5 sec.

$\frac{1}{4}$  mile.—1st, Smith (Mt. Allison); 2nd, Sears (Mt. Allison); 3rd, Harlow (Acadia); Time, 57 2-5 sec.

Mile.—1st, Lewis (Acadia); 2nd, Elderkin (Acadia); 3rd, Fawcett (Mt. Allison); Time, 5 min. 4-5 sec.

120 yd. Hurdles.—1st, McKay (Acadia); 2nd, Leeman (Acadia); 3rd, Armstrong (Mt. Allison); Time, 17 4-5 sec.

High Jump.—1st, Higgins (Acadia); 2nd and 3rd, McCurdy and Pickup tie, Distance, 5 ft. 3 in.

Run. Broad Jump.—1st, Higgins (Acadia); 2nd, Sears (Mt. Allison); 3rd, Leeman (Acadia); Distance, 20 ft.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in.





## TRACK TEAM 1914.

*Edson Graham Photo*

(Intercollegiate Champions).

R. LEAMAN '15, J. FEINDAL '16, J. G. MCKAY '15, J. W. LEWIS '16, J. A. MCKEEN '17, F. C. HIGGINS '14.  
 G. L. ANDREWS '14 (Capt.), C. W. FITCH (Eng.) '16, A. ELDERKIN '17, J. S. MILLETT '17, C. L. ANDREWS (Mgr.) '14,  
 L. HARLOW '15, A. ALLEN '17, A. M. MCCURDY (Eng.) '16.



Pole Vault.—1st, Higgins (Acadia); 2nd, MacKeen (Acadia); 3rd, Colpitts and Beazley tie; Distance, 11 ft.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.

Shot Put.—1st, McKay (Acadia); 2nd, Allen (Acadia); 3rd, Crowe (Mt. Allison); Distance, 35 ft. 1 in.

Hammer Throw.—1st, Feindel (Acadia); 2nd, Appleton (Mt. Allison); 3rd, McKay (Acadia); Distance, 89 ft.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in.

L. W. A.

### Interclass Track Meet.

The annual interclass track meet was a great success, and in spite of the fact that many of the contestants had but little sleep the night before on account of the fire, the results were very good and each event was evenly contested. The Juniors won the meet with 43 points to their credit. Seniors were second with 18. The results of the respective events were as follows:

High Jump.—1st, Higgins '14; 2nd, Leeman '15; 3rd, McKeen Eng.; Height, 5 ft.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.

100 yds.—1st, Harlow '15; 2nd, Calkin '17; 3rd, Leeman '15; Time, 10 3-5 sec.

Broad Jump.—1st, Higgins '14; 2nd, Leeman '15; 3rd, Morrison '16; Distance, 20 ft.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.

Shot.—1st, McKay '15; 2nd, Allen A. C. A.; 3rd, Millett '16; Distance, 35 ft.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.

220 yds.—1st, Harlow '15; 2nd, Leeman '15; 3rd, Calkin '17; Time, 25 sec.

Hammer.—1st, McKay '15; 2nd, Feindel '16; 3rd, Millett '16; Distance, 95 ft. 8 in.

440 yds.—1st, Harlow '15; 2nd, Leeman '15; 3rd, Stackhouse '17; Time, 58 sec.

Hurdles.—1st, McKay '15; 2nd, Higgins '14; 3rd, McKeen Eng.; Time, 17 3-5 sec.

Pole Vault.—1st Higgins '14; 2nd Grady A. C. A.; 3rd McKeen Eng.; Height 10 ft. 2 in.

Mile Run.—1st, Elderkin '17; 2nd, Fitch Eng.; 3rd, Fletcher '17; Time, 5 min.  $2\frac{2}{3}$  sec.

The total score was as follows:

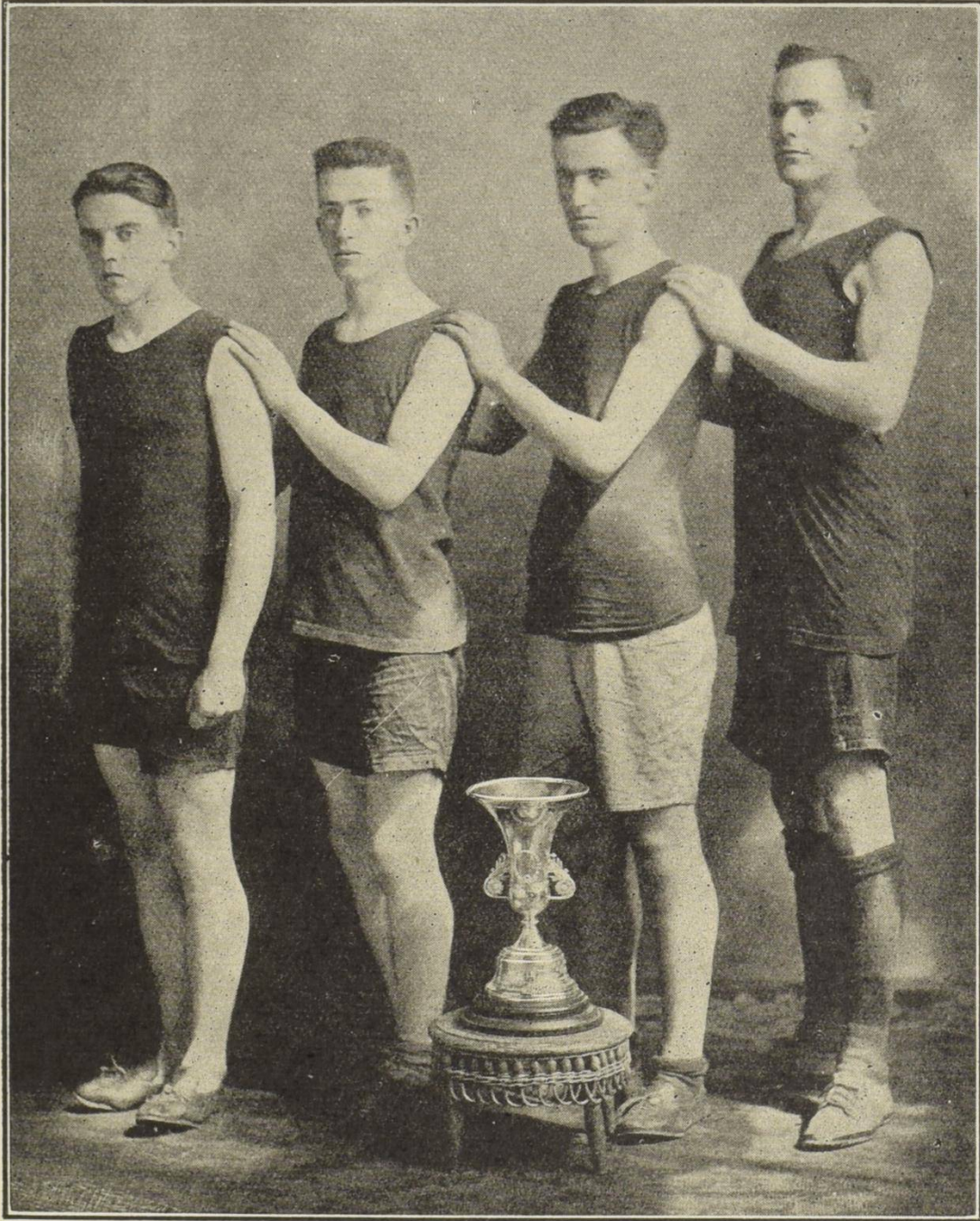
1914	1915	1916	1917	Eng.	A. C. A.
18	43	6	11	6	6

Last year Mr. Williams of Wolfville presented the Association with a silver cup, to be awarded to the highest scorer in Interclass Track Meet. This year the cup goes to Frank Higgins for a score of 18 points.

Mr. Shand of Windsor donated two silver cups, one for the highest score in field events, one for highest in the races. Higgins, '14, secured the former (15 points), and Harlow, '15, the latter (15 points).

We appreciate the interest taken in our sports by these and many other friends in Wolfville and in Windsor.





1915 TRACK TEAM.

*Edson Graham Photo*

(Winners of Interclass Track).

L. HARLOW, A. W. ROGERS, R. LEAMAN, J. G. MCKAY.



## Tennis.

After the courts were fixed up and the weather permitted, considerable interest was taken in tennis throughout the remainder of the season. There were many hard fought games in the annual tournament. The men's singles won by Welton, '17, the men's doubles unfinished, and the mixed doubles, won by C. L. Andrews, '14, and Miss Smallman, '15, resulted in the following scores:

## SINGLES:

Lawson, '14				
vs.	De Wolfe			
De Wolfe, '16	6-1 6-1			
Mason, '14	Borden, '17	Borden, '17		
vs.	6-4 6-2	7-5 7-1	Rogers	
Borden, '17			7-5. 6-4	
Graves, '14				
vs.	Rogers	Rogers, '16		Welton
Rogers, '16	(Default)			6-0, 4-6
Borden, '16				6-4, 8-6
vs.	Welton	Welton	Welton	
Welton, '17	6-3, 6-3	6-3, 6-3		
Kelsey, '17	March			
vs.	6-2, 6-2			
March, '17				

## DOUBLES:

Mason and Welton	De Wolfe and Chase	
vs.	6-3, 6-4	
De Wolfe and Chase		not finished
McCurdy and Crawley	McCurdy and Crawley	
vs.	6-3. 6-4	
Duclos and Archibald		

## MIXED DOUBLES:

Lawson and Miss Eaton	De Wolfe and Miss Burditt	
vs.	7-5, 6-1	
De Wolfe and Miss Burditt		
Rogers, '16 and Miss Chase	Andrews and Miss Smallman	Andrews
vs.	6-4, 4-6, 8-6	and
C. L. Andrews and Miss Smallman		Miss Smallman
Borden, '16 and Miss Crowell	Borden and Miss Crowell	6-2, 6-2
vs.	6-3, 6-4	Saunders
Duclos and Miss Layton		and
Saunders and Miss Chute	Saunders and Miss Chute	Miss Chute
vs.	6-2, 1-6, 6-2	2-6, 6-2, 6-2
Elliott and Miss Schurman		
Andrews and Miss Schurman	6-1. 6-3	



## Acadia Seminary.

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COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.—The educational work of the Seminary is organized in three departments; The Academic, The Conservatory of Music and Fine Arts, and the Department of Practical Arts. The Academic Department employs the time, in whole or part, of twelve teachers, and provides instruction which parallels and supplements the grades of the high school, up to and exceeding Grade XII. Pupils are prepared for admission to the Freshman and Sophomore classes of the Universities of the Maritime Colleges, and a much larger number complete the Collegiate and Sophomore Matriculation Courses than is the case in any similar school in Eastern Canada.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—The Department of Music in Acadia Seminary is well equipped for excellent instruction in all branches of music. It has a faculty of seven teachers, thoroughly trained and equipped for their work. There are two two-manual pipe-organs, thirty pianos, including two large grand pianos, and a pedal piano.

During the past year under the efficient instructorship of Professor Carroll C. McKee, whose executive talent, second to none, has been excelled only by his ability as a teacher of music in all its branches, the Conservatory of Music has grown steadily. All of its departments have more than doubled their number of students. One encouraging prospect is the number of day pupils and university students enrolled.

Among the new courses offered, one which will especially attract students who wish to become teachers, is the Normal Teacher's Training Course. The work in this department, besides the regular study of piano, includes practical teaching, lectures on methods of teaching, and criticism work. A large number of students have already registered in the course which opens in September and which is under the direct supervision of Professor McKee.

Students will hereafter be classified in the Catalogue according to their grade. The first three grades will be known as preparatory, the fourth grade as the Freshman, the fifth as the Junior, and the sixth grade as the Senior year.



Student Recitals have been given every other Saturday morning in the Chapel, which have proved of great benefit, as the students are required to perform from memory. The coming year will see better and higher grade work done in the department than ever before. The teachers are very enthusiastic in their work, and with the Chorus and Glee Clubs, success seems assured.

The first of the many splendid recitals this year was given by the famous violinist Robert Pollack. The next was by Arthur Friedheim, one of Liszt's greatest pupils. Others were given by: the Acadia Orchestra conducted by Miss Beatrice Langley, head of the Violin Department of Acadia Seminary; Miss Margaret Lacey who read "Everywoman," impersonating each character in a finished style; Mrs. Alice Moncrieff, contralto, of New York City; the Acadia Choral Club, assisted by Mr. George Rasely, a tenor of prominence in Boston; and Miss Evelyn Starr, the exceptionally talented violinist, lately returned from an extended tour of study in the Old World, who was assisted by the Acadia Orchestra.

Among the concerts of special note which the students had the privilege of attending in the Wolfville Opera House were that given by Miss Eva Mylott, the famous Australian contralto; and that by Mme. Evelyn Scotney, the coloratura soprano, who was ably assisted by other artists of the Boston Opera Company.

DEPARTMENT OF EXPRESSION.—During the past year the work in Expression has shown marked advancement. Many old students returned and a goodly number of new ones have joined the ranks. The aim of the department is to develop the student along the lines of naturalness, that one may acquire ease of conversation, clear enunciation and interpretative power, through which one may banish shyness and affectation.

Besides the study of "Evolution of Expression"—our regular text book for the first two years,—the students have been required to plot out and write pantomines for presentation before the class. This has done much toward developing the power of observation, and the understanding of the art of body expression.

In the senior class, The Perfective Laws of Art, embodying the interpretative study of Epic and Lyric poetry, has been the text book. For sight reading, we have used successfully, selections from the works of Mrs. Browning. Following the lead of under classes the seniors have written stories, monologues, and made cuttings from



both stories and plays. A distinctly new feature has been the dramatization of short stories and in several cases of whole books, some of which have been presented in public.

The study and practical application of Gesture has played an important part in the year's work. Gesture is the shortest route to the union of mind and body. Our system has its origin in what is known as Continental Training (France) in the art of speech and dramatic action. The purpose is to teach Interdependence of tone and form; rhythm; how to stand, walk, and sit; the understanding and correct use of the torso, legs, arms, feet, head, face, hands. The private work comprises technical drills, preparation of Readings and Recital Programmes.

An almost perfect attendance record attests the interest of students in this subject, while excellence in public recitals speaks for the merits of the method.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ARTS.—In this Department we have instruction provided by six teachers, who give all or part of their time to work in Household Science (both in the Home Maker's and the Teacher's Normal Course) in Business, in Stenography and Typewriting. In the Normal Teacher's Course in Household Science, a graduate is entitled to teach in the Domestic Science Departments of the schools of Nova Scotia, and in the schools of New Brunswick. The work of the Business Department is affiliated with the Acadia Business College.

ATHLETICS.—The Gymnastic Classes have been successfully carried on under the able supervision of Mr. L. W. Archibald. On the fine days of the Autumn and Spring, walks with the physical director to points of interest took the place of the regular classes, and during the Winter many enjoyable hours were spent on the toboggan slide.

The Basket-Ball team was formed as usual last Autumn and proved its excellence by winning the beautiful cup given by Dr. DeWolfe and Dr. Cutten for competition with the University Girls. The cup has found its resting place for a year in the Seminary.

It is hoped that a larger and better equipped gymnasium will be forthcoming in the near future.

THE Y.W.C.A.—The Y.W.C.A., of the Seminary has occupied an important place in the life of the students. The work under the



leadership of Florence Morse has been well organized and the year had been marked with progress and success.

The successive Sunday evening meetings have been inspiring and helpful, and the Vesper service each month, conducted by Dr. DeWolfe, has been a special feature of our devotional meetings. The Mission Study Class has been conducted by Miss Mabel Archibald, assisted occasionally by Miss Sanford, both return-missionaries from India. They added to the interest of the meetings by relating many of their personal experiences in the foreign field.

A spiritual blessing has been received by many of the members of the Association.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION.—The twenty-second annual business meeting of the Alumnae Association was held on Tuesday afternoon, May 26. The members present represented different periods of the history of the school. One was a graduate of Grand Pre-Seminary, another had been a student in the Female Department of Horton Academy; some had been pupils in the first decade of Acadia Seminary, others again were students of recent years. Thus the Association is a bond of union between the past and present. The reports of the secretary-treasurer, and Chairman of the Executive Committee were received and the officers for the coming year were elected. The Society has on hand the sum of \$2,223.00 to be devoted to the long-talked-of and greatly-needed Fine Arts Building.

Some time was devoted to the consideration of the constitution of the Alumnae Clubs or Branches, for the drafting of which a committee was appointed at the annual meeting a year ago. The president of the Amherst Branch, Mrs. A. Foster, reported in person. This, the first organization of the kind to be formed, has thirty-nine members, all of whom have studied at the Seminary. They have already given twenty-five dollars in prizes (which were awarded at the closing exercises of the Seminary on Tuesday evening) and have raised besides a substantial sum, which, increased by their continued efforts, they purpose to devote to some special object in connection with the Fine Arts Building projected.

We hope that in the near future Alumnae Clubs will be formed in many places. We feel sure that they will prove a source of pleasure and profit to the members and of great benefit to the school. Information regarding organization and copies of the constitution of the



clubs may be obtained from the President of the Association, Mrs. Ralph Eaton, Kentville, N. S., or from the secretary, Mrs. E. H. Johnson, Greenwich, Kings County, N. S.

The social reunion of the Alumnae took place in the Reception room of the Seminary, after the closing exercises on Tuesday evening. It is always pleasant to see former students at the Seminary, and they may be sure of a hearty welcome as they return to their alma mater. We want them *all* in the Alumnae Association. Graduates and former pupils do not have to be proposed for membership at the annual meeting. If you are one of these, why not send your name and membership fee of one dollar *at once* to the Treasurer, Mrs. C. M. Vaughan, Wolfville, N. S.

Among the former students of the Seminary attending the closing exercises during Anniversary week, were Miss Blackadar, for many years a missionary in Trinidad, Misses Clarke and Elliot, missionaries from India, Mrs. E. D. Webber, Mrs. Sidney Welton, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Mahoney, Mrs. Smallman, Mrs. Seaman, Miss H. King, Mrs. McLatchey, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Foster, Misses H. Knowles, H. and M. Marr, K. Baker, R. Gilroy, B. Rice, and J. Hartt.

GRADUATING RECITALS.—The Closing Exercises proper were preceded by a series of recitals given by graduates. They were as follows: Recital in Pianoforte and Voice by Mrs. Winifred Clarke, and Evelyn Spidell, both of Kentville, N. S.; Recital in Pipe Organ in the Baptist Church, April 24, by Nina Jenkins, Havelock, N. B., assisted by Margaret Reade, soprano, and Edna Marshall, reader; Recital in Elocution and Voice, April 30, by Flora Reid, and Ethel Miller, Canning, N. S.; Recital in Elocution and Violin, May 18, by Margaret Manning, Chester, N. S., and Helen deWolfe, Wolfville, N. S.; Recital in Elocution and Voice, May 20, by Laura Steeves, Hillsboro, N. B.; and Helena Laws, Amherst, N. S. These recitals were admirable in every respect, and exhibited careful training of fine natural ability. The audiences were large, discriminating, and appreciative.

CLASS DAY.—The Seminary Class Day Exercises were held Monday afternoon, May 25, with the President, Florence Morse, in the chair. The History of the class was read by Charlotte MacGregor, the Prophecy by Hazel Alward, the Valedictory by Dora Baker.



A well rendered vocal solo was given by Helena Laws. The Class Yell and presentation of gifts afforded touches of humor appreciated by all. The programme was most entertainingly presented to a large audience.

SEMINARY CLOSING.—The Closing of Acadia Ladies' Seminary is an event of ever increasing interest, as was attested by the large audience gathered in College Hall, Tuesday evening, May 26. The address by Rev. F. C. Hartley, B.A., '89, Houlton, Maine, on "Win-some Womanhood," was delightfully presented.

Dr. DeWolfe announced the prize list as follows:

Highest standing in English course, Miss Hazel Morse, Bedeque, P. E. I.

Highest standing in French, Miss Mildred Harvey, Wolfville.

Highest standing in Instrumental Music, Miss M. Woodworth, Kentville.

Christiana St. Clair Scholarship, Miss Dora M. Baker, Dartmouth.

Governor-General's medal for essay work, Dora M. Baker.

Amherst Alumnae Prizes — Highest Standing in English Bible, Hazel Morse, Bedeque; second, Hazel Alward.

Highest standing in English Bible in First year Class, Ada Tower, Sackville.

Highest Standing in Household Science, Laura Robinson, Penobsquis.

Honorable Mention, Hazel Alward, Havelock.

Prize for Highest Standing in Theoretical Branches of Music, Helen DeWolfe, Wolfville.

Honorable mention was given to Esther Gould, 1915, whose brilliant scholarship won her a high place in Seminary classes. She will be the youngest girl on record to enter college next year.

After presenting the prizes Dr. DeWolfe unveiled a picture of the late Mrs. J. F. Tufts, who for some years had charge of the then female department of Horton Collegiate Academy. The picture was presented to the Seminary by Professor Tufts.





THE SEMINARY GLEE CLUB.

*Edson Graham Photo*

E. SPIDELL, E. CURRY, MRS. CHURCHILL, H. BECKWITH, K. THORPE, H. ALWARD, E. BEILY, M. READE, E. MILLER,  
 M. DEWOLFE, A. TOWER, J. DEWITT, E. MCLEAN, E. GROSS, H. STEEVES, G. SEAMAN, M. BETTS, G. WEST,  
 L. BANKS, MRS. LANGILLE, A. HALLETT, MRS. RICHMOND (Director of G. Club), H. LAWS, Miss FROST (Accompanist), E. COLDWELL,  
 D. BURDITT, G. BALCOM, F. BROWN.



## An Appreciation of Shylock.

[Delivered at Seminary Closing, May 26.]

The Merchant of Venice in its conception and development of character, in its flavor of wit and humor, in its vivid portrayal of life, is one of the most original productions that ever came from the human mind.

In its first entry at the Stationers in London in 1598, the play is described as "'The Merchant of Venice,' or otherwise called 'The Jew of Venice.'" This would seem to imply that the author was then in some doubt whether to name it for Antonio or Shylock. Since Antonio is the greater *dramatically*, for he is the centre and main-spring of the action, the play ultimately took its name from him.

As an *individual*, however, Shylock is undoubtedly *the* character of the play — a character who exhibits more of mastership than any other of Shakespeare's creation, a character only now beginning to receive the appreciation he deserves. For four centuries Shylock has been a type of malignity, a popular bugbear "baited with the rabble's curse." But men are awakening at last to a realization that there is another side to Shylock's nature. The more philosophical and thoughtful are beginning to admit that Jewish revenge is a very natural outcome of Christian injuries; to admit that Shylock is a *good hater* — "a man no less sinned against, than sinning."

In order to understand Shylock's character it is necessary to keep in mind the fact that he was a Jew. On his nationality, and, inseparably bound up with that, his religion, depend pre-eminently the solution of his character, the motives for his deeds.

Shylock is a true representative of his nation. In him is revealed the pride, which for ages never ceased to provoke hostility, but which no hostility could ever subdue; the thrift, which constantly invited rapacity, but which no rapacity could ever exhaust; the weakness which, while it exposed the subjects to wrong, only deepened their hate, because it kept them without the means or the hope of redress. Thus Shylock is a type of national sufferings, national sympathies, national antipathies. He represents the essential peculiarities of the ancient Hebrew, but with the modifications due to his environ-



ment. He has been cast into the modern world and, because of his faith, subjected to its abuse and injustice. On every side he has met with scorn and outrage. What wonder, then, that the elements of national greatness become, in him congealed and petrified into malignity?

The Christian attitude of the time might be illustrated by an incident which happened in 1290, when the Jews were banished from England. Holinshed relates how the captain who took away the richest of them drowned them all in the Thames. This act, he states, was approved by many Englishmen of the best families, even in Elizabeth's time. Surely Shylock's tribal hatred was wholly justified!

But interwoven with these national traits are personal traits as strong. The long habit of brooding over daily insults and injuries has crusted over his temper with inveterate misanthropy, and has hardened him against the contempt of mankind. Nothing can daunt, nothing disconcert him; remonstrance cannot move, ridicule cannot touch, obloquy cannot exasperate him. When he has not provoked them he has been forced to bear them, and now he is hardened against them. In a word, he may be broken, he cannot be bent. The constant apprehension of being burnt alive, plundered, banished, reviled and trampled upon, might be supposed to sour the most forbearing nature, and to take something from that "milk of human kindness" with which his persecutors contemplated his indignities. The strong, quick, deep sense of justice inherent in his nature only intensified the gall and bitterness of his resentment, which, overflowing his whole existence, poisoned his social, business, and even his domestic life.

Such was Shylock's character, and the consequent acts and conflicts of the play were inevitable. His nationality, his religion, his avocation, all furnished grounds for strife.

Shylock's religion was, of course, Judaism; and Judaism in its narrow sectarian manifestation knows no mercy — at least, no mercy in its universal sense. God chose as his own peculiar people, the Jews. The world was for them, and the fulness thereof. Those who were not of this sect could be blessed in so far as they became one of them; but mercy for those who persecuted and despised the Jews — such a thing entered not into their creed. Therefore Shylock is but exhibiting Judaism as it must influence the doings of those who act according to its principles. He carries out in his life the faith that



is in him with the utmost logical rigor and bitterness. His course is not only sanctioned by his religion, but it is also, in some measure, prompted by it.

Thrift, Shylock's end in life, is but the offspring of his moral and spiritual being — his religion. Prosperity is the manifestation of God's favour — adversity, of His wrath. Therefore the acquisition of gain is the highest object of existence, and from the Old Testament does he prove it to his satisfaction.

Again, money is the only defence of his brethren as well as of himself; therefore he craves it for their sake as much as for his own. So Shylock sets out to make money. He is a money lender, a usurer.

The money-lenders of this time were regarded as enemies to society, because they were ready to draw profit from sudden misfortune to the individual or the state. It is not surprising, then, that this business fell largely into the hands of the Jews — those persecuted by society, and hence hostile, or at least indifferent, to it. But to Shylock, whose reason, even as his religion, sanctioned his calling, the attitude of the Christians was incomprehensible. The merchants recognized the necessity of the business, went to the usurers when in need of money, yet at the same time most inconsistently railed at them, heaping invectives upon them because of their calling.

No wonder then, that Shylock hated Antonio, who represented Christianity and Society — synonymous terms to the Jew for persecution and contempt. We cannot help sympathizing with the proud spirit hid beneath his "Jewish gaberdine," which, stung to madness by repeated undeserved provocation, labors to throw off the load of obloquy and oppression by one desperate act of "lawful" revenge. Antonio had scorned his religion, balked him of usurious gains, insulted his person. Therefore he hates him as a Christian, himself a Jew; hates him as a lender of money gratis, himself a griping usurer; hates him as Antonio, himself Shylock. Who but a Christian, one of Antonio's faith and fellowship, has stolen away his daughter's heart, and drawn her, loaded with his ducats and his jewels, into revolt? His religion, his patriotism, his affection, his avarice, all concur to stimulate his enmity. Granted that his tribal hatred for Antonio was justified, was not his personal hatred to a large degree, also justified? When he finds his old enemy in his power can we blame him if he seeks to take his revenge?

In the famous trial scene Shylock, who is his own counsel, defends himself well, and is triumphant on all the general charges brought



against him. Intellectually he is superior to all around him, except possibly, Portia. As he stands before us in the court, challenging justice, demanding judgment, he seems *indomitable*. The keenness of his revenge awakens all his faculties, and in all his answers and retorts upon his adversaries he has the best not only of the argument but also of the question, reasoning on their own principles and practice. But his enemies allow no grounds for equal dealing, common justice or humanity between themselves and him, and, after their former treatment of him, the appeal to the Jew's mercy as if there were any common principles of right and wrong between them, is the rankest hypocrisy and the blindest prejudice.

Portia's famous speech "The quality of mercy is not strained" has come down to us as a piece of matchless eloquence, of irresistible and solemn pathos. And yet it has no more effect upon the Jew's heart than dew on the parched sand of the desert. Why? Could any speech of mere exalted sentiment wipe out the memory of insults and injuries, indignities and injustices, burned in upon heart and mind for many a year? Yet they appeal to *the Jew*, for mercy! Of all his judges none proves more merciless than Portia. She hounds him down, covertly she taunts him—"Why doth the Jew pause?—Take thy forfeiture!" The mercy she had demanded with such persistency and power for Antonio, is utterly forgotten in her final sentencing of Shylock.

Robbed of his wealth, the comfort and solace—nay, the very staff of life, he is forced to see one-half pass to the coffers of his old-time enemy, Antonio. He is robbed of his daughter!—the sole remaining scion of his ancient Jewish house, and forced to see her married to a Christian. But, bitterest of all, he is robbed of his religion, and forced to become one of the sect of his persecutors—to become himself one of the hated Christians. It is the last, the greatest, the most malicious humiliation that this personification of mercy, can devise.

That cup, bitterer far than death, Shylock drinks to the very dregs in silence. At length, through close-locked lips comes his low cry: "I am not well; I pray you give me leave to go from hence." It is the instinct of the wounded animal to shrink to cover—to hide its pain and anguish from all eyes.

From the court, now openly rejoicing in his doom, from the sight of those eyes which gloat over his suffering as he had gloated over Antonio's, slowly passes the form of the Jew. The once firm step is



halting, as though Time in that one moment had laid his paralyzing hand upon him. The haughty head, upon which the heaped up insults and injuries of years have had no effect, is now bowed with grief; for with the loss of his daughter, the ancient Jewish house of Shylock goes down forever. The proud spirit, undaunted by dangers, incapable of being bent by persecution, is broken by the crushing humiliation of that last stroke of injustice!—the sentence against his religion. Robbed of all life holds dear, of all that makes life worth living, behold him — one of God's chosen people, the wreck of God's noblest creation, the victim of an injustice for which his persecutors will one day answer at the Bar of Judgment.

DORA BAKER, A.L.S. '14.

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The entire object of true education is to make people not merely do the right things, but enjoy the right things—not merely industrious but to love industry — not merely learned, but to love knowledge — not merely pure, but to love purity — not merely just, but to hunger and thirst after justice.

*John Ruskin.*





SEMINARY BASKET BALL TEAM.  
(Winners of the University Ladies' Basket League).

E. GROSS, K. MANNING, R. COOK, T. FREEMAN,  
F. BLACK, N. LEWIS.

*Edson Graham Photo.*



## Class Prophecy, A. L. S. 1914.

The bells for the night had ceased ringing, and I fled to my favorite retreat,  
To muse alone in the silence in the moonlit window seat.  
E'er long I fell to dreaming day dreams that come anon,  
When all thoughts of books have vanished and the noise of the world is gone.  
The final exams. were all over, and oh! what peace was mine;  
I felt free as the evening breezes, filled with joy almost divine,—  
Almost, I say, for one cloudlet seemed marring my sky so bright,  
And anon its darkening shadows floated before me that night.  
I was neither bard prophetic nor magician wise, alas,  
Yet I must foretell the future of the girls of the senior class.

A long time I mused in the silence, and I longed as never before  
For the key to that unknown-future, that I might unlock the door.  
The beautiful silvery moonlight never seemed to me more grand,  
As it lighted with radiant splendor a rose-bud I held in my hand.  
The rose is our chosen flower, and that bud with its petals rife  
Was symbolic, methought, of the Seniors, just entering the school of life.  
For 'twas only a tiny rose-bud about to unfold to the light,  
Yet it seemed that a secret lay hidden amid its petals bright.  
When lo, in the moonlight stillness I beheld in a moment of bliss,  
Each beautiful petal unfolding, and I held not the rose-bud, but *This* [an opened rose]  
And here on each shining petal all painted in pictures bright,  
Is the future of each of my classmates, the thing I longed most for that night.  
Poets say there is truth in nature, "E'en the meanest flower that blows,"  
So of course you'll accept this prophecy which comes from an open rose.

First a scene in a far off country presents itself to view;  
And I see a sweet faced lady, scrubbing a little Hindoo.  
Now the dark forms gather 'round her, and their eyes of darkest hue  
Shine brightly while *Margaret Manning* tells that Story ever new.

In a cosy little rectory, all armed for the battle of life,  
Methinks I see *Laura Robinson*, a clergyman's dutiful wife.

Opposed to this scene so sacred is a brilliantly lighted hall  
Where in bright array is *Laura Steeves*, the belle of that brilliant ball.  
You'll be greatly surprised to find *Laura* has entered this sphere of life,  
When I tell you of a certainty she, too, is a *Parson's* wife.

Here's a scene of great excitement, never mob more earnest yet —  
In the midst stands *Dora Baker*, —a ramping Suffragette.

And one stands close beside her waving a banner high;  
And the voice — could we forget it? 'Tis *Marion Giffin's* cry.

Beside a swift flowing river, under a wide spreading tree,  
Where the moonbeams sift through the branches, a wonderful vision I see.



Here *Marjorie Harrington* sits courting — now don't get excited, pray!  
 For here in the silvery moonlight she's courting the muses, I say.  
 Full many a wondrous production her magical pen has wrought,  
 And glory, fame, and honor, to dear old Acadia brought.

In a busy town of a Western clime is a Doctor's residence;  
 A familiar form stands in the door — can it be our *president's*?  
 There's not a more orderly household to be found in all the land,  
 And the servants in loyal obedience come and go at her command.  
 And methinks that of Acadia she still has memories sweet,  
 For her patient *Ryder* standeth by and the candy *Tufts* bloom at her feet.

Afar o'er the western prairie, mid a scene of golden wheat,  
 Is a rancher's spacious mansion, once a bachelor's lone retreat.  
 But now it is strangely altered by a wondrous magic force,  
 For here is our friend *Dora Warne* applying her Home Maker's Course.

My eyes leave the Western prairies for the East with its river cool,  
 Where I find in a thriving city a Domestic Science School.  
 Where *Marjorie Haley's* smiling face causes the bread to rise,  
 And "Kay," with a wave of her rolling pin, oversees puddings and pies.

Our sad demure little *Lois* has found joy ne'er known before,  
 And I'm sure you'll rejoice when I tell you she bears her *Cross* no more.  
 And although in the care of a *Kitchen*, she daily plays her part,  
 It seems to come natural to *Lois*, the culinary art.

In a grand and crowded opera, 'mid applauses long and loud,  
 A Prima Donna enters, and a hush falls o'er the crowd.  
 Then softly there floats through the stillness, in melodies grand and sweet,  
 A voice that holds the impassioned throng with rapture at her feet.  
 Softly the song is ended, and after a moment's pause,  
*Evelyn* makes her exit 'mid another loud applause.

*Estelle* never learned to like housework with its petty cares and strife,  
 And so with her paint brush and canvas she is *Borden* the rest of her life.

In a noted School of Expression of ever increasing fame,  
*Edna Marshall* and *Marjorie Eaton* each wins for herself a name.  
 Here *Edna* teaches Expression, and *Marjorie*, her fame just begun,  
 Has accomplished that wondrous invention — "Running three hundreds words into one."

In that city of joy on a harbor grand, where reversible waters fall,  
*Olive Hartt* has settled forever in answer to Cupid's call.

A conservatory of music stands on a bright hillside,  
 And strains of sweetest melody float from its portals wide.  
 Such grand sweet notes come drifting as yet musicians fair,  
 In all this broad land over, ne'er gave the enraptured air.  
 Here Mrs. Clark, the principal, and her able helpers three  
*Jen Prescott*, and *Bethel*, and *Nina* work in perfect harmony.

*Charlotte's* love for Ancient History has grown ever more and more,  
 Until at last we find her writing volumes by the score.  
 'Tis passing strange her favorite theme is the *Kings of France* they say,  
 But her last and greatest volume is "Louis" of the present day.



In an imposing grey stone building, just opposite Chipman Hall,  
Captain *Manning* is teaching her pupils just how to play basket-ball.

In a ward of a southern hospital, where the gentle zephyrs blow,  
*Helen Steeves* in nurse's attire flits softly to and fro.

As the golden rays of setting sun shine soft o'er the snowy cot,  
I recognize *Nora Lewis*, though at first I knew her not.

"Heart trouble," the nurse is saying, "contracted long years ago  
In the reception room of *Acadia Sem.*; the story full well I know."

With one of our loved classmates Deception has played her part,  
And 'tis sad to think that *Helena Laws* has been wounded by Cupid's dart.

Now from this law of Shakespeare she will never more depart:

"Give unto every man thy voice, but unto none thy heart."

I see a beautiful lady on whose face is a look of despair;

And following closely after is a train of suitors there.

But she finds not her heart's desire amid the anxious throng,

And so we find *Mildred McKinnon* as the weary years roll on,

Far from the haunts of mice and men where no human voice is heard,

Where she lives with her only companions, two cats, and a canary bird.

Far away in sunny Alberta, where the prairies stretch wide and free,

And the sun is forever shining, another vision I see.

An author with paper and pencil sits watching the matchless blue sky,

And she smiles as her bonny Scotch hero in fancy goes riding by.

And into the theme of her story she weaves, as she hastens along;

The light of her own disposition, the notes of the meadow lark's song.

Though the fame of her wondrous production, is echoed from shore to shore,

It matters little to *Saidee*, she is ever the same as of yore.

A famous sanitarium stands where a river floweth by;

All about are stately elm trees, towering to the sky.

And over the spacious entrance in the marble there I see;

"Founded in 1920, By *Ethel L. Lawson, M.D.*"

In a dainty New York drawing room, is a jovial company,

Where *Belle Hill* the charming hostess reigns a queen of society.

In a lighted arch before them there hangs in garnet and blue,

Those words so strangely familiar — our motto, '*Loyal en Tout.*'

Above is a shining halo, encircling in brilliant sheen —

Awakening tender memories — *Acadia Sem.*, '14.'

'Tis the first of our class reunions; the rose is called once more,

And again our voices mingle in "*Acadia Forever More.*"

And so reads your future, my classmates, there's another petal yet,

There's a message to carry with us which I hope we may never forget.

We, too, like these petals will scatter, some Eastward, and some to the West,

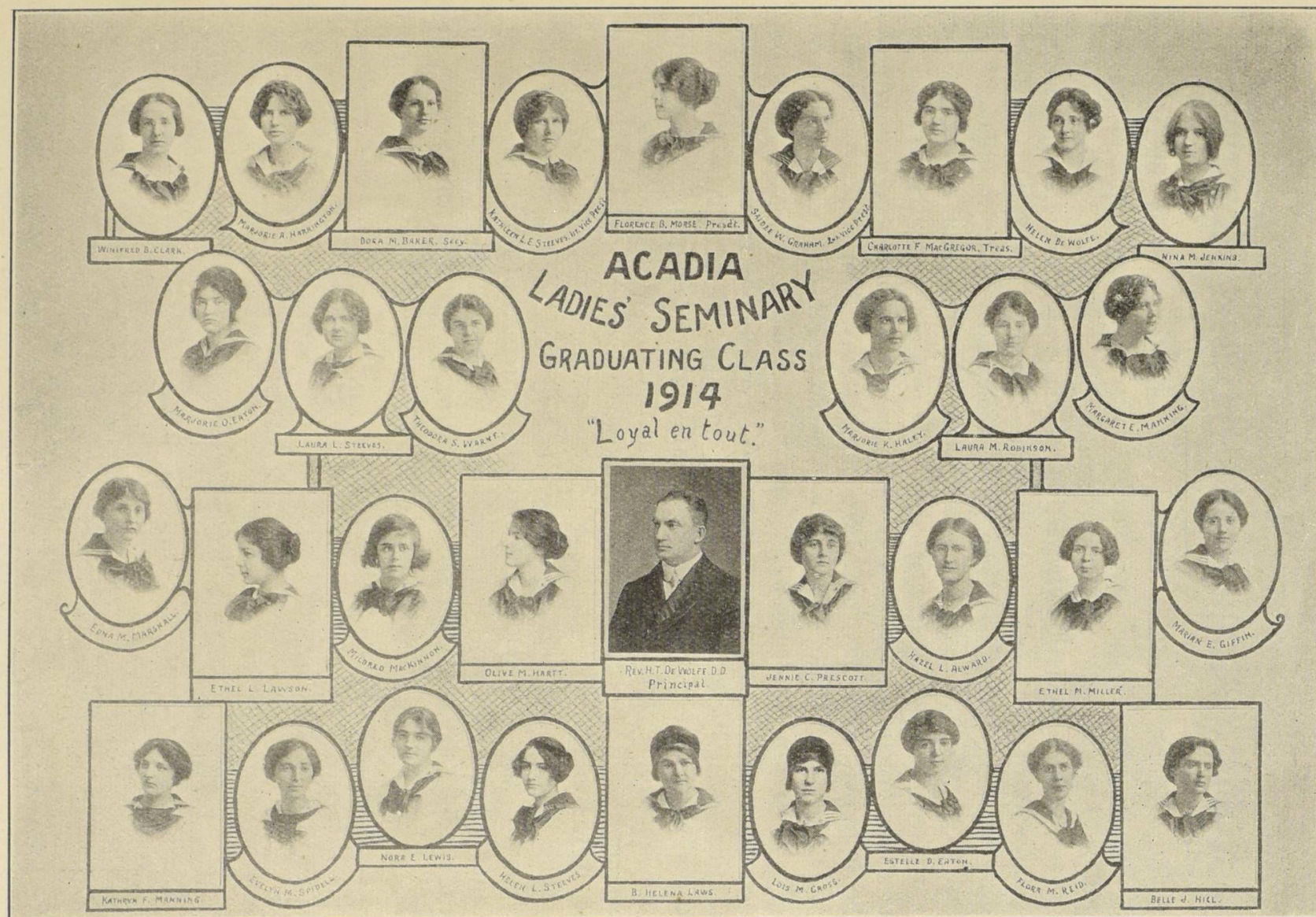
And whatever the future may bring us, may we give in return, our *Best*.

Ever true to the motto we've chosen may we faithful in all things be,

Remembering, each task great or little counts for Eternity.

HAZEL ALWARD, A. L. S., '14.





Edson Graham Photo



## Acadia Collegiate and Business Academy.

The Closing Exercises of the Academy took place on Monday evening before a large audience. In recent years the increasing number of people who attend the graduating exercises of the Academy attests to the growing appreciation of the public for this important department of our work in Wolfville. Principal Archibald presided. The year now closing has been most successful. The attendance has been large, the net enrollment being one hundred and eighty-six, or about twenty more than last year. During the year the conduct of the students has been good, and high standards have been maintained. The religious life has not been neglected. The students attend a religious service on Wednesday evening and on Sunday. There have been nine professions of conversion during the year and five Academy students have been baptized. About one hundred regularly attended the Principal's Sunday morning Bible Class. In the Academy there are twelve ministerial students, some of whom will work on Home Mission fields this summer. Many addresses have been delivered by visiting clergymen and others who understand the Boy Problem.

The graduating class numbered seventy, of whom thirty-one belong to the Collegiate Department, three to the Department of Manual Training, and the remainder to the Business Department. Graduating essays were prepared by thirty young men, three of whom had a place on the programme, which was as follows:

1. PROCESSIONAL MARCH.  
Miss Pearl Dodge, Miss Marguerite Woodworth
2. OPENING PRAYER.  
Rev. E. D. Webber, B.A.
3. ESSAY: Canada's Duty to the Empire.  
Harold H. Titus.
4. VOCAL SOLO: Adoration.....Telma  
Miss Ethel Miller
5. ESSAY: Class History  
J. I. Mosher.
6. VIOLIN SOLO: Allegro.....Jen Have  
Miss Minnie Miller
7. ESSAY: Valedictory  
W. Raymond Acker.



8. VOCAL DUET: The Still Lagoon.....Logi  
Miss Margaret Reade, Miss Eunice Curry
9. ADDRESS TO GRADUATES  
J. Walter Jones, Esq., B.A.
10. AWARDING OF DIPLOMAS
11. ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIZES
12. GOD SAVE THE KING.

The membership of the Senior and Business Classes was as follows:

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Acker, W. R., Nictaux Falls, N. S.	Murray, A. W., New Albany, N. S.
Allen, W. A., Summerside, P.E.I.	Murray, H. H., Oak Bay, N. B.
Amos, J. B., Doaktown, N.B.	Mosher, J. I., Aylesford, N. S.
Armstrong, M. J., Falmouth, N. S.	Parker, A. McN. Wolfville, N. S.
Clark, I. W., Bear River, N. S.	Payzant, L. B., Dartmouth, N. S.
Coleman, W. L., Moncton, N. B.	Rogers, W. W., Alberton, P. E. I.
Dexter, G. C., Wolfville, N. S.	Scott, C. G., Windsor, N. S.
Ferris, W. A., St. John, N. B.	Simpson, F. L., Wolfville, N. S.
Foster, H. M., Hampton, N. S.	Smith, J. D., Halifax, N. S.
Freeman, P. W., Halifax, N. S.	Steeves, A. L., River Glade, N. B.
Frost, L. W., Halifax, N. S.	Titus, H. H., St. Martins, N. B.
Gibson, H. A., Fredericton, N. B.	Turner, W. A., Kentville, N. S.
Kitchen, W. G., Fredericton, N. B.	Whidden, J. E., Wolfville, N. S.
Lantz, H. V., Tupperville, N. S.	Wood, B. C., N. Tryon, P.E.I.
Lawrence, H. G., St. John, N. B.	Wood, J. L., N. Tryon, P. E. I.
Morse, J. H., Greenwich, N. S.	

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Andrews, C. L., Middleton, N. S.	Lank, M. R., Wilson's Beach, N. B.
Aylward, V. W., Falmouth, N. S.	Manning, L. L., Bridgewater, N. S.
Beaton, G. M., Sydney, N. S.	Marshall, L. A., Wolfville, N. S.
Bishop, W. L., Central Clarence, N. S.	Miner, E. M., Gaspereaux, N. S.
Baird, H. L., Wolfville, N. S.	McConnell, M. L., Aspen, N. S.
Christie, M. A., Wolfville, N. S.	McTavish, S. S., Little Branch, N. B.
Cook, A. H., South Ohio, N. S.	McKeen, L. L., Canning, N. S.
D'Almaine, E. C., Wolfville, N. S.	Odgen, B. H., Truro, N. S.
L. M. Day, Parrsboro, N. S.	Palmer, M. K., Dorchester, N. B.
Duncanson, J. C., Falmouth, N. S.	Perry, S. B., Wilson's Beach, N. B.
Enos, G. S., Wilson's Beach, N. B.	Parks, A. A., Butternut Ridge, N. B.
Francis, E. L., Hantsport, N. S.	Pollard, G. L., Yokohama, Japan.
Hayden, F. K., Digby, N. S.	Reade, M. B., Aylesford, N. S.
Hallett, A. M., Millville, N. B.	Richards, E. M., Campbellton, N. B.
Howell, P. A., Rockville, Yar. Co., N.S	Sadler, R. M., Perth, N. B.
Holmes, E. P., Glace Bay, N. S.	Smith, F. M., Central Clarence, N. S.
Jones, T. deW., Petitcodiac, N. B.	Sterling, W. C., Maitland, Hants Co., N. S.
Jackson, W. P., Wilson's Beach, N. B.	Trenholm, S. C., Grand Pre, N. S.
Kitchen, D. G., Fredericton, N. B.	Whitman, L., Milestone, Conn., U. S. A.
Lovett, D J., Bear River, N. S.	



The address to the graduates was delivered by J. Walter Jones, Esq., B. A., of the Class of 1904, on the subject, "Opportunities for young Canadians." Mr. Jones is from Charlottetown, P.E.I. He is a graduate of Acadia in Arts, and in 1909 graduated from Toronto in Agriculture. He has held appointments under the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and under the Conservation Commission of the Canadian Government, for which he wrote a book on "Fur-farming in Canada," which is being distributed as a government publication.

For generous contributions to the prize fund of the Academy acknowledgement is due to the following persons:

W. W. Clarke, Esq., Bear River, N. S.; N. H. Phinney, Esq., M.A., Lawrence-town, N. S.; Dr. A. J. McKenna, W. M. Black, Esq., Capt. S. M. Beardsley, Wolfville, N. S.; Dr. P. N. Balcom, Aylesford, N. S.; J. K. Ross, Esq., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Rev. S. S. Poole, Middletown, N. S.; I. S. Boates, Esq., Kentville, N. S.; The St. Catherines Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, St. Catherines, Ont.

#### PRIZE LIST.

1. To the leader of the Senior Class, \$10.00, Harold H. Titus, St. Martins, N. B.
2. To the leader of the Middle Class, \$10.00, C. E. White, St. Martins, N. B.
3. To the leader of the Junior Class, \$10.00, Charles Corey, Vizianagram, India.
4. To the leader of the Business Class, \$10.00, W. P. Jackson, Wilson's Beach, N. B.
5. To the student having the highest standing in English, \$10.00, Wendell W. Rogers, Alberton, P.E.I.
6. To the student showing the greatest improvement, \$10.00, George C. Dexter, Wolfville, N. S.
7. To the student with highest marks in spelling, \$5.00, L. L. McKeen, Canning, N. S.
8. To the student making highest marks in Book-keeping. \$5.00, L. L. McKeen.
9. To the student making highest marks in Rapid Calculation, \$5.00, Miss Mabel K. Palmer, Dorchester, N. B.
10. To the student making highest mark in essay on the subject, "Canada's Duty to the Empire, \$30.00, John I. Mosher, Aylesford, N. S.
11. To the second best essay on the same subject, \$20.00, Harold H. Titus, St. Martin's N. B.
12. To the student winning the Declamation Contest, Boates Medal donated by I. S. Boates, Kentville, Charles E. White, St. Martin's, N. B.
13. To be warden of the *Stratheona Shield* until January 1, 1915, Albert Corey, Vizianagram, India.



In token of their appreciation of the benefits received from their course in the Academy, the Senior Class presented the Institution with electric light fixtures for the new dining room, and an electric bell system for the classrooms, — a most suitable gift.

For next year, Mr. F. F. Chute, B.A., of Berwick, will join the teaching staff of the Academy. In other respects, the staff will be the same as last year. The Business Department has had a most successful year under the direction of Mr. J. Ross MacLean who has now completed his second year in this Institution. From this department, ten receive *Commercial Diplomas* this year, and eleven receive diplomas in *Stenography and Typewriting*.

On May 16 of this year, the Acadia Academy Cadet Corps passed inspection. Captain Willis, the inspecting officer, complimented Instructor W. C. Lawson on the work of the year. Fifty-six boys belonged to the Cadet Corps this year.

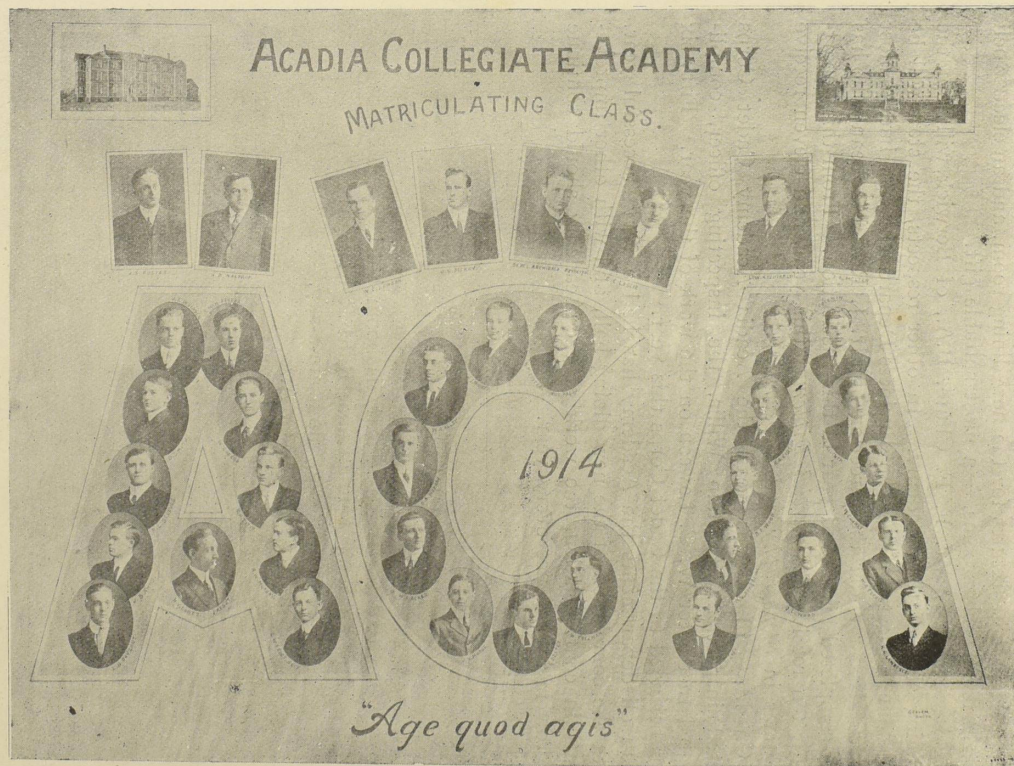
In all departments the Academy has had a very successful year. With the completion of the new dining hall, and with other improvements in contemplation, the work of the Academy should continue to grow in importance every year.

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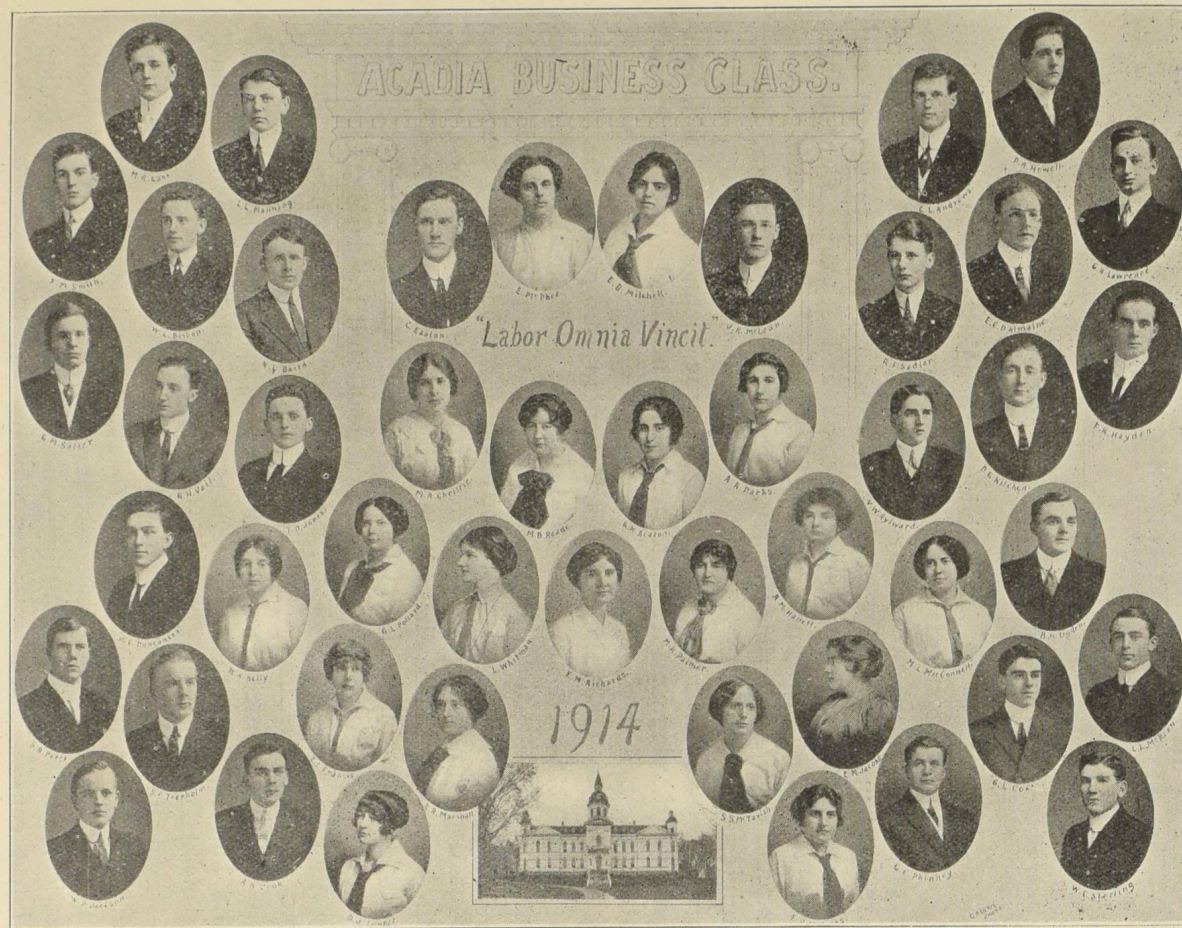
#### CLASS YELL

Boom-a-laca! Boom-a-laca! Sis boom bah!  
Ham-a-shama, Tam-a-rama, Rah! Rah! Rah!  
Rip-a-zam Zip-a-zam, Zip-azam-a-zay,  
Nine-teen-four-teen, A. C. A.











## Canada's Duty to the Empire.

[Editor's Note.—This essay won the prize of \$30.00 offered by the St. Catherines Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, and was delivered at the Academy Closing, May 25.]

The immense scope for individual thought, opinion, and action which this subject affords renders difficult anything like an adequate treatment within a necessarily limited compass. Perhaps it is of more vital interest at present than ever before, owing to the present acute political conditions both at home and abroad. Canada has entered on an era of progress. There must be a definite goal in view and a clearly outlined policy, both internal and foreign, toward attaining that goal.

First of all, let us look a little into the history of Canada, and trace her development from a mere Crown Colony to her present state in the British Empire.

Previous to 1783, Canada was known in Europe only as a great fur country, and as a battle-field for the settlement of European disputes. At this time it became a Crown Colony of England.

From this point dates the struggle for responsible government. About one hundred years afterward (1867) this effort was crowned with success by the passing of the British North America Act, which resulted in the union of the four provinces: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, with practically full legislative, executive and judicial power. Canada, as she has developed, has acquired more and more ability in all lines. This power Great Britain has tacitly acknowledged, and although in theory the British government has much authority over us, practically we have absolute responsible government at the present time.

Having made a short review of Canada's political history let us look at her material conditions of today. The Dominion of Canada is a great country, comprising about one-half the continent of North America, and with a rapidly increasing population, which, according to latest census, was over seven millions. It is a country of very fertile soil, temperate climate and unlimited resources.

And now, as the last step towards a full understanding of our subject, let us consider the British Empire. The United Kingdom



of Great Britain and Ireland forms the political center and head of the great British Empire, the greatest empire the world has ever seen. It is composed of many countries in the four continents, and islands of the various oceans, with an area of over one-fifth the entire land surface of the globe, and a population of over one-fourth the earth's inhabitants. The chief political tie between these various countries is their allegiance to a common sovereign. The various dependencies of the Empire are classified under different names as Empire, Colony, and Protectorate, according to the closeness of their relations to the Mother Country, and to the degree of self-government accorded them. The Colonies are classified into self-governing colonies (as Canada). The Crown reserves the right to appoint the governor, to veto legislation, and to make treaties with foreign countries; but these colonies elect their own legislatures, have responsible government, and in all local matters are practically independent. The Crown Colonies are military stations, or such dependencies as are occupied chiefly by people not sufficiently advanced for self-government. They are governed by officers appointed by the British Government. The Protectorates have native governments under British supervision.

Since these introductory remarks have shown us the fabric of which the Empire is composed, and Canada's political status therein, we may ask ourselves, "What does Canada owe to the Empire?" Her duty to England, as head of the Empire must supersede her duty to the Colonies. It was England who explored her, colonized her, fought for her, to a great extent developed her into her present conditions, and who, through advice, encouragement, trade, and in many other ways, helps sustain her today. But perhaps more important than all these are the unstained history, glorious traditions, indomitable will and love of liberty and democracy which the Anglo-Saxon race has handed down to us. Since we owe all these things to the Motherland surely we should stand with England and the rest of the Empire, that united we may outstrip all competitors and be in an even greater sense "the greatest Empire the world has ever seen."

While Canada's duty to her sister colonies may not be so clear as in the case of the mother country, we can at least set these growing young countries a good example, which at this, their formative period, might be of the greatest value. We must realize that we are growing up with them, that we each pay allegiance to a common king, that we have similar ideals and difficulties, May we, in view of this,



be ever ready and willing to extend a helping hand to the inhabitants of the other parts of our great Empire.

In order to fulfil this duty to the various parts of the Empire, Canada must be brought into closest union with them, and thus have a better understanding of her relations to sister dominions. But this process must be gradual and natural, rather than forced. There is a tie of loyalty, a bond of blood, between all parts of the Empire so great that nothing in the way of closer political relations could augment it. But at the same time somebody which would represent all parts of the Empire is essential to keep us alive to each others' needs and problems, and to ensure united and consistent effort throughout the Empire. For this purpose alone the Imperial Conference is superior to an Imperial Parliament, which would find great difficulty in dealing with Colonial problems. Co-operation in defense would have a great unifying influence. At the present time the mad race for naval supremacy goes on unabated. The British Empire, as the greatest world-power of today, must maintain her supremacy. It is only right that the colonies should begin to take up their share of the duty, nay, the privilege, of a part in the defense of our great Empire. Canada, as the chief colony, should take the lead and show a united and loyal attitude to the rest of the world. But the very reverse has been the case. If the parties would agree on a compromise suitable to the Canadian people, then Canada would have a definite policy instead of the present dissension. After all, *the way* in which this duty is fulfilled is a minor matter, the all-important thing is that it *must* be carried out. It is only reasonable that Great Britain, as head of the union and heaviest contributor, should have the deciding vote as to the disposal of the different ships which form the naval power of the Empire. It is also important that Canada should have a well-trained, efficient militia for internal defence, in cases of riots, strikes and like occurrence and for co-operation with the English army in case of war.

Inter-colonial trade should result in closer relations. Owing to the great extent of our Empire we have nearly all products and manufactures necessary to life and growth. So by a preferential tariff within the Empire, and moderate protection without, we can develop industries, enrich each other, and cultivate a spirit of unity and solidarity.

Canada can in no way better contribute to the strength of the Empire than by self-improvement. She must remove or remedy all



obstacles to her progress and cultivate only those things that tend towards development.

One of the most important of these latter is education. The children of today will be the citizens of the Canada of tomorrow. It is our solemn duty to fit them as best we can for their future responsibilities. Standards of education must be raised, and teachers must be given a living wage.

Every year there are coming into our country men, women, and children of various races. Canada in a true sense is a "melting pot of the nations." The duty confronts us, as loyal Canadians, of fusing this great mass of people, many of whom are ignorant, having various customs, beliefs, and prejudices, into an educated, enlightened, and loyal people. We can do this best by the two aforementioned agencies, viz: education and religion. They must *know* Canada, her glorious history and traditions, her present freedom and the certainty of her future greatness. Religion lifts them out of their degradation and sin, into a noble and pure life, so that they are an honor to their adopted country. There is a class of people, who, regarded as immigrants, are an unqualified menace, such as mental incompetents, persons suffering from contagious diseases, and people of very debased moral character. It is well that strict laws prevent these from entering the country, for our virile northern race must not be polluted by mixture with inferior blood.

And last of all comes the question of suffrage. A large proportion of our population, among the most intelligent, sensible and fair-minded people in Canada, viz: the women, are deprived of the vote. As the world advances woman is beginning to assume her proper position as an essential cog in the wheel of our twentieth century progress. In many countries women have either whole or partial suffrage, and in all countries are being given reasonable positions in legislative and executive circles. Militancy is the chief stumbling block. This has disgusted everyone and placed the goal farther from reach than ever.

In non-militant countries the cause of woman suffrage is advancing rapidly and it is hoped that their right to a share in their own government will soon be universally recognized.

We must also face the evil of electoral corruption. If this thing is allowed to go on unchecked our national honor will be destroyed. By enacting legislation against it and enforcing it to the fullest degree,



and by cultivating a strong public sentiment hostile to all forms of graft and corruption, we can greatly lessen this evil.

In the solving of these problems let us all stand together in the strength of a common loyalty and a common purpose — the making of Canada the greatest nation in the world, within the greatest Empire the world has ever known.

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Doubt not nor dread the greatness of thy fate,  
Tho’ faint souls fear the keen confronting sun,  
And fain would bid the morn of splendor wait.  
Tho’ dreamers rapt in starry visions cry,  
“Lo, yon thy future, yon thy faith, thy fame.”  
And stretch vain hands to stars, thy fame is nigh,  
Here in Canadian hearth and home and name;  
This name which yet shall grow  
Till all the nations know  
Us for a patriot people, heart and hand  
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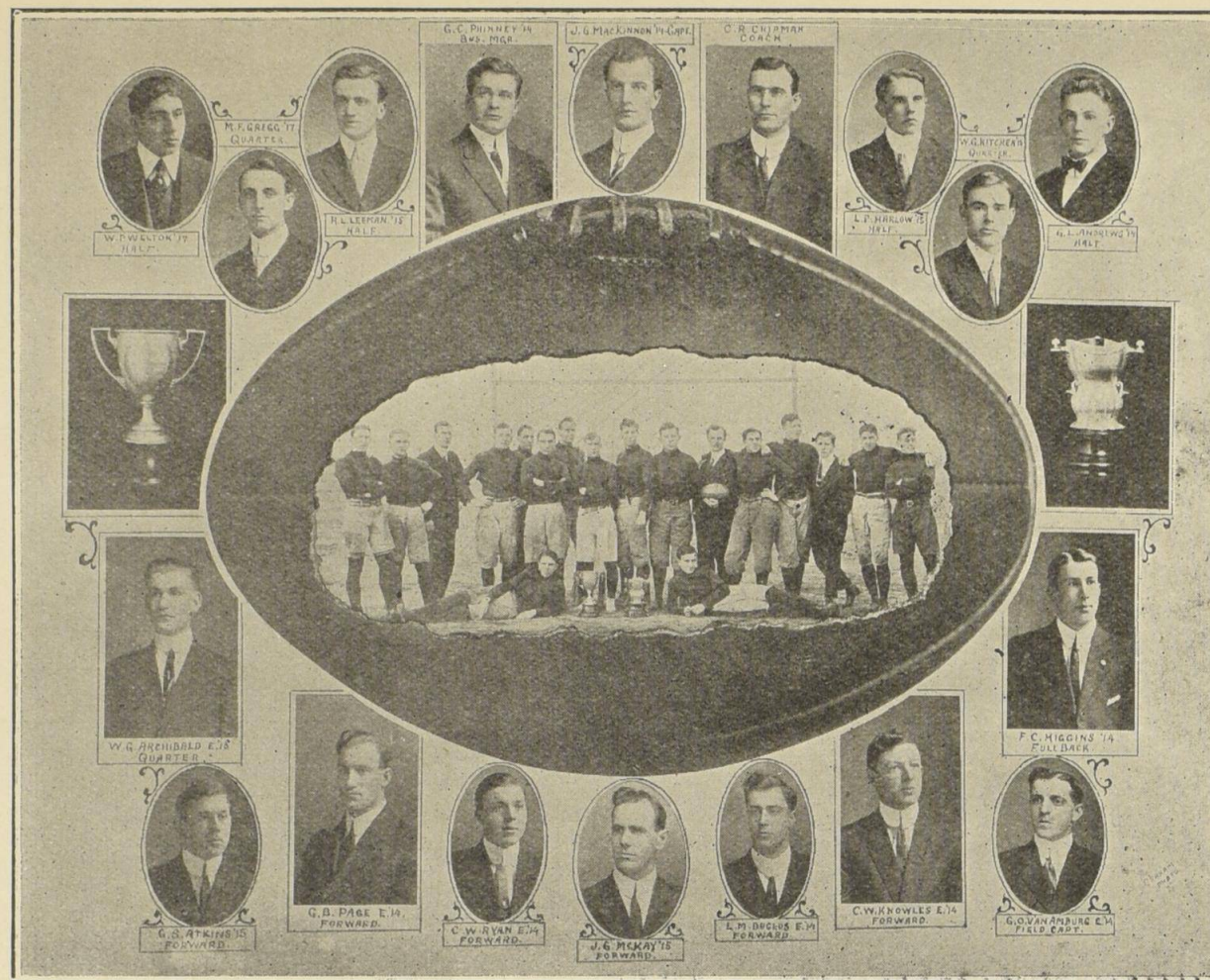
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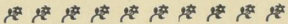
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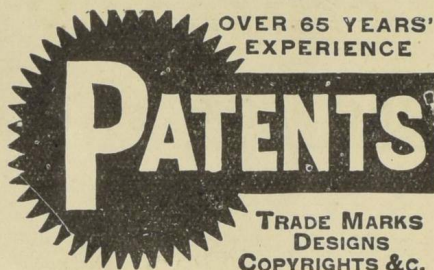
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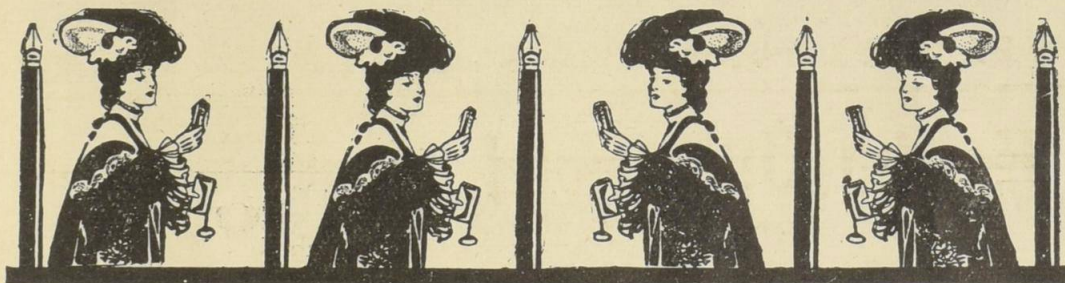
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