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ACADIA ATHENÆUM



March-April, 1918

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Winners For The Month.

Stories—1st, Estabrooks, '21; No second.

Articles—1st, Grant '19; No second.

Month—1st, Grant, '19; 2nd, Annie Allen, '18.

Athletics—1st, Grant, '19; 2nd, Cole, '21.

Personals—1st, Lalia Chase; 2nd, Poole, '20.

Exchanges—1st, Grant, '19; No second.

Jokes—1st, MacPherson, '21; 2nd, Lalia Chase.



ATHENAEUM STAFF

W. M. McLean (Month), C. Corey (Circulation Mgr.), M. Chase (Personals), F. Archibald (Bus. Mgr.),
G. H. Estabrooks (Jokes), P. Cross (Athletics),
G. Reid (Sem.), B. G. Spracklin (Mg'ing. Supt.), H. Starr (Editor-in-Chief), M. Roscoe (Exch.)

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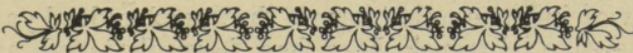
In Flanders Fields.

IN Flanders fields, the poppies grow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved; and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe!
To you, from failing hands, we throw
The torch. Be yours to lift it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, tho poppies blow
In Flanders fields.

—John McCrae.



A Section of The Front.

IN the middle of April, 1916, we had been moved from in front of Messines up to the Ypres salient. Here we were to pass the anniversary of the great gas attack which had so sadly decimated the Canadians just one year before. Since our arrival we had been in once on a trip of eight days at Mount Sorrell, spent entirely in teaching the sportive Hun that a Canadian demanded respect and in applying good Canadian vernacular to the manner in which our imperial predecessors had striven to acquire the same.

The next time we were to go in at the Bluff, then one of the hottest spots on the Ypres salient. Two hundred yards to the left of the Bluff lay the International Trench, so called because neither side would allow the other to hold it for more than a week; fifty yards to the right of the Bluff lay the Ypres Canal, and between these lay the Bluff itself,—once heavily wooded, but now looking like plowed ground.

The day before we took over I happened to be one of the party to review the prospects. We reached the International Trench at nine in the morning, our guide showing us where the trench was supposed to be, for in the sea of mud and ruined bits of parapet we could never have picked it out. A week before it had been wrested from Fritz after a short, bloody action. The results were still evident. Dead men lying unburied on all sides. Equipment, rifles, grenades, and here and there an abandoned and racked trench mortar, as well as the ruined condition of the trench, vouched for the fury of that twenty minutes battle.

As the officer in charge of the trench said, it was a "hot corner." The enemy snipers kept up a continual dropping fire and a square inch of exposed surface seemed certain to mean a bullet. In short, the International Trench was undoubtedly the worst sample of war I had ever seen.

From here we wanted to go to the "Bluff." This meant a detour of just one mile to cross that two hundred yards, for every vestige of trench here had been flattened and any attempt to restore it only meant a certain bombardment, therefore it was unbuilt. So we made our detour and hit the Ypres Canal about three-quarters of a mile below the end of

the "Bluff." Now the so called "Bluff" was caused by the debris which had been dredged from this canal since its time of building, nine hundred years ago, and lay like a vast up-turned furrow along its edge, ending for no apparent reason in a somewhat higher projection which bore the name of "The Bluff." At company headquarters we were warned that it was unhealthy up there, and even at that distance we saw no reason for disbelieving them. A light cloud of smoke seemed to continually overhang it, and the report of bursting shells could be dimly heard; moreover, as we treaded the communication trench along the canal bank, a German 8.2 inch gun began the never-ending task of blowing up communications and lent a not altogether pleasing variety to our passage.

But to the Bluff we were going and to the Bluff we went. Moreover, as the company commander had predicted, there was monotony there. A wicked little 4.1 naval gun was zip-ping in forty pounders from somewhere on the right, the shells of two 8.2 inch howitzers were continually groaning in from somewhere on the left, while in front a "Minnie" was at work, throwing her two hundred pound kisses around us with hair-raising carelessness. Between the Bluff and the Canal was a little strip of trench, perhaps 50 yards long, called the "New Year Trench," and "Minnie" had already taken two huge gouges out of the parapet.

"Pleasant hole," said the machine gun officer, "wonder where the dead are?"

Sure enough, there was not a dead man in sight. We asked an officer about it.

"Not much to wonder at. The old trench ran along the top of the Bluff. If you want to see dead men, go up there; but have your dinner first. Candidly, it was such a mess that we preferred building a new trench to fixing the old one. They came over to pay us a visit in the crater two nights ago, walked off with our garrison of ten men, but left their officer behind them. Pretty nice bit of work for Germans. Ever seen the crater?"

We hadn't.

"Better get introduced as soon as possible. You'll know a whole lot about it before you get out next time."

He led the way, and we went through a long, narrow communication trench into the crater. And such a crater I had never before seen. Fully 150 yards across the top. The British had blown it up when they had taken the International the last time, and it was largely on account of this stunning explosion that they had succeeded.

Here were several points of interest to be noted. First, the grave of Lieut. Karl Somebody who had successfully raided the crater two nights before, but lost his life in the action; then the sentry posts, so placed around the sides as to make it extremely hot for visitors; and also the constant arrival of one or more "fish tails," which dropped from the blue in a most disconcerting fashion and systematically searched the crater.

"Interesting place," said the machine gun officer. "Thank heavens, I'm not due to stick here. My boy, tomorrow you will begin a very interesting eight days."

I was of the same opinion and began sizing up the situation.

"How far away is Germany?" I asked.

"Sixty yards."

"How much wire between?"

"None out so far. Tried once or twice but Fritz didn't appreciate our efforts."

"Any way of communicating with the International?" I said, looking towards that devastated line of sandbags.

"Wireless, perhaps."

"How long is that communication trench to the supports?"

"About three-quarters of a mile."

Decidedly it was an interesting little spot, and when we had taken it over and I surveyed the prospects next morning, it looked even worse. But I was not destined to finish that trip in, for two hours later I was at the dressing station with a piece of shell in my head and a sadly unbalanced mechanism inside it.

G. H. E., '21.

The Influence of Caricature upon Public Opinion.

“CARICATURE is a picture or other figure or description in which the peculiarities of a person or thing are so exaggerated as to appear grotesque or ridiculous.” The essential qualities of true caricature are two in number. First, caricature, to be whole-hearted and heroic, must be attacking something powerful. Because it is attacking something strong almost all brutalities of method are excusable. In order to produce strong cartoons there must be strong feeling behind them. Hence, only men who have a grievance against some strong power can draw an effective cartoon. When a man limits himself to attacking insignificant political offenders he disappears from the world of creative caricature. The second principle which is essential to caricature is that it should appeal to a plain moral standard. Everyone has a standard of right and wrong whether he admits it or not. Further than this, practically everyone, regardless of their own moral standing, admires involuntarily a principle of plain morality.

Caricatures are usually divided into three main groups according to the character of the effect they produce. The first is the strong, compelling, at times almost brutal; the second is the humorous, the mirth-provoking; the third is the pathetic, appealing to man's nature and capable of causing him to weep. Those which have the most effect are the powerful and the pathetic. The humorous makes a passing hit which may seem appropriate at the time, but is soon forgotten. Probably the pathetic may be made more effective than either of the others, because of its strong appeal to the emotions.

The object of caricature, its very *raison d'être* is to educate the people. In this role it holds a position on a level with the written article, indeed it is in some ways superior to the written article, indeed it is in some ways superior to the written article. Since its main purpose is educational it is not surprising that we find all our cartoons of the present day in the newspapers and magazines, where they serve to heighten the effect of the written material. In their influence upon the public opinion of the day they hold a position analogous to the

works of the satirical writers of antiquity. As the satirists influenced the customs and opinions of their time so do the caricaturists influence the customs and opinion of our own day. Consider the political caricature: how it sways public opinion and helps on the development of party warfare. Can one overestimate the effect in the Canadian general election of 1911 of a cartoon representing Uncle Sam pouncing upon Canada after the reciprocity treaty has allowed him to enter. Then the satirical drawing; what a commentary it provides on the doings of our public men, and how it helps us to correct our social follies. Also it is a check upon the fashions in women's clothing to have them so ably caricatured in the great papers. Consider the war cartoon: how it brings home to us the issues at stake, and strengthens our faith in the justice of our cause.

A few instances of the effect of caricature in the past and present may seem to make clearer its tremendous influence. In the period of the Reformation caricature was freely and effectively used by both Roman Catholics and Protestants. Each side realized that "a burlesque is sometimes more effective than an argument, and laughter a more powerful weapon than logic." Luther was unmercifully caricatured by the Roman Catholics, nor did the Pope fare better at the hands of the Protestants. An outbreak of caricature, similar to that of the Reformation, came at the close of the eighteenth and opening of the nineteenth century. It seems certain that an age of conflict is also an age of caricature. In speaking of the period of the French Revolution one French author says, "the earliest efforts of the English caricaturists were so many battalions sent to the Continent, ever worrying Napoleon and raising the spirits of his enemies." In the second half of the nineteenth century another Frenchman, Emmanuel Poiré, commonly known as Caran d'Ache, wielded a mighty influence thruout Europe. His pencil played an important part in bringing about the alliance between France and Russia. On the other hand no caricaturist of his day so cruelly and successfully hit off the indiscretions of William the Second of Germany. Probably the greatest caricaturist of the present day is Mr. Louis Raemaekers, the champion of ravaged Belgium. Mr. Arthur Baumann says of him, "A genius—appar-

ently the only genius produced by the war—has come amongst us as our friend and most powerful ally. Long after the leading articles in the newspapers have been forgotten, and the innumerable books on the war have fallen into the dusty crypt of back numbers, the cartoons of Mr. Louis Raemakers will live to feed the fierce indignation of succeeding generations.

... Louis Raemakers has nailed the Kaiser to a cross of immortal infamy." Is it any wonder, realizing his powers as they do, that the Germans have put a price of 12,000 marks upon Raemaekers' head?

This influence of caricature, which we have noticed has potency over public opinion, depends in part upon man's peculiar make-up and in part upon his forced environment. One of the reasons for its tremendous power lies in its universal appeal to mankind. Not everyone can read, nor can all speak the same language, but everyone from the poorest workman to the ablest thinker can take in a picture at a glance. We forget words but pictures remain because of their complete, instantaneous and strong appeal to the mind. Under modern conditions the average man's time is so taken up with his business that he has little of it left for reading. The general public may not have time to read but they will assuredly look at the caricatures. Hence, it is fair to say that the cleverly drawn caricature is far more effective than the most trenchant and elegantly-written paragraph in determining the trend of public opinion.

D. A. G., '19.

Origin of The Name of Acadia.

THE famous Italian navigator, Verrazzano, under his Royal patron, Francis I of France, made a voyage of discovery along the American coast in 1524. His report to the French monarch has recently come to light, and is reproduced in full photographic fac-simile in Phelps Stokes' superb work, "The Iconography of Manhattan Island." In describing his exploration of the coast, Verrazzano speaks of a shore "which we baptised Arcadia, on account of the beauty of the trees," (quale baptezamo Archadia per la belleza de li arbori.)

The name Arcadia was afterwards transferred on the 16th century maps, to the eastern coast of Canada, as the maps

themselves abundantly prove. The first map to show the name is that of Gastaldi, published in 1548, where appears as Larcadia—Verrazzano's official map seems to have been lost but that of Gastaldi evidently is based upon it. Gastaldi's map is a map of "Tierra neuva," or New France, and it shows Larcadia near the western part.

A very detailed map of about 1560, based no doubt on that of Gastaldi, applies the name Archadia to a peninsula parallel with the coast, just to the westward of "Golfo de San Lorenzo" (Gulf of St. Lawrence.)

In 1580 a beautiful map by F. Simon, which is now in the British Museum, shows the name Larcadia, in large letters, right across the territory of the present New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The reader will find an interesting summary of the map evidence bearing on the question in Dr. W. F. Ganong's contributions to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for 1915, section II, p. 439, and in the same publication for 1917, Section II, p. 105. It is clear that Champlain took the name Arcadie, which he uses in 1603 in his narrative "Des Sauvages," from some of these sixteenth century maps. The commission to the Sieur de Monte, in which the region is called "La Cadie," was issued in 1603 by Henry IV. of France.

Now in view of the fact that eighty years before the advent of Champlain, the Italian explorer Verrazzano gave to the country (which the French king afterwards claimed as his right of discovery) the name Arcadia—"on account of the beauty of the trees"—it is impossible to believe that Champlain in using the name Arcadie in 1603 was not following in the footsteps of Verrazzano and the map makers we have referred to.

To those who are ignorant of the facts that have been adduced, the derivation of the name from a Micmac suffix, "Ak-a-de," signifying "place," or "abundance," is ingenious, but it certainly has no historic basis.

"I can see no escape from the conclusion "says Dr. Ganong, "that Acadia is not an indigenous name, but a descendant of the Arcadia of Verrazzano."

Nevertheless the explanation of the famous Italian navigator as to why he gave the name in 1524, is interesting and pic-

turesque, and I see no difficulty in accepting his statement that, struck with the silvan charm of the unknown shore the voyagers baptized it "Arcadia, on account of the beauty of the trees." Verrazzano doubtless had in mind the Arcadia of Greece with its silvan charms.

In this matter, as in many others, Dr. Ganong's painstaking accuracy and research have borne good fruit.

W. O. RAYMOND.

Vancouver, B. C., March 15th, 1918.

A Mid-day Service at Old Trinity.

OLD Trinity was sending forth the strains of "Praise Him from whom all blessings flow" on the mid-day air, calling from the market-place and the seats of the princely money-changers, hundreds of millionaires, promoters and staffs who spend their lives in the maelstrom of finance. For twenty-five years the mid-day service has been heralded by a peal of the finest toned bells in New York. Work flagged in the exchanges that control the world's supplies; the piling up of treasures and royal metals from King Solomon's mines ceased, that its myriad clerks might join the great throng surging out of the law courts and newspaper offices of Park Row. The hands of the clock in the tower pointed ten minutes to twelve, the hour set for the mid-day service which for a quarter of a century has never been omitted from the daily life of lower Broadway. The visiting Archbishop of York is holding sway there for a week of prayer days. Trinity in its majesty and dignity, standing at the west side of Broadway, looks straight down Wall Street, past the Washington monument, from the base of which, for thirteen years, the "Bishop of Wall Street" has spoken the Gospel every day for ten minutes to a halting throng of men and women who make up Wall Street life—men with plans of wealth in their brains and securities in their hands. It looks into the windows of banks and seats of finance, upon equipages and cars resplendent in appointments and sheer pride of costliness, upon a riot of wealth

and style, beauty and culture, and the glory of life in this dazzling environment. The mid-day crowd is greater than usual; both sidewalks are packed seven abreast for a full mile like two streams, half going in opposite directions—twenty thousand hurrying on with a definite goal in view. The great crowd approaches the Church; cars reduce their speed to a walk; autos touching one another, line curbs for the length of four blocks. Big policemen with a politeness known only to the Wall Street district, direct the streams of persons through several channels to the entrances. The Church door was thronged; the several iron entrance gates were jammed full, and a hundred filled the entrance and stone flagged steps, between it and the main gothic door. Three thousand gained entrance, half only obtained seats, the others standing in aisles and spaces around the walls. A score of serious curates of the great parish stood about the entrance and answered questions. Two minutes before the hour, a splendid car glided up to the gate. The door was flung wide open and the Archbishop, with legs encased in black leggings and gaiters, stepped out, and with his entourage of deans, canons and clergy, some in khaki, started forward briskly and entered by a side door.

It was a typical Trinity attendance, in breeding and humility, to whom its splendid traditions since 1620 are hallowed; whose pews had been filled by the most distinguished men and women in the country; whose pulpit has ever summoned to duty when great occasion needed; aristocrats and merchant princes of Bowling Green of early days, made their devotions there, and its activity in every religious movement since, has never halted. Hundreds of noted persons were there, mostly standing: bankers and builders, the prosperous, and those whose prosperity was gone, government officers and clerks, the country parson brushing the "sporty" driver, men who finance tottering republics, stood alongside seedy looking decrepits, the lights of other days, old apple women and red-faced coachmen received equal attention, men from the great liners, brokers in tweeds, chauffeurs with English faces; all reverentially uncovered and joined in the Apostle's Creed. Here and there, a splendid voice was heard, and a modest little soubrette launched a flood of thrill-

ing melody over the multitude, actors and workingmen, and girl stenographers arrayed like peacocks, stood with bowed heads. Men made way for women. Dives and Lazarus were on an equality. The Doctrine of the Trinity was held by all, and when "Lead Kindly Light" was sung, the cultivated voices did not all come from those in robes and furred gowns.

The crowded interior was impressive in its dignity; from wall to wall, through opposing arches, at the beautiful carved pulpit's base, a sea of shoulders and upturned faces were seen. The organ burst forth grandly. The magnificent stained glass windows in the western nave, with their twenty wide panels of ruby, green and blue, and sainted figures, were toned down by the grey stone walls and dim religious light. Art and beauty, and imagination, held everybody. The beauty and magnificence of the gothic interior combined the aesthetic beauties of sculpture and painting. Their beauty and dignity of the most poetical character, exhibited the true spirit of Gothic architecture; the chiseling, leaving beautifully delicate lines of tracery like threads of a cobweb. i

The strong vigorous form of the famous Primate approached the pulpit with stately pomp and religious procession. Heads were bowed; the multitude changed from one foot to another, and the thirty-minute service was begun. The soft clear tones of the Bishop's eloquent voice reached to the very outer door and vestibule. He expressed our aims and ideals aptly and impressively; but one recognized that the old classical style has given way to the scientific. The substance was the very latest authoritative word spoken in Europe by the great leaders of the Entente in the world struggle, as to our aims and duty; spoken in firm ringing tones with full consciousness of right and might being behind them. His Lordship, big and vigorous, and in the prime of life, used his beautifully modulated voice and graceful gestures with stirring effect. It was a great ceremony, in great Church.

The organ's full swelling notes filled the building. The congregation sang the final hymn with splendid effect, and the great outpouring of people filled with a jostling, careless crowd, and the street cars and taxies dominated the mid-day scene. The hurby-burly of the work-a-day world was again

on. Practical life and money getting seized every one, each for himself; but they had heard "Sermons in Stones," and bore them away to leaven their actions and dealings with their fellow-men.

Who shall doubt that the good seed of the mid-day service was sown in fertile soil, which will bring forth a harvest of even more than a hundredfold? Among the thousand weather-worn, two-century-old head-stones in God's Acre, a few curious ones tarried and moved about seeking some epitaph which might light their fast ending journey. A small red stone, aslant and storm-worn, bore this message:—"Vanitas Vanitatum Omnia Vanitas"; and they passed out of the iron gates into the glare and competition of city life. Trinity was empty; but the Gospel Light-house which for two hundred years has shone nightly and beneficently, will continue to point the way to safety and peace.

Inter-Collegiate Debate Speeches.

ACADIA VS. DALHOUSIE, HALIFAX, MARCH 22, 1918.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, that as one of the terms of peace, the handing over by the Allies to Germany of territory in Africa equal in area to that possessed by her on that continent at the outbreak of war, provided the Allies suffer no commercial restrictions by tariffs, bounties or otherwise, would be in the interests of International Harmony.

1ST SPEAKER, MR. ESTABROOKS.

MR. Chairman, Worthy Opponents, Honorable Judges,
Ladies and Gentlemen:—

You have heard the resolution to be debated, I will not dwell upon it further. Merely will I draw your attention to the three outstanding points upon which, it appears to me, rest the basis of the entire argument.

First:—This land is to be given to Germany on the condition that the Allies are to suffer no commercial restrictions by tariffs, bounties or otherwise.

Secondly:—The whole argument leads up to the question as to whether these conditions will or will not be in the interests of International Harmony, and here I would beg you to bear in mind that we are not called upon to prove that such an act would insure International Peace, but merely that the handing over of these colonies or of territory in Africa equal in area to them, would be more in the interests of International Harmony than their retention by the Allies.

On the affirmative side the debate will be sub-divided as follows:—

I will endeavor to presuppose conditions after the war and to prove the contention of the argument on a historical basis.

The second speaker will deal with the subject from the viewpoint of economics and politics.

The third speaker will deal with it from a psychological and moral standpoint, as to what effect such an act would have on the minds of the nations interested.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, presupposing conditions after the war; obviously one of three cases must result, Germany is victorious, the struggle is a draw, or Germany is defeated.

Let us suppose Germany to be victorious. Here we will have the Aristocratic Pre-War Germany to deal with, for so strong is the Kaiser's hold on that country that any democratic move which might unseat him would result in civil war, the ungearing of the war machine, and the complete defeat of Germany. An example of such disorganization we have in Russia.

But there are two reasons which render the application of the resolution impossible to a victorious, aristocratic Germany.

First:—Clearly in this case the clause "allotment by the Allies" would have no meaning since the Allies would have no such authority over a victorious Germany.

Secondly:—The clause “on condition that the Allies suffer no commercial restrictions by tariffs, bounties or otherwise” is directly the opposite of the Kaiser’s present colonial attitude and necessitates, as the second speaker will make clear, a democratic Germany, both of which reasons, we claim, under the application of the resolution to a victorious and of necessity aristocratic, Germany, are impossible.

Now let us suppose the conditions of a draw. Here again we will have the Aristocratic Pre-War Germany to deal with; since, as before stated, so strong is the Kaiser’s hold on that country that any democratic movement which might unseat him would result in the complete defeat of Germany.

But here we have three reasons why the resolution cannot apply to a stalemated, and of necessity, an aristocratic Germany.

First, the clause “on condition that the Allies suffer no commercial restrictions by tariffs, bounties or otherwise” necessitates a democratic Germany, as the second speaker will make clear.

Secondly;—In the nine great wars of the last 100 years never have we had that almost fictitious condition of a draw, thus showing its rarity from history. To be sure, such cases have occurred, but very seldom.

Thirdly:—In this war the masses of the Allies have been led to believe in it as a death struggle between aristocracy and democracy; and the leaders have definitely stated it to be such; to be a war which will end all wars and that anything in the nature of a compromise is but the prelude to another world struggle; in other words, the temper of the Allies is such that they must be definitely defeated or they will be definitely victorious; a compromise is impossible. And all three of these reasons, we claim, definitely bar the application of the resolution to a stalemated, and of necessity an aristocratic, Germany.

Clearly the interest centers around the third class, that of a defeated, and defeated means democratic Germany, since this is the very nature of the Allies’ aspirations; and we will prove that this new, democratic Germany can be trusted in Africa whereas the old aristocratic Germany certainly could

not. That whereas at present we have the divine right of kings, in this new democracy we will have the divine right of the people; whereas the cry of the old military Germany has been might is right, the motto of this new democratic Germany will be right is might; and that whereas this military Germany look upon war as a biological necessity, the new democratic government will regard war as a survival of barbarism. And since our opponents' objections to having this new democracy in Africa must be based on Germany's past record there, we will show that this new Germany cannot be judged in the light of the old pre-war Vaterland; that any nation, French, English or German, would be a menace to International Harmony under a man like the Kaiser and that the Germans are not necessarily warlike because they have been led into a world struggle by a man of this stamp.

Let us glance at the case of France. Under Louis XIV, the typical divine right king, there were four great wars. Then we have the wars of Napoleon, a greater despot than Louis XIV could ever have been, and under Napoleon III, from the year 1852-1870, or in 18 years we have three more great wars. Take the case of Russia. Was Russia, under the absolute rule of the Czars a factor for International Harmony? History says *no*; nor Spain of 300 years ago under the Phillips, or England of the Middle Ages.

So through all history we have this danger of giving to one man the absolute rule of a nation.

With any people, whether Germans under the Kaiser, Spanish under the Phillips, or French under Napoleon, absolute rule has been a constant source of danger to international harmony. Germany certainly *has* been a menace under the despotic rule of the Kaiser, and under this man could not and should not be admitted to Africa; but it is not this Germany to whom our resolution can possibly apply, for reasons before stated, but to a defeated, democratic Germany. President Wilson says, "We will not make peace with any clique or class, but with the German people," and in this new government of the German people for the German people, we will have a complete revulsion. In France we see it. The France, who under Louis XIV and the Napoleons, was a constant source of menace to international harmony,

is also the France who under the republican form of government has not a war to her credit up to the present day.

Contrast the teachings of Democratic United States, where, under men like Bryan, the move for International Peace had its birth, to those of Despotie Germany, where Bernhardi is but a type of that general line of thought which claims to be a natural outlet for a nation's energies, advances the theory of might is right and claims that only those nations have a right to exist which can defend themselves against all aggression.

How long would Germany under the Kaizer have kept her hands off the South American republic, or undergone the insults of a Mexico, as has the United States? But this is not the Germany with whom we have to deal, but a defeated, democratic Germany. Whatever form the Government takes it will be a government by the people, and is it reasonable to suppose that these people, having been once beaten in a bid for world power, having undergone unheard-of privations for one whom, they will see clearly has but used them for his own ends, will, when rid of this evil genius, soon think of starting another world conflict? Obviously not, if conciliatory measures are but used; and yet, if oppressed it is but human nature to seek revenge. And it is to this Germany and to this alone to which the resolution can be made to apply, to a Germany in which the old military control has been completely overthrown; I repeat, the resolution can only apply to a Germany in which the old military control has been overthrown.

To be sure, our opponents will make much of the objection of our own colonists, but when these realize that they have to deal with a democracy, their objections will well-nigh vanish and what are left will weigh light when compared with the embittering of 80,000,000 Germans.

Popular sentiment demands the retention of these colonies, but this is based for the most part on the desire for aggrandizement of the British Empire, while we are arguing from the viewpoint of International Harmony. What would our worthy opponents have us do? Bottle this new Germany up in Europe, dispossess her of her colonies, hold a sword at her throat and expect her to regard us as her friends and remain contented with her lot, or parcel her out among

the Allies and have three or four more Polands. Germany's past record in Africa has been black, we admit freely. But does the fact that Napoleon bathed Europe in blood one century ago alter the fact that France is now an ideal democracy, or the fact that England under Edward I and III and Henry IV was continually upsetting international harmony, disprove that we have struggled might and main to avert this present catastrophe? And are we to judge Germany otherwise?

Under the absolute rule of *one* man any nation is but a tool in his hands, for good or for evil as he choose to use her; and conversely, under the rule of the people those who are to bear the burden have the voice, which makes war a rarity unless inspired by a worthy motive. To be sure, France has built up a vast army, but why? Alsace Lorraine and a German Menace. And now let us beware lest we give Germany a second Alsace Lorraine in Africa and strive to quell the spirits of the Germans in future with an Anglo-French menace. Reconciliation means harmony; oppression, discord.

And now to sum briefly what has been said. The interest of the whole argument centres around two contending points:—

On the one hand, aristocracy; on the other democracy.
Absolute rule by one man; rule by the people.

Exploitation of the country for the glory of one man;
use of the country for the good of all.

On the one hand old, military Germany, who would be a menace to International Harmony anywhere, but who is barred from consideration here, by the wording of the resolution and by present day facts.

On the other hand, defeated, democratic Germany, to whom alone the application of the resolution can be made. A new democracy who will essentially take her lead from us. If we adopt conciliatory measures, she will do likewise; but if we attempt to oppress her, can anyone doubt for one moment the answer. In the light of International Harmony, the slight objections of our own colonists, when they realize they are dealing with a democracy, will weigh as nothing compared to the embittering of 80,000,000 of Germans in Central Europe, while the popular demand for the retention of

these colonies is based entirely on the desire for aggrandizement of the British Empire; but I ask you in the light of International Harmony, what is the best course to adopt towards this new Germany, oppression or reconciliation?

2ND SPEAKER, MR. ROBBINS.

Mr. Chairman, Worthy Opponents, Honorable Judges, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

It is my purpose to consider the *past colonial record of Germany*, and to point out the far-reaching result which must inevitably follow from the acceptance by that nation of the terms of our resolution.

The colonial policy of Germany has been determined by two distinct but closely related aims, the economic and the political. The first decade after the consolidation of the German Empire, in 1871, was spent in internal organization and development. It was at this time that Bismarck introduced his policy of Protective Tariff with the express purpose of building up the industrial life, and thus increasing the wealth and prosperity of Germany, and at the same time of dealing a blow to the industries and commerce of England. So well did Bismarck's policy succeed that from a country, in 1871, whose chief industry was agriculture, Germany, in 1885, was surpassed only by England as a commercial nation. Her population had increased from less than 40 to over 54 millions. Germany's aim was to become the greatest commercial country in the world. To German statesmen the road to the realization of their ambition appeared to be through the extension of the German empire. Germany must have colonial possessions, first, as an outlet to her population; secondly, as a source of raw materials, and thirdly, as a market for manufactured goods. Accordingly, she began to colonize with zeal. Other nations had been colonizing for nearly two centuries, so the best Germany could do was to get several large slices of Africa, a small piece on the coast of China and several small islands in the Pacific Ocean,—in all about a million and a half square miles of territory. In doing so, Germany had one idea in mind and one only, namely, the good of the homeland, Germany. She accordingly adopted as her colonial policy, the

so-called Mercantile theory of trade; for by this theory colonies exist only for the good of the motherland, as a source of her raw materials and as a market for her manufactured goods. They are encouraged to produce the products which the home country does not produce, and are prohibited from producing for themselves those products which the home country does produce, no matter how advantageously they could do so. It excludes the colonies from deriving any advantages from trading with other nations, or other nations by trading with the colonies. Under this system there is no chance for a normal development of colonial life but development is permitted only in so far as it is advantageous to Germany.

Gradually along with this economic aim there developed in Germany a political movement for world dominance and a party advocating it as a distinct aim in Germany's colonial policy, expressed in the words of Bernhardt, "We must not hold back in the hard struggle for the *sovereignty of the world.*" In accord with this aim, Germany has established military bases at strategic points, constructed railroads for military purposes and has been drilling and arming the natives in order that at the opportune time military operations might be carried on against the surrounding countries. The final goal of this militaristic policy, Bernhardt makes clear when he says, "Germany's trade has made marvellous progress under the renewed expansion of her political power." The Pan-Germanic notion of world dominance is then simply a further expression of the same point of view of the economic dominance of Russia. Germany is still to be the centre of the economic organization of the world. Back of both of these policies there is the definite national philosophy of world dominance. Like the systems of political-absolutism and Prussian-militarism, Germany's colonial policy is simply an expression of the doctrine of an exaggerated nationalism, "Deutschland uber alles."

In the light of these facts can you not see how absolutely impossible it would be for Germany's past colonial policy to be adjusted to a free trade basis? Because the very minute that she allows free trade with her colonies she is acknowledging plainer than words can express it, their inviolable right

to develop their own resources at will, irrespective of the immediate results to Germany. She is not saying, as formerly, that colonies exist only for the good of Germany, but she is giving them a future of their own. Furthermore, by granting other nations the right to free trade with her colonies, she is at once acknowledging the essential equality of nations and is therefore confessing the abandonment of her dream of world dominance, of Germany as the super-nation. It is at once a moral conversion from national egoism to national altruism. Knowing as we do the doctrine of the ruling powers in Germany today, which they express in such mottoes as "The State is Power" and "Might is Right," there is no other explanation sufficient to account for it other than that we are dealing with a defeated, democratic Germany and not with an autocratic, militaristic Germany, seeking world dominance.

This little clause, on condition that the Allies suffer no commercial restrictions by tariffs, bounties or otherwise, then, as insignificant and unimportant as it might at first seem, I maintain, Sir, is sufficient to call for a complete change in Germany's political and social philosophies, which means an overthrow of militarism, and to call for the establishment of a Germany Democracy. In case there are those to whom such a complete conversion seems an impossibility let me point out that it is not a case of converting the German people but of altering their political institutions. The great majority of the German people are already in favor of this broader policy and all that is required is the creation of an avenue through which the will of the people can find expression, by destroying the insidious dominance of Prussian Militarism. Before war broke out there were certain parties in Germany avowedly opposed to the policy of the ruling militaristic party, both in its political and economic aspects, and these parties, according to the election returns for 1912, composed two-thirds of the German electorate and their numbers were rapidly increasing. It was to these people the Kaiser referred when he spoke of "A band of fellows not worthy to bear the name of Germans," and as "enemies to the divine order of things, without a fatherland."

Although but little accurate information concerning the present condition of Germany is reaching the outside world, enough is known to warrant the assertion that the Social-Democrats and Liberalists are even now pressing for the realization of their pre-war policy and are a source of constant worry to the Kaiser and Von Hinderburg. It is true that the German People have been acting as a unit in this present war. It should be remembered, however, that every agency for moulding public opinion is in the hands of the Kaiser and his minions and full use was made of these in order to unite the masses, and by falsifying facts, make it appear that Germany was fighting for her very existence. It was this powerful appeal to the patriotism of the masses that accounts for their unity of action. This, it seems to me, is one of the most pertinent truths of the present war situation. But if this is not true, if the German people are inseparably wedded to the principles and practises of militarism, that simply proves the impossibility of their fulfilling the conditions demanded by our resolution. It still holds true that if those conditions were fulfilled, the policy we advocate would be in the interests of international harmony.

Let us next consider the results which must inevitably follow from such a complete reversal of Germany's national point of view as this resolution implies. What this means can be very clearly seen in the case of England. For very fortunately we have in England, prior to the American Revolutionary War, an example of a country pursuing this same mercantile theory as her colonial policy, the results of which are very clearly seen. Since that time England has adopted as her colonial policy, universal free trade, the same as our resolution calls for in the case of Germany. The results of this policy are also clearly manifest. I may say that the fundamentals of Germany's colonial policies found in the writings of such men as Treitschki and Bernhardi can be duplicated almost word for word in the description of Britain's colonial policy by British Mercantilists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. As long as England followed this narrow and selfish mercantile theory, which I have already described, she was constantly warring with other na-

tions and in continual conflict with her colonies. This finally resulted in the revolt and loss of her 13 American colonies. This was a serious blow to Great Britain but it served as an eye-opener. She saw the fallacy of the old mercantile theory and adopted free trade as her colonial policy and since that time she has never had a war caused by trade regulations either with her colonies or with other nations. This change of colonial policy directly resulted from a complete change in the outlook of Great Britain, from a biased nationalism to a broad political and economic policy embracing all nations. In the case of England the Mercantile theory was a constant source of international discord, while a colonial policy of Free Trade has been a constant source of international harmony. From the universally accepted law of cause and effect, the discarding of the same old mercantile theory and the adoption of a colonial policy of free, by Germany, in accord with the demand of our resolution, must inevitably tend towards international harmony.

What a vindication of Britain's enlightened policy of the last century is manifested in this present war situation. Here we find more than a million men, coming from every part of Britain's colonial empire, fighting side by side with the men of the motherland on the battlefield of Europe. And who are our Allies? France, the traditional enemy of Britain under the mercantilist policy, the Republic to the south of us, driven from the British Empire by the exactions of that policy. Today, these are all united in an effort to preserve for the world those principles of liberty and democracy, the value of which they have been made to experience and the acceptance of which by Germany is made obligatory by the terms of our resolution.

If Germany, which is the only exponent of the old mercantile theory, were to fall in line with Great Britain and allow free trade with her colonies, it would mean that practically the entire colonial empires of the world would be under a policy of free trade, for the Allies are the greatest colonial nations of the world, and it goes almost without saying that those countries which enforce free trade on Germany's colonies would give a like privilege with their own. In fact, some have already done so, as in the case of France

with Morocco. Both Free Traders and Protectionists agree that the granting of universal free trade would be in the interests of international harmony. Therefore the fulfilment of the demands of our resolution, by embracing the colonies of practically the entire world which is such a marked approach to this ideal condition, would be in the interests of international harmony.

The colonial world is being looked to more and more by all nations as a source from which to draw their raw materials, and as markets for their surplus manufactures. It is a well-known historical fact that the possession of special privileges in trade and commerce is a most fertile cause of international strife. Therefore by doing away with these privileges in a large part of the colonial world, we are relieving possible friction in those places where it is most likely to occur. Moreover, it must needs be pointed out that in these territories the organization for adjusting international differences is least highly developed and so, in these sections there is the greatest danger of national complications arising. It follows, therefore, that the removing of all special privileges in these areas and placing them under universal free trade, as our resolution demands, must be in the interests of international harmony.

Now, Sir, I have shown:—

(1) That Germany's colonial policy, both in its trade and military aspects, has been determined by, and is a part of, a biased national aim for the commercial dominance of Germany, "Deutschland uber alles."

(2) That the acceptance of a colonial policy of universal free trade by Germany, in accord with our resolution necessitates a complete reversal in Germany's colonial policy from colonies only for Germany, to colonies for themselves, and in her national policy from "Germany over all" to all nations alike, or from a militaristic autocracy to a democracy, all of which is rendered doubly sure because over two-thirds of the German electorate is already in favor of it, Note also that without this change our resolution is null and void.

Therefore the fulfilment of the condition "that the Allies suffer no commercial restrictions by tariffs, bounties or otherwise, would promote international harmony, because,

(1) It calls for a German Democracy, which is more in the interests of international harmony.

(2) It necessitates the destruction of militarism, the cause of the present war.

(3) A like change in the colonial policy of England has been a constant source of international harmony.

(4) England's traditional enemy and alienated colonies, under the old system, are now her staunch allies, for the destruction of the same old war-provoking policy in Germany.

(5) It is such a marked approach to universal free trade, which both "Free Traders" and "Protectionists" agree would be in the interests of international harmony.

(6) It removes special privileges in trade and commerce, which privileges are a most fertile cause of international strife.

(7) Because it removes possible friction where it is mostly likely to occur and where it can be least easily adjusted.

For all of which reasons, Most Honorable Judges, we of the affirmative, maintain that the fulfilment of the demands of our resolution would be in the interests of international harmony. I thank you.

3RD SPEAKER, MR. LUMSDEN.

Mr. Chairman, Worthy Opponents, Honorable Judges, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

In continuing the debate for the affirmative I wish to deal with the psychological and moral effect of such an action as our resolution advocates upon the world in general but upon the German people in particular. The preceding speakers on the affirmative have shown that the Germany of our resolution is defeated and consequently a Democratic Germany. Now

it is far easier for the victor to forgive the vanquished than the vanquished to forgive the victor. Therefore any policy which we adopt towards the defeated people of Germany, if it is to be in the interests of international harmony, must aim first: To remove anything which would tend to keep alive and perpetuate Germany's hatred for us.

Secondly: To draw together the various countries and to promote a feeling of good will between them.

Thirdly: As international harmony must be based on mutual trust and mutual understanding between the nations of the world, it is imperative that in our dealing we do nothing which would make outside nations suspicious and distrustful of us and of our motives in entering this war.

Fourthly: To destroy the militaristic spirit and ambition of Germany, for these, after all, have been the great barriers to international harmony in the past.

Let us examine our resolution, then, and see if the course it advocates would accomplish any of these things.

Now, the value which Germany places upon these colonies is to be to a large extent sentimental, and because it is sentimental, we cannot afford to disregard it. Germany, outside of ourselves, is the only nation who has any real claim to these colonies which we have captured from her. They have been in her possession for over thirty years and have come to be regarded by the German people as an integral part of the German Empire, and as essential for their proper development.

They believe they could utilize these colonies as an outlet for their surplus population, and they will feel the need of such an outlet within the next twenty years, for Germany has the record of growing faster, than almost any other of the great European nations. Between the years 1871 and 1911 the density of her population increased almost 200%, while France's, in the same period, increased about 10%. At a normal rate of increase it would take about three years for Germany to repair the wastage in her population caused by this war; but, owing to the loss of her virile manhood it will take a somewhat longer period than that. However, at no distant date we shall have Germany clamoring for an outlet

for her surplus population, a place where her sons and daughters can go and still feel that they are Germans, living under the German flag; a place where their labors and achievements would not go to the enrichment of other nations but to the building up of Germany. Whether these hopes would ever be realized or not is immaterial, this is the value they possess for the German people. They regard them as rightfully theirs and as essential for their proper development as a nation, and if we deprive them of these colonies, we will give them a just cause for grievance and will perpetuate the hatred which they feel towards us. As an instance of this I will refer you to the case of Alsace-Lorraine, that festering sore, as Lloyd George has so aptly described it, which has poisoned the peace of Europe for over forty years. Prince Bernhard von Buelow, in his book, "Imperial Germany," says, "The irreconcilability of France is a factor we must take into consideration in all our political calculations. It seems to me a weakness to entertain any hopes of a sincere reconciliation with France as long as we retain Alsace-Lorraine." A little later he says that when shortly after the Kruger telegram and enthusiasm ran high in France, as in all Europe, an English statesman asked a French diplomat whether France might not be inclined to side with Germany in a war against England, the Frenchman's reply was, "You may rest assured that as long as Alsace-Lorraine remains German, whatever else happens the French nation will consider Germany her permanent enemy, and will regard any other country only as an accidental opponent."

Here we have opinion from French and German sides showing that there could never be reconciliation between these countries because of Germany's retention of Alsace and Lorraine. Therefore, in view of this case it is evident that if we retain these colonies we will not remove but perpetuate Germany's hatred of England, and we will make any rapprochement between the German people and the Allies, exceedingly difficult if not impossible.

On the other hand, we have history to prove that a display of magnanimity on the part of the victor to the vanquished had always dissipated most of the hatred, that, of

necessity, must arise between warring peoples. For example, we have the record of Germany's dealings with Austria after the last war between these countries, when Germany in contra-distinction to her dealings with France, displayed great magnanimity. As a result, in a few years, we find Austria as Germany's close friend and ally. We also have the far more striking case of Britain's dealings with the Boers of South Africa, and surely we could get no more clear cut vindication of the policy we advocate than that afforded by the record of these same Boers during this war. Therefore, we advance as our first argument, that the giving of territory in Africa to Germany, would eliminate a source of bitterness and hate on her part, and would also pave the way for mutual understanding and good will between the countries concerned, and so, fulfills our first two promises as to what is necessary for the promotion of international harmony.

Secondly, we must return these colonies if we are to keep our pledged word. At the beginning of this war Britain stated that this was not to be a war of territorial aggrandisement; and in order to maintain our national honor we must abide by our declarations. We have held Germany up to shame because she regarded her pledged word merely as a scrap of paper. The greatest loss Germany has incurred in this war has been the loss of her national honor. We cannot afford to have a bit more of the map painted red, if, as a result, we are placed in the same category as Germany. As I stated in my third premise, international harmony must be based on mutual trust and mutual understanding between the various nations, and you can easily see that if we repudiate our former declarations, the outside world will be justified in believing that, like Germany, we abide by our word only so long as it seems in our national interest to do so. One of the great objections raised to any talk of settlement with Germany is that we have no guarantee that she will abide by her treaties, and if the outside nations have the same distrust and suspicion for us, it is useless to even talk such a thing as international harmony. Therefore as a third argument we state that it is necessary in the interests of international harmony that we abide by our word, and

this necessitates the handing over to Germany of the equivalent of the territory we have taken from her.

Fourthly, some such action as we propose is necessary for the maintenance of a German democracy and the destruction of their militaristic spirit. Let me repeat the statement—I know this may seem a somewhat far-fetched statement—but if you will consider the circumstances under which a German democracy would arise, you will see that instead of being far-fetched it is an actual statement of fact and follows logically from the preceding discussions. You will admit without further argument that this war was caused by the German militaristic spirit and ambitions of Germany which in turn were inspired and fostered by the militaristic, autocratic government of Germany. Therefore, it naturally follows that if the Allies desire a stable peace they will insist upon the government of that country becoming more democratic. At the present day it is not so much the defeat of the German armies for which we are battling, as the overthrow of the accursed militarism which has made this war possible. This is the great aim of the Allied powers and the question naturally arises, how can we do this?—How can we change the ambitions and spirit of the German people? We can impose a more democratic form of government upon them, but unless this form of government has the support of the German people themselves, it cannot endure, and unless we rid Germany of her militaristic and ambitious spirit, this in itself would not be sufficient to ensure a lasting peace.

We have quoted two reasons why the retention of these colonies would tend to keep alive and fan this militaristic spirit. First, the desire for revenge; secondly, because of the need of these colonies for her proper development. There is, however, another and even stronger reason why the retention of these colonies would keep alive the militaristic spirit of Germany, a reason which adds great weight to our plea both for selfish and international considerations. Britain must be prepared to redeem her pledged word. Now the militarists of Germany in defence of their actions, have put forth the statement that Britain forced this war in hope of destroying commercial Germany, and of capturing her col-

onies. The German people for the most part believe this; therefore, if they can point to Britain occupying all her colonial possessions, they will have in the eyes of the German people incontrovertible proof that perfidious Albion was the real instigator of the war.

Now we must not suppose that if we can impose a democratic form of government upon the German people, that they will be so delighted that there will be no danger of their reverting to the old autocratic regime. In both France and Portugal they have had at times strong and troublesome royalist parties. We can look for even stronger opposition to democracy in Germany, and if we supply the militarists with such a striking vindication of their actions, this will immediately attract a great number of adherents to their cause, and I am afraid that a German democracy would be a short-lived affair.

On the other hand, if we hand this territory back we will not only deaden any desire for revenge, or for the defence of their legitimate claims, and deprive the militarists of what would constitute a striking proof of the truth of their assertions, but we should also convince the German masses, that it was the militarists of their country who were responsible for this war which has cost so much in men, in money and in suffering. Your German does not enjoy war any more than we do, nor is he a fool, and it will not appear reasonable to him that Britain caused this war in the hope of capturing German colonies if immediately, at its close, she returns them, being under no compulsion to do so. As a result we shall have such a revulsion of feeling in Germany against Militarism that any attempt to restore the old regime to power must inevitably fail, and a democracy would live by the support of the German people themselves.

Therefore, as a third reason why the course we are advocating would be in the interests of international harmony, we maintain that it is necessary for the destruction of the militaristic spirit and maintenance of a German democracy, without which peace becomes an impossibility and international harmony an idle dream. I thank you.

Rebuttal.

(REBUTTAL MR. ESTABROOKS).

Mr. Chairman, Worthy Opponents, Honorable Judges, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

You will recollect that at the beginning of the debate we based our defence of the contention of the resolution, entirely upon a defeated, democratic, Germany. We will now deal with our opponents' objections to this course.

First, our opponents claim that we cannot democratize the German people, that they are heart and soul behind the present government. Ladies and gentlemen, during the 1912 elections, two-thirds of the votes cast were social-democrat and liberal; in other words, the Kaiser's party was snowed under by odds of two to one, and yet the Kaiser, by skillful handling of the situation and by use of his absolute authority was able to retain power. We do not have to convert the German people to democracy, they are already democratic at heart. We merely have to give them another means of expressing their wishes.

They cannot express their wishes at present because the Kaiser's rule is absolute. The government of Germany runs something like this: On top we have the Kaiser; under him, and a tool in his hands, we have the chancellor. Then we have the German Bunderat, or House of Lords, and then the German Reichstag, or House of Commons.

Now, any bill coming from the German House of Commons to the German House of Lords can be vetoed by having 14 adverse votes cast against it. The chancellor, who is but a tool in the hands of the Kaiser, can himself cast 17 votes. Moreover, the Kaiser can, and does, disband the House of Commons at pleasure. Clearly this leaves but a nominal power in the hands of the German people.

"But," our opponents say, "the German people are heart and soul behind the present government." We reply that this is explained by the fact that every means of molding public opinion is in the hands of the present government. That the people cannot obtain the truth and therefore really believe that this is a war of aggression on the part of the

Allies, which makes it all the more imperative that we restore these colonies and so undeceive them.

And here we will use one of our opponents own arguments. If, as they say, Germany was ready to plunge Europe in war over France's course in Morocco, where she had no interest, how much less will she allow us to dictate terms to her in her own colonies, as the resolution calls for, unless she is utterly defeated.

Our opponents' whole argument lies on past history. They dwell on what Germany has done in Africa. They say she has used these colonies for a military end, that she has ill-treated the blacks and that she has gone to extremes in brutality and cruelty. We agree with them and say the fifth has not been told. But we are dealing with a defeated, democratic Germany. History and the present day show all democracies to be much alike and this new Germany will be no more of a military menace in Africa than is France or England. She will ill-treat her black subjects no more than do the other democracies on that continent.

Our opponents claim the right of these blacks to express their wishes and more or less govern themselves. We reply that children are as capable of governing themselves as the African blacks. They have no ability along this line. Our opponents say our course in Africa must be dictated by justice and a desire for a permanent peace; and we agree with them. Therefore let not our present hatred stand in the way of reconciliation with this new Germany. And as for permanent peace, this depends not upon a few million blacks in Africa, but upon 80,000,000 of Germans in Central Europe, which has been the hotbed of wars ever since Julius Caesar discovered the Germans clubbing each other to death 2000 years ago.

Our opponents put forth an alternate scheme. We reply that the resolution calls for the handing over of these lands on such and such conditions and makes no mention of alternate schemes. Therefore we also regret it, as our opponents are trying to sidestep the real issue.

Our opponents make much of the objections of our own colonists. We reply that these objections will well-nigh vanish when they realize they are dealing with a Democratic Ger-

many and what little remains will weigh as nothing in the light of international harmony compared with the embittering of 80,000,000 of Germans in Central Europe. "But," our opponents say, "Germany does not need these colonies," and quote statistics. We reply that the proportion of home born colonists to natives in Germany's African colonies was four times as great as in the case of England. Evidently Germany used them more than did England. Besides, as the second and third speakers on the affirmative made clear, Germany's claim on these colonies is to a large extent sentimental. Whether Germany actually needs these colonies or only thinks she needs them is all the same in the light of international harmony, just as a few people are sick, many more think they are, but it is all the same to the doctor.

And now to sum up what our opponents have overlooked or failed to upset.

We are dealing with a democratic Germany, which obviates the military danger, and Germany's past treatment of the blacks.

We have pledged ourselves that this is not a war of territorial aggrandizement, and are therefore in honor bound to return these colonies.

Universal free trade would be in the interests of international harmony.

A like change in the colonial policy of Britain was in the interests of international harmony.

This policy is admitted by both free traders and protectionists to be in the interests of international harmony.

It removes special privileges, which are a constant source of danger to international harmony.

And most important of all, Germany thinks these colonies rightfully hers; whether they are or not matters little, and in the light of these facts I again ask you, is it more in the interests of international harmony to retain or restore these colonies.



ROBERT CLARENCE BORDEN *(Graham Photo)*

In Memoriam

ONCE more Acadia has given of her best for the common cause of humanity. Robert Clarence Borden entered College in the autumn of '13, and had started his Junior year when he responded to the call and joined the 219th Battalion of the Nova Scotia Highlanders, in which he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. Later he joined the 85th, also N. S. H., and reverted to the rank of Private, leaving for England in October, 1916. In February he went to France, and was promoted to Corporal on the field. On October 30th, 1917, he was killed in action. All who knew "Bob" will always hold the memory of a bright and jolly companion, an all-round college man, and a frank and steadfast friend.



LEONARD C. EATON

(Graham Photo)

In Memoriam.

ALMOST at the same time Acadia was saddened by the news of another of her athletes who had played his last game. Leonard C. Eaton enlisted early in the war, and went overseas with the 6th Mounted Rifles in the summer of 1915. He made rapid progress, and but a short time before his death took his course for Major. "Len" was always an all-round athlete, and took a large part in the life of the college. He was popular and well liked by all, and in him Acadia has lost another of her most promising sons.

Acadia Boys in Khaki



(NOTE—The following to the Athenaeum was received without signature, but we are printing it as it is “from an Acadia Boy.”)

THE Hun is treating us quite decently this evening and I am in a perfectly good “bomb-proof” dug-out with my worries ended for the moment. Consequently I can attempt to interest you in a few details of a Canadian gunner’s life in France.

One very noticeable thing is the adaptability of the soldier. He is not able to carry very many things to make himself comfortable but uses the things he find at hand. The sandbag has, I think, more uses than any other article supplied by the army. Of course it is intended to be filled with earth and used in the construction of trenches and dug-outs, but it contributes to the comfort of the troops in many other ways. I have seen sandbags used as towels and as puttees. I have pulled them on over my muddy boots at night to keep my blankets free of mud. The motor transport people carry petrol in square tins having a capacity of about two gallons. When empty they find their way up the line and become wash basins or braziers or are used for carrying water. For the last two days I have been having my meals cooked on a stove made of one of these tins. Cups are not easy to carry but one must have something to drink from. Empty jam tins do very nicely.

Fairly decent amusement is provided for the troops when they are out of the line. There are numerous cinemas and each division has its own concert company. The concerts

they give are usually in the form of a minstrel show and there is always one chap dressed as a very attractive girl.

We of the artillery live very comfortably as a rule, although such was not the case when we were taking part in that November scrap. Then we lived on "bully-beef" and snatched a few hours sleep on trench mats, at infrequent intervals, for days on end. Usually we have quite comfortable cellars with beds made of chicken wire or burlap.

There is an institution in this army of ours which the staff call "rest." Thank God it isn't thrust upon the artillery very often. It is a continual round of grooming horses and shining up harness for the eventful day when the G. O. C. may inspect us. I say may because he may call it off at the last moment if the weather is such, on the appointed day, as would endanger his health. The only good features of a "rest" for us are that we sleep in real beds and are out of reach of the Hun.

I have met lots of old Acadia people here and in England. D. Smith was at Ross barracks, Shorncliffe, when I was there a year ago. One night in London I went to see Doris Keane in "Romance." I arrived at the theatre a bit late and it was necessary for me to step on a whole row of feet to get into my seat. Imagine my surprise when I finally got seated and found that the last pair of feet I had trodden on belonged to "Pat" Parsons. I took a trip to Bramshott one day and looked up Art. Rogers. During the afternoon I saw Claude Moore and little MacCready and the evening I spent with Rogers, Gregg, Millet and Chipman. John MacNeill and "Wooly" MacNeill both called on me when they were on leave. I have been trying to arrange a meeting with them out here but have not succeeded. Ralph Carter bumped into me one night in London. He is much enamoured of (or with—suit yourself) the R. F. C. Norman McIntosh was just about to get his commission in the Flying Corps when I met him in September. One day in the early autumn I was on the golf links, when, glancing up from a search for a lost ball, I beheld the unmistakable form of "Lofty" Leslie striding towards me. He had just come out of a convalescent hospital and didn't seem at all well. Yesterday I was strolling through a suburb of — when I saw some men with the 85th

badge. I asked where Sergeant MacNeill was and learned that he had just left for England that morning. He is to be commissioned. I discovered that Chippy's company was in a nearby cellar so I entered and dragged Chippy off to my mess for dinner. We played about eight rubbers of bridge in the evening and, on the whole, had a very decent evening together.

Doubtless you have gathered from this screed that life here is not nearly so bad as it is supposed to be by the popular imagination. Rats and mice and shells are fairly easy to get along with if one uses kindness with the rats, cheerfulness with the mud and discretion with the shells. I wish Acadia and the Athenaeum good luck through 1918.

N. S. R. D., Bramshott, March 2, 1918.

* * * * *

I imagine that there is nothing I can tell you which would be news concerning the Acadia boys who are in France and England, but I have been fortunate in meeting several of my old classmates while on pass in England and Scotland, among them being Herman Porter, '17, who is a sergeant in charge of a Y.M.C.A. in England. He was wounded last March and is just beginning to get around in good style again, also John Draper, who was wounded last June and who leaves for Canada in a few days. Lucky John. Gammy Atkins, who is in this place, has been twice wounded but is still hale and hearty. He and "Fat" Harold Vail, who was wounded last August, often come to see us, and all our thoughts go back to the happy happy days at Acadia. Murray Chipman, who is a lieutenant in our battalion in France, was over for a few days leave and we had a small Acadia reunion at an hotel a short distance from the camp. Of course you know that three of my greatest friends in the class of '17 were killed in our battalion last summer. Guy MacPhee, just after Vimy Ridge, and Otto Peck and Bob Bordon at Paschendaele. I missed them so much and I can hardly credit the fact that they are gone. You know I roomed with Otto the last year at college, enlisted with him, was with him a great deal in the battalion and he was in my station as a

lance-corporal when he was killed going over at Paschendaele. I am over here now taking a course preparatory to getting my commission. I expect to be in England for four or five months and am having a great rest. When I arrived was given a fourteen-day pass to England and Scotland and had some time. Would like to take a trip to Wolfville and especially have a good skate in the rink, however I imagine there would be very few there I knew. Most of the old crowd are gone. Well, I must not write any more at present.

Again wishing the Athenaeum all success.

J. H. MACNEILL, '17.





The Month

Junior Sleigh Drive On January 30 the Jolly Juniors had their sleigh drive to Hantsport. Chaperoned by Prof. Hannay, Dr. Spidle and Mrs. Spidle the crowd arrived safely at Hantsport, to find a piping hot dinner awaiting them at the city's best cafe. After the repast all went to the "hall of amusement", where Dan Tucker and other games lent their aid to make the time pass pleasantly. They started upon the return journey about 10:30 and had a beautiful drive home, with stars shining, northern lights shooting upwards and a pretty girl on each side, no wonder the Junior sleigh drive goes down in Acadia annals as the best drive in 1918 !

Carnival On January 31st the annual fancy dress carnival was held in Evangeline rink. The costumes this year were better than usual. The Hiawatha band from Kentville furnished good music. We note with pleasure that Mr. K. C. Irving, of the class of '20, carried off the first prize for gentlemen.

Y.W.C.A. Birthday Party On the evening of February 1 the Y. W. C. A. held a birthday party in College Hall. Each guest brought as many coppers as years he was old. The gathering did not smack at all of the usual reception, but was a pleasing novelty. The program consisted of several musical numbers, a recitation, and a playette which we hope nobody took seriously. We should all have liked to see "Jack." A monster cake was disposed of at a nickle a piece. The party was a decided success both from the standpoint of the guests and the society.

Windsor Trip On February 11 most of the college students journeyed to Windsor to cheer for the hockey team scheduled that evening to play King's. Apparently the team needed more backing up than even Acadia rooters could supply. Despite our defeat we had a good time of it, especially in the Windsor station waiting for that "special" to take us back home.

Minstrel Show On February 14 the college boys staged their nigger minstrel show, the best show of its kind put on here for some time. The performers numbered 23 "coons", with Mr. Johnson directing. The jokes were well-timed and amusing, the solos, quartette selections and choruses took splendidly; indeed the songs are heard frequently to this day. The boys realized about \$130 to help defray expenses on the club-room in Willett Hall.

The Passing Show On February 16, from 4.30-10 the Athenæum held a fair in College Hall. The attractions were varied, fortune-telling, shooting-gallery, African Dodger, silhouette booths, tulip bed, ice cream and candy booths, and the side show were the chief ones. The fair was well patronized by Collegians, Sems. and Cads., with the result that about \$65.00 was cleared to aid in paying off the Athenæum debt.

Students' Missionary Conference Under the auspices of the student branch of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. a missionary conference was held at Acadia on February 22-24. The leaders were:

Conference Leaders.

Jessie Allyn, M. D.	- - - - -	India
R. E. S. Taylor	- - - - -	China
Winnifred Thomas	- - - - -	Eastern Student Secretary, Y.W.C.A.
Rev. D. G. Cock,	- - - - -	Presbyterian Board Missionary

The program was as follows:

PROGRAMME

Friday, 7.00 P. M. Assembly Hall.

Devotional Period,	- - - - -	H. T. DeWolfe, D.D.
Address	- - - - -	Jessie Allyn, M. D.
Address	- - - - -	R. E. S. Taylor

Saturday, 1.30 P. M. Assembly Hall.

Devotional Period	- - - - -	H. T. DeWolfe, D. D.
Discussion: Y. W. C. A.	- - - - -	Winnifred Thomas, Leader
Y. M. C. A.	- - - - -	R. E. S. Taylor, Leader

7.00 P. M. Assembly Hall.

Devotional Period	- - - - -	H. T. DeWolfe, D. D.
Address	- - - - -	R. E. S. Taylor
General Discussion.		Rev. D. G. Cock

Sunday, 10.00 A. M. Assembly Hall. United Intercession.

10.00 A.M.	United Baptist Church.	-	Address, Rev. D. G. Cock
3.30 P.M.	Discussion: Y.W.C.A.	- - - -	Jessie Allyn, M.D.
3.30 P.M.	Discussion: Y.M.C.A.	- - -	Miss Thomas
7.00 P.M.	United Baptist Church:		
	Address	- - - -	Jessie Allyn, M.D.
	Address after meeting	- - -	R. E. S. Taylor

The leaders were among the best obtainable and brought us most forceful appeals. The conference undoubtedly has changed the outlook upon foreign missions of the whole student body.

The numbers were all creditably rendered and were much enjoyed.

Revival Meetings On Tuesday evening, February 26, at 6.45 was held the first of a series of revival meetings conducted by the Rev. Bowley Green, of Moncton, among Acadia students. Mr. Green speedily won the confidence of the students, with many of whom he had private interviews. All the meetings were largely attended and were accompanied by spiritual quickening. The positive results of Mr. Green's stay with us are manifest in the large number who have lately become church members. We, as Acadia students, are very grateful to Mr. Green for the helpful messages which he brought to us.

Athenaeum Society The entertainment at the Athenaeum Society meeting on February 26 was a trial debate to determine what men should represent Acadia in the debate with Dalhousie. The debate was on the intercollegiate subject. The teams were as follows:—Affirmative, Estabrooks (leader), Robbins and Meister. Negative, Lumsden (leader), Bishop and Longley. The judges chose the following as members of the team: Estabrooks (leader), Lumsden and Robbins.

The Science Society The Science Society met on February 20, 1918, for the first time during the second term. The following officers were elected:

President—Carlyle S. Beals.
 Vice-President—John A. Hannah.
 Secretary-Treasurer—Guy S. Lordly.

Although the Society was unable to hold very many meetings during the first term, regular fortnightly meetings are now being held.

Rather than have outside speakers come here and address the society, it was decided that most of our programs should consist of papers prepared and read by students, and that we should import only one or two outside speakers during the term. This plan was adopted for two reasons: first, because the small allowance of 5% which the society gets from the universal fund is insufficient to pay the expenses of more than one or two speakers; secondly, because it was pointed out that if these papers were prepared by the students, they would serve a double purpose, for not only would the audience get the benefit of the information, but the writer would get valuable training in library work and in paper preparation. It is the plan of the committee to ask as many as possible to prepare papers. When your turn comes remember that even though you will need to spend considerable time on the work, it will be time well spent.

Up to the time of writing the following four papers have been read:

"The Development of Electricity" - - - -	Carlyle S. Beals
"The Manufacture of Wood Alcohol from Sawdust" - -	Duncan R. Innes
"The Purchase of Coal on a Scientific Basis" - - -	Guy S. Lordly
"The Development of the Kinetic Theory of Matter"	Francis M. Archibald

All of these papers showed signs of careful and thorough preparation. The writers are to be highly commended for their work.

Our Society has made arrangements to bring Mr. J. W. Roland here to deliver a lecture on the Panama Canal. Mr. Roland, who is an Acadia graduate, is at present chief of construction on the ocean terminals at Halifax. At one time he worked as an engineer on the Panama Canal, and his lec-

ture on this subject, with which he is so intimately acquainted, should prove interesting indeed.

The Science Society plans to hold a reception shortly after the Easter vacation. A strong committee is in charge, and an enjoyable evening is promised to all.

In closing I would like to put in a plea for the support of this society by a larger number of the students. Up to the present, only the Engineers, and a select few of the Arts and Science men have been attending our meetings, and yet we have more interesting meetings than any other society in college. This is essentially an age of scientific undertakings—if you come you will be sure to hear something that will interest you. We ask you to make a point of attending our next meeting. If you do this we feel quite confident that you will come again.

Y. M. C. A. On February 13 the Y. M. C. A. meeting was in charge of Miss Hill, '19, and Mr. Beals, '19, who presented papers on missions.

At the Y. M. C. A. meeting on March 13, the delegates from the Y. M. C. A. Intercollegiate Student Conference, held at Truro, March 8-10, gave their reports. Those delivering papers were Estabrooks, '20, Meister, '20, the president for next year, MacLeod, '19, and Dr. Thompson. Judging from the reports of the delegates the conference must have been a good one and should promote better work among the various college Y. M. C. A.'s.

The leader of the Y. M. C. A. meeting on March 20 was Mr. Gray, '20. It is too bad a larger crowd was not out to hear Mr. Gray's good address.

Grand Opening of the Willett Hall Club Room On Wednesday evening the newly furnished club room of Willett Hall was enlivened by a reception given by the boys to the Tully Tavern girls. Dr. and Mrs. Wheelock chaperoned. The former had the honor of making the inaugural speech. During the last topic ice cream and cake was served, a very fitting culmination to a happy event.

March 22—Debate.

March 23—Cad reception.

Acadia Under the competent direction of Miss
 Athenæum Play, Zaida Gaines the Athenæum presented
 "Marrying Peggy." "Marrying Peggy" in College Hall on
 Tuesday evening, March 26. The cast was as follows:

"MARRYING PEGGY."

Cast.

Sir Algennon Chesterfield, Bart.	- - -	Mr. Miller
John Foster, a solicitor	- - -	Charles Corey
Andrews, Foster's clerk	- - -	
James, butler	- - -	K. C. Irving
Miss Margaret Redmond, "Peggy"	- - -	Helen Starr
Madame de Glorina	- - -	Elva Doten
Lizette, a French maid	- - -	Villa Alward

Act I.

John Foster's office, Lincoln's Inn, London.

Act II. and III.

Lady Chesterfield's villa on the Lake of Geneva.

A year is supposed to have elapsed between Acts I. and II.

God Save the King.

The acting right through was splendid, the furniture was very artistic and the ending of the play eminently satisfactory. We regret the fact that the audience was not larger. The proceeds were \$71, to be used to help along the Athenæum.

"Sings." During the past few months "Sings" have been held frequently at different homes in town after church on Sunday evening. These have been much enjoyed by the college students, who deeply appreciate the kindness extended to them in this way.

Prisoners of War Fund On March 14, at 7 o'clock, in College Hall, Captain Covey of the Canadian Y. M. C. A., who has been in France for three years, spoke to the students on "The Prisoners of War Fund." He outlined its aim and showed the need of such a fund by vivid sketches from life in France. The following morning in chapel he addressed us again, explaining the movement in more detail. He asked for our hearty co-operation and hoped that we would give "up to the hilt" toward this fund. Pledge cards were distributed and signed. Acadia students have pledged \$3,000 thus as-

suming a prominent place in this respect among other colleges.

Senior Class Entertained On March 7 the members of the Senior Class were entertained at a very pleasant afternoon tea at the home of Dr. Tufts. Miss Andrews was assisted by Mrs. Robie Tufts and Mrs. Stuart. The Rev. Bowley Greene, who was also a guest, added much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The Senior girls were again entertained on the afternoon of March 21 at the home of Mrs. Balcom. Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Elliott assisted in serving a most delicious tea.

Mrs. N. A. Harkness was the hostess on the evening of March 27. A most enjoyable evening was spent, during which the "grave old Seniors" revealed their knowledge of "cities" of all kinds, from "simplicity" to "pomposity." At the close of the evening a dainty Easter-time luncheon was served.

Y. W. C. A. Our Sunday morning Y. W. meetings continue to be most interesting and helpful. On the morning of March 17 Mrs. Mader of Halifax gave us a very interesting and instructive talk about the work at the Infants' Home, Halifax.

Debate On March 22 the annual intercollegiate debate took place. Dalhousie and Acadia debaters met in the School for the Blind at Halifax. Acadia's great victory was partially due to the enthusiasm supplied by sixty of her loyal rooters. The subject was:

"Resolved, that as one of the conditions of peace the allotment by the Allies to Germany of territory in Africa equal in area to that possessed by her on that continent at the outbreak of the war provided the Allies suffer no commercial restrictions by tariff, bounties, or otherwise would be in the interests of international harmony.

Affirmative

G. H. Estabrooks
C. C. Robins
C. B. Lumsden

Negative

J. A. Goode
J. C. Distant
A. Kerr

Judges

Dr. Boyle, King's College.
Prof. Tweedie, Mount Allison.
T. S. Rogers, K.C., of Halifax.

Acadia Seminary Notes.

ON March 15, 1918, the Seminary Glee Club, under the direction of Miss Newey, presented two most interesting operettas. In the first, "The Rose of Savoy," the characters were as follows:—

"THE ROSE OF SAVOY."

Characters.

Catarina (Prima Donna)	- - - - -	Edith Staples
Jacqueline (Savoyard flower girl)	- - - - -	Helen Starr
Miss Chippens (a dressmaker)	- - - - -	Estelle Jones
Chorus of girls, modistes in the shop of Miss Chippens.		

In the "Japanese Girl":—

"THE JAPANESE GIRL."

Characters.

O Hanu San, a Japanese girl of position	- - - - -	Edith Staples
O Kitu San (her cousin)	- - - - -	Irma Corning
O Kayo San (her cousin)	- - - - -	Clare Payzant
Chaya (tea server)	- - - - -	Ellen Spencer
Nora Twinn young English ladies travelling	- - - - -	Frances White
Dora Twinn with their governess	- - - - -	Helen White
Miss Knwoall (governess)	- - - - -	Aileen Yeaton
Chorus of Japanese girls.		

The chorus of twenty-four voices was the same in each case. The parts were all well taken, the costumes pretty, the chorus singing excellent. Two-thirds of the net proceeds were given, about \$50, to the Y. M. C. A. Prisoners of War Fund. The accompanists of the evening were Miss Ida Bunting of the Conservatory and Miss Lillian Russell of the Senior Class. The Seminary Orchestra, under the direction of Miss Eadie, added materially to the interest of a most pleasurable evening.

On Friday afternoon, March 22, a recital representing the work of Junior Pupils in various departments of the Conservatory was given. A large audience enjoyed a decidedly interesting program. The Junior Pupils were assisted by more advanced pupils of the Vocal Department.

Y. M. C. A.

During the latter part of February and early in March the special religious services which were held in College Hall

under the leadership of Rev. Bowley Green, of Moncton, were largely attended by the Seminary Pupils. Much interest in religious things was awakened and more than twenty publicly expressed their allegiance to Christ as Saviour and Lord. Ten of them were baptized Sunday, March 16, in the Baptist Church, while others will unite with their own home churches. Mr. Green's efforts were much appreciated as was also the assistance of Dr. Spidle, who led the singing, and the work of Mr. McKee and Miss Bunting at the piano and the assistance of Miss McKenney, who sang most sympathetically at the two Sunday evening services.

RED CROSS.

The spring drive to secure funds for the Prisoners of War Y. M. C. A. work resulted in moderate success. Nearly all the objectives were attained. Whether or not they will be held, depends. The amount pledged by the Seminary pupils is about \$600. To this is to be added the amounts contributed by the teachers and \$48 or \$50 from the "Japanese Girl," who, though a "Jap," made the largest individual contribution. Since the beginning of the war, 1914, the pupils of the Seminary, including the pledges and gifts to this last fund, and the various amounts earned for patriotic purposes during last summer by individual girls have raised more than \$3,000, a notable achievement.

Academy Y. M. C. A.

SINCE our last report, the interest in our work has been growing in a very evident manner, and the students appear to be giving more consideration to the spiritual side of their lives.

On January 20th, Mr. F. K. Neary brought us a helpful message from the life of Naaman.

Mr. H. U. Hutchinson, on January 23rd, spoke on "Essentials to the Christian Life."

Mr. R. M. Rushton led the meeting on January 30th, taking as his topic, "Lingering in the Plain."

On February 6th, Mr. H. B. Camp gave us some new thoughts in connection with the story of the Prodigal Son.

We were delighted to have Dr. Spidle with us on the evening of February 13th, and his discourse on "The Beauty of the Lord," was very inspiring.

Rev. Mr. Miller, of the Presbyterian Church, kindly consented to give us a talk on February 20th, in connection with his work in Labrador, while a student missionary there, and his address was listened to with much interest.

The students always enjoy the messages brought by Dr. DeWolfe. He was our speaker on March 13th, and based his remarks on Hebrews 11-8.

At our meeting on March 20th, the delegates to the Truro conference gave their reports, which were very interesting.

Mr. D. C. Kaine led the meeting on March 27th, and drew several lessons from Rev. 3-20.

The special services conducted by Rev. Bowley Green in College Hall, from February 26th to March 10th, were a source of great help to the students, and tended to strengthen the spiritual side of the Academy life. The students, who sat in a body each evening, attended the services faithfully. They listened attentively to the messages, and a number made their decisions for the master, as a result of the campaign. Mr. Green gained the confidence and admiration of the students from the beginning, and proved himself a friend to all who had the opportunity of meeting him personally.

The following delegates from the Academy attended the Y. M. C. A. Conference at Truro, March 8-10—Mr. H. B. Camp, President, Mr. R. L. Jeffreys, Mr. A. R. Baird and Mr. R. M. Rushton. They greatly enjoyed the conference sessions, and received many helpful suggestions, which will be introduced into our work here.

The Missionary Conference held here during the week-end of February 22-24, under the auspices of the student branch of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., was most enjoyable and profitable. The speakers appealed forcibly to the young life at Acadia, and many were brought to think more seriously concerning the missionary movement.

Evangelistic Band.

SINCE last report, the club has visited the Canning church, (Rev. F. H. Bone), where they were most hospitably received. Mr. L. S. Bezanson and Mr. Lumsden spoke on "The Solid Foundation." Mr. L. H. Densmore conducted the devotional exercises, and Mr. H. B. Camp conducted the social services, as a result of which seven people made decisions for the Master. The quartette accompanied the speakers, and sang two selections. The work is very encouraging.

The quartette spent the week-end of April 6th-7th in Berwick, the guests of the Baptist Church. They sang at both services on Sunday, and at a concert on Saturday evening.

Academy Reception.

On March 23rd the annual Academy reception was held in College Hall. The chaperones were Mrs. Archibald and Mrs. Jeffery. The hall was tastefully decorated with banners and flags. A series of topics was enjoyed, after which the members of the University Debating Team, who were the winners of the intercollegiate debate with Dalhousie, were called upon to give short addresses respecting their victory. These were followed by a few remarks by Dr. Cutten, after which the guests departed.

Mr. Avery N. Hawboldt, a former member of the Academy Faculty, spent the week end of the 24th in Wolfville and was a guest at the Academy on Sunday.



The Acadia Athenæum

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No. 3

HELEN P. STARR, '19, *Editor-in-Chief.*W. MCK. MCLEAN, '19, *Month.*MURIEL ROSCOE, '18, *Exchanges.*MARGARET CHASE '18, *Personals.*ESTABROOKS, '21, *Jokes.*PAUL CROSS '21, *Athletics.*B. G. SPRACKLIN, '18, *Mang. Superintenaent.*F. M. ARCHIBALD, '19 *Business Mgr.*C. COREY, '20, *Mgr. of Circulations.*GERALDINE READ, *Seminary.*R. TUPLIN, *Academy.*

Editorial



NOW that Easter is past and work is once more in full swing, everyone's thoughts are turned toward closing. After careful consideration on the part of both students and faculty it was decided to be best to finish the college year according to schedule and to have closing as usual the last Wednesday in May. However, in order that the boys who are needed to begin their work on farms before this date, may neither lose credit for their college work, nor neglect their duty to their country in this time of need, special arrangements have been made by the faculty and Board of Governors that all such may leave college early, and still receive credit for their whole year's work. We are sure that many of Acadia's boys will take this opportunity to help along a phase of the war which is ever growing more urgent.

* * * *

In the intercollegiate debate which took place in Halifax on March 22nd Acadia once more came off victor. On another page of this issue will be found the speeches delivered

by the Acadia men, but we feel it is here our duty and pleasure, not only to congratulate the team on their well earned success, but also to comment on certain statements which appeared in one of the daily papers the morning following the debate. Without seeming to criticize, we would like to question the statement that there was "sympathy for Mr. Estabrooks and Mr. Lumsden on account of their being returned soldiers." Certainly the judges would give no decision to either side on account of sympathy. We have always understood that presentation and argument were the only matters taken into consideration. No doubt Mr. Distant was not "quite up to his usual condition physically," though that hardly seems to us a sportsmanlike method of excusing a defeat. As for that, our own men could hardly have been up to the mark—since their entertainment the night before as a visiting team consisted of a few winks snatched in the arm-chairs of a hotel lobby, rather meagre preparation for a brain test. It was indeed a pity that the judges did not give a detailed report, it would have been interesting to hear. Somehow we wonder whether it would have made our opponents' defeat any easier to bear. Considering that they had the popular side of the argument, which no one will deny, and the side which everyone thought had the only possible arguments, and alone stood any chance of victory, it seems strange that out of seventeen possible arguments our team had imagined might be brought up by our opponents, only seven were touched upon.

* * * * *

The Acadia crowd, however, left two minor victories with Halifax teams, as both the girls and boys lost heavily in the basket ball matches, and from this same journal we are almost forced to believe that Dalhousie set more store by these victories than by the debate. Evidently this did not dampen the visitors spirits nor quiet their cheering, for College Hall was singularly still for several days afterwards, and those who had been unfortunate enough to remain at home (and retain their voices) looked with pride on the groups of cracked voiced and whispering rooters who had returned from Halifax. We hope that when the "Dal." teams come to Acadia to play return games that

they may enjoy themselves as much as the Acadia teams did in Halifax.

* * * * *

We are glad to report that the entertainments given in aid of the Athenæum, and referred to in our last editorial, have come off most successfully, giving us a net profit of some \$140. The "Passing Show", which took place on March 16th, was a decided success, and the committee takes this opportunity of thanking all those who through their generous help and enthusiasm did so much to make the affair a success.

* * * * *

"Marrying Peggy," also met with much approval, and the Athenæum has been asked to repeat it for closing. That this play met with such unqualified enthusiasm is due, we feel, almost entirely to the splendid directorship of Miss Gaines, of the Seminary and University Faculty, and we wish to express to her our hearty appreciation of her assistance.

* * * * *

The Literary department has somewhat suffered in bulk this month, owing to lack of space caused by the reproduction of the debate speeches, but we felt that this substitution would be welcomed as a gain rather than a loss by all of our readers.





HOCKEY ACADIA VS. KINGS.

ON February 11 Acadia crossed sticks with the King's Hockey team at the Windsor Rink. Each side had a large number of supporters present and a good game was anticipated. The first period opened well with both teams playing good hockey. Eisenhour of Acadia scored the first goal. The King's team then quickened and scored two goals before the period ended. Prospects looked fairly good then if Acadia could buck up in the succeeding periods. But, alas, our hopes were domed to disappointment. In the second and third periods the King's combination worked like clockwork and our team went all to pieces. The game ended 17—1 in favor of King's. Acadia never starred in hockey and this year is no exception. We do shine in football and debating and I suppose we should not try to corner all the honors.

Acadia line-up:—

Goal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Crow
Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Eisenhour
Cover Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Burton
Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Langwith
Wings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Beardsley, Robertson
Spares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dobson, Delaney

FRESHMEN VS. ACADEMY BASKETBALL GAME.

On Wednesday afternoon, March 20, 4-5, the Freshmen played the Cads in basketball. The Freshmen speedily demonstrated their superiority and the game ended with a score of 45-14 in their favor.

THE ACADIA-DALHOUSIE BASKETBALL GAME.

The Acadia basket-ball team accompanied the debating team when it went to Halifax March 22nd. The day after the debate the team played Dalhousie in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium. Some of the visitors who did not know their way around Halifax came near missing the game through going out to St. Mary's College. Acadia played a hard game but they were outclassed in weight, training, and in shooting. The first half ended 15-11 in favor of Dalhousie and the second half 40-22 for the home team. The teams lined up as follows:—

Acadia	Forwards	Dalhousie
Cross - - - -	- - - -	McLeod
Beardsley - - - -	- - - -	Coster
	Centre	
Dobson - - - -	- - - -	Masters
	Defense	
Estabrooks - - - -	- - - -	Baird
Cameron - - - -	- - - -	Laing

Masters was by far the best man on the floor. Without him the game would likely have ended differently. The scoring by individuals was as follows: Acadia: Cross 6, Beardsley 6, Cameron 6, Estabrooks 4; Dalhousie, Masters 19, McLeod 11, Coster 6, Baird 4.

Immediately after the game all adjourned to the Halifax Ladies' College, where a similar game took place between the co-eds of Acadia and Dalhousie. What was lacking in science was made up for by zeal. The Acadia girls showed great ignorance of the rules and gave a large number of points to the other side. Dalhousie won the game, perhaps because they have better facilities for practicing. Miss Roscoe played the best game for Acadia. The Acadia team consisted of Misses Harvey, Dobson, Roscoe, Elderkin, Bishop and Sleep.

On March 13 the Truro High School played the Academy at Wolfville. The game was not fast, but the teams were well matched, which made a fairly exciting game. The Academy team had a good combination while all that Truro did was to throw the ball from one end to the other. The final score was 28—19, with a victory for the home team. The

visiting team did not show up well until the second half, when they began to find the basket. A little more time might have changed the result. The line-up was as follows:—

A. C. A.		Truro High School
	Forwards	
Ward	- - - - -	Ferguson
W. McLeod	- - - - -	Bouldy
	Centre	
Flemming	- - - - -	Murray
	Defense	
Inman	- - - - -	Ripley
Cross	- - - - -	Clarke

For the Cads Flemming starred, scoring half the total score. It would be impossible to pick the best player on the other team. The score by individuals was as follows: A.C.A.: Fleming 14, Ward 6, Cross 4, McLeod 4; Truro: Murray 7, Ripley 5, Clarke 4, Ferguson 3. G. E. Estabrooks umpired to the satisfaction of all.

Academy Notes.

The hockey team has been giving a good account of itself this winter so far, having been defeated only once.

The first game took place on February 7, when the Academy made a good start by defeating the College by a score of 6—4.

On February 9 Windsor High School hockey team visited us and after a very fast game the score was a tie. After playing for five minutes overtime there was no change, the score standing 4—4.

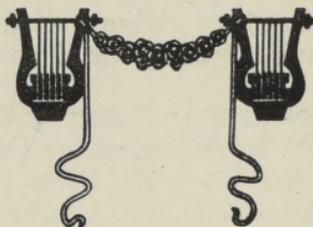
On February 21 the hockey and basket ball teams left for New Glasgow to play the High School. The hockey team won by a score of 6—2, but the basket-ball team was defeated.

New Glasgow High School played a return game of hockey on Friday, March 8, in the Evangeline Rink. It was a

hotly contested game all through and although the odds were against us some of our men being sick, we succeeded in defeating them again, the score being 3—2.

The Truro Wizards met the Academy in a game of hockey on March 13th. The Academy team was in good condition and won an easy victory. The score was 12—1.

Mount Allison University challenged the Academy this year, and having last year's game in mind, came down here with the expectation of walking all over us; when the game came off Mount A. was forced to play their coach and then only won by a score of 4—3.





Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, has been placed at the head of the National Service Board section of the U. S. Shipbuilding Board and Steel Corporation. Dr. Eaton has to visit every shipyard in the United States where government work is being carried on, and arouse patriotism, thrift and industry in the minds of the army of workmen.

'17—A. Dorothy Alward is at the head of the Girls' Club of the Halifax Y. W. C. A. She is carrying on the work most successfully.

'17—Marion E. Giffin spent a week in Wolfville, and attended the debate on her way home. We were all glad to see Marion.

'17—Kathleen Knickle spent a few days in Halifax at the time of the Debate.

'17—R. B. Smallman was time-keeper for Acadia at the Debate. Other Acadia soldiers present with the Acadia "bunch" were John Mosher, ex '18; C. C. Copeland, ex '19; H. F. Lewis, '17; "Crowe" Freeman, '19.

ex '19—John Draper has been wounded and is on his way home on sick leave.

Ex '15—Gunner Raphael W. Leeman, of the 9th Siege Battery, was married on March 6th to Ruth A. Harmon, of Milltown, N. B.

Sem. 15—Myrtle Ganong was married at her home, at St. Stephen, to Gates S. Murchie, of the U. S. Navy, in February.

'14—S. K. Payzant has enlisted with the R. C. E., Halifax.

'16—Elizabeth McWhinnie is vice-principal of the North Sydney High School.

'16—E. Bessie Lockhart, our Acadia missionary, has returned to Waltham, where she is to take charge of the Girls' School, while Miss Blackadder is home on furlough.

Ex '19—Gunner "Crowe" Freeman expects to leave for overseas very soon.

Ex '17—J. Harper McNeil received the military medal for bravery at Passchendaele on October 31st, 1917. He is now in England to receive his commission.

Amy F. Freeman, ex-librarian at Acadia, was married in January to Earl D. Flood, of Cleveland, Ohio.

'15—C. D. Piper was recently ordained.

Ex '07—Thomas J. Kinley, who was wounded at Lens, has been sent home to Canada.

'13—Frank F. Chute has effected a transfer from No. 7 Stationary Hospital to No. 1 Canadian Field Ambulance.

'02—The many friends of Mrs. (Dr.) V. L. Miller, nee Bessie McMillan, will regret to learn that she is still seriously ill in Montreal.

'16—Marie Danielson is teaching at Shelburne Falls, Mass.

'01—Wiley M. Manning and Nellie A. DeWitt, '07 (A. S.), were married at Wolfville, February 6, 1918.

'05—Ralph K. Strong, who received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago last spring is Professor of Industrial Chemistry at the State Agricultural College, Cornwallis, Oregon.

'15—Hazel Smith has a position on the staff of the Royal Bank in Halifax.

Ex '16—Norman MacLeod Rogers, under appointment as Acadia's next Rhodes Scholar, is on a trip to the West Indies, which we trust will result in much benefit to his health.

'16—A. Douglas Borden, late lieutenant in the 85th Batt. N. S. Highland Brigade, has received the appointment of Instructor in Military Tactics at Brown University, Providence, R. I.

The appointment is for the duration of the war and is an excellent one. Before leaving to take up his new duties Mr. Borden received his captaincy.

'16—William H. Chase, Jr., was recently officially reported as having been admitted to No. 1 Casualty Clearing Station, suffering from shell gas. Later word reports him at the Convalescent Hospital, Epsom, England.

'60—Dr. John Y. Payzant has retired from the presidency of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

'67—Rev. Dr. Manning has been supplying for the Hantsport church since the resignation of Rev. P. C. Reid.

'73—Rev. Joseph H. Robbins is carrying on an active campaign in New Hampshire, directing the Anti-Saloon League activities of that State.

'88—H. H. Nickerson has been sworn in as a member of the Nova Scotia Government. He will have the new portfolio of Roads.

'91—Major (Rev.) J. H. McDonald, assistant director of chaplain service, has been made a member of the new Order of the British Empire, in recognition of distinguished services.

'91—Rev. H. P. Whidden, president of Brandon College, was a successful candidate in the recent election.

'93—Rev. Ingram E. Bill has recently resigned from the pastorate of the Parkside Church, Chicago, to accept a call to the First Baptist Church of Belvit, Wis.

'94—Rev. M. B. Whitman has resigned from the pastorate of the Caledonia Church to accept a call to Pugwash.

'94—Rev. Archibald Mason has been spending a few months in Toronto.

Ex '95—Rev. E. D. Steeves has accepted a call to the Montague and Kingsclear, N. B., churches.

'02—Rev. Denton J. Neily has resigned from the pastorate of the First Church, Gloucester, Mass., to accept a call to the First Church, Medford.

'04—Major H. R. Emmerson has removed from Coxy-de-Bains to Busnettes, where he is town major.

'08—Fred S. Nowlan is professor of Mathematics at Brandon College.

'10—Lieut. Stockwell Simms, who has recently undergone an operation in Boston, has returned to his duties with the Home Guard in St. John.

'13—Dr. O. O. Lyons is practising in Saskatoon, Sask.

Ex '14—Lt. E. C. Leslie, of the 85th Batt., has returned to Canada and was on Dec. 23rd transferred from the 17th Batt. to "B" unit for treatment.

Ex '15—Rev. S. W. Stackhouse has resigned from the pastorate of the Doaktown church, to accept a call to the Lewisville church.

Ex '15—Corp. Reginald Black, who has been home on leave, recently returned to England.

Ex '15—Rev. R. M. Brown has resigned from the pastorate of the Metapedia church to accept a call to River Glade.

Ex '16—Paul R. Tingley has transferred from No. 7 Overseas Stationary Hospital to the Royal Navy Air Service.

Ex '17—D. H. Maitland was ordained at South Ohio on December 4th.

'17—Murray R. Chipman, who recently received his commission, is now with the 25th.

Ex '18—Dean Rogers, of the 85th Batt., has gone to England for his commission.

'13—We regret to learn that A. Kenneth Magner was gased on Feb. 15th.



THE March number of the "Argosy.

The Senior Class at Mt. A. seems to have a budding literary genius in Z, '18, the writer of "Via the Hole in the Wall." This story duly rewards one for the time taken in its perusal. The overseas news column is well filled and interesting I think we can hardly blame the modest author of "With the Nine" for refraining from signing his name. He probably knew what the consequences would be. The History of Mt. Allison Institutions is doubtless enlightening to the Freshmen and form a convenient way of filling up the magazine, but why not try to get a few good articles and a couple more stories; it would add greatly to the magazine's value. The editor seems to have but two ideas reposing in his mind—early closing and the Mt. A. vs. A. C. A. game. Two good topics for discourse no doubt but might we not hear more from his fluent pen.

"The Memorare," Mt. St. Bernard College.—"The Memorare" for February is an attractively gotten-up issue. The muse of poetry seems to be stirring among the contributors to this magazine, indeed the whole joke column is simply a medley of verse. The articles are creditable. The scheme of having several editors write the editorials seems to be a decided success and is an exception to the general rule that "too many cooks spoil the broth."

"The McMaster University Monthly" presents on first sight a very attractive appearance because of the numerous plates scattered through it. The articles are good right through, especially appropriate is the one written in appre-

ciation of Lt.-Col. John McCrae. The editorial notes are much too brief if the last paragraph is a sample of the editor's inventiveness. Things seem to be "doing" at McMaster judging from the College news column.

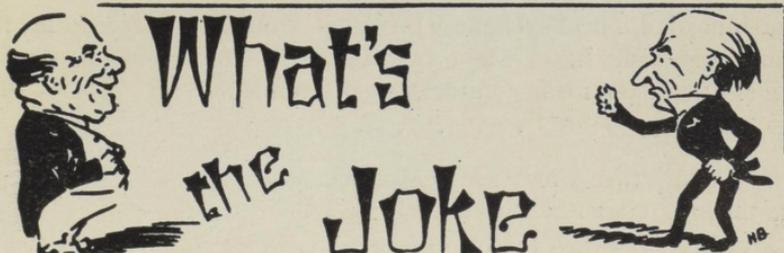
"The Gateway" of March 7—We are glad to note that the students of the University of Alberta heard Captain Currie and responded to his appeal. Athletics seem to be going strong if this column is a fair sample of weekly athletic news. One whole page is devoted to letters from overseas. This is a very commendable arrangement.

"The Varsity" of March 1 seems to be just bubbling over with news. It has all the appearance of a regular newspaper except that its sphere is known to University instead of the world.

"The Queen's Journal," March 15.—"The Queen's Journal" has much of interest even to those who have never been students there. Athletics seem to take a prominent place. Something of particular interest to fellow collegians is the agitation for the abolition of initiation rights. Truly "the old order changeth," and initiation seems to be universally on the wane. Altogether we should say Vol. XLIV has ended well.

St. Dunstan's "Red and White" is a new magazine on our exchange shelf. It is a well-ordered, carefully gotten-out paper. All the articles are good, especially the one entitled "America as a Factor in the Great War." When the Clouds Cleared" would have been a good story had the denouement been more probable. The editor evidently feels his responsibility and has responded to it in good style.

Acknowledgments:—Besides the above-mentioned papers we have received "*The Dalhousie Gazette*," "*King's College Record*," "*U. N. B. Monthly*."



Life.

MAN comes into this world without his consent and leaves it against his will. During his stay on earth his time is spent in one continuous round of contraries and misunderstandings. In his infancy he is an angel; in his boyhood he is a devil; in his manhood he is everything from a lizard up. In his duties he is a fool; if he raises a family he is a chump; if he raises a cheque he is a thief and the law raises a row with him. If he is a poor man he is a poor manager, and has no sense; if he is rich he is dishonest, but considered smart; if he is in politics he is a grafter and a crook; if he is out of politics you can't place him, he is an undesirable citizen. If he goes to church he is a hypocrite; if he stays away from church he is a sinner. If he donates to foreign missions he does it for show, if he doesn't he is a tight wad. When he first comes into the world everybody wants to kiss him—before he goes out everybody wants to kick him. If he dies young there was a great future before him; if he lives to a ripe old age he is in the way—only living to save funeral expenses. *Life is a Funny Proposition after all.*

.

Miss Al—rd—Women have been wronged for ages. They have suffered in a thousand ways.

I—, '20—There's one way in which they never suffered.

Miss A—How's that.

I— They've never suffered in silence.

.

Prof. Hill—Mr. Cole what three words are used most frequently in this class room?

Cole, '21—I don't know.

Prof. H.—Perfectly correct.

R-b-ns, '18 (in Psychology)—What would you recommend for somnambulism ?

Dr. Cutten—As a last resort, try insomnia.

.

W5W. Physics Prof.—Mr. McPhee, why does hot water circulate through your radiator ?

McPhee—It doesn't sir.

.

Cross, '21 (to Ches., '21)—Whither away ?

Ches., '21—I'm going to Dr. DeWitt's to be examined for appendicitis.

Cross—Holy smoke, you don't seem to be much worried about it.

Ches.—Not much ! I've never passed an examination in my fair young life.

.

Prof. in Eng. (Freshman)—What is the meaning of "pension."

Class in Unison—Boarding House.

Prof.—Not exactly; for instance I lived several months in Berlin "in pension." Come now, what does it mean ?

MacPh., '21—CHEAP boarding house.

.

Prof.—Such a thing won't happen one time out of a thousand. It is as rare as a white crow.

Mr. Cr—e, 12 (very uneasily)—Even the profs. pick on me.

.

W5W. Shaf.—Hey, McLeod, did you take a shower last night ?

McL—Why no—is there one missing ?

.

Miller, '21 (in French)—I am a woman of high rank—son of the King of Carthage.

.

Wanted—Some one to explain the Clarke-Weston theory.

Why are imitation diamonds called paste ?
Because people get stuck on them.

.

Lo—ley, Engr. (as Dr. A. goes by in car)—Some car, that.
Lewis, Engr.—That's what you'd call a RATTLING good car.

.

There was once a large circus that could not perform ;
This really is worse than it sounds,
The cook left a coffee-pot outside the tent
And an elephant swallowed the grounds.

.

Ger. Prof.—McLeod, this is the thirteenth time you have
come to class unprepared since mid-year. Aren't you afraid of
failing?

McLeod—No, sir. I'm not superstitious.

.

Ar-b-cle, '19—I saw a man once eat over 100 eggs at a single
meal.

Steeves—Go on! Tell it to your uncle.

Ar., '19—All right, then, if you don't believe me. He had
shad roe.

.

St-rd, Eng. (at Artie's, noticing roast fowl on one of the
specials)—How's the chicken.

Waitress—Oh, I'm all right. How are you?

.

W-s-w., Eng.—Palmer, do you ant to buy a good sporting
dog?

P- -er, '21—What do I want a dog for?

Engr.—I heard you were interested in Hunt(ing).

.

W5W.—The S.P.C.C.S. (Society for the prevention of cruel-
ty to college students) is considering lodging a complaint against
Dr. DeWolfe for isolating the Sems. at the hockey game Friday
night.

Is this Psychology or Math.?—The difference between a dimple and a wrinkle is 25 years.

.

For his "moi avez vous,"
 He got a refuse
 From his "bel joli reine d'l'amour."
 By this stroke of luck,
 He was all broken up,
 But then, he was half cracked before.

.

Archibald, '19—Say, Hall, what's the matter with Beals lately?

Hall, '19—Don't you know. His brain has become Ma(leoded).

.

Scotland is a braw wee land on the north of England. It has water nearly all around it and whisky over a large part of it. The population is about four and a half millions, including Mr. Carnegie. It has a peculiar language of its own and if one can pronounce it coherently, it is an infallible test of sobriety. It possesses considerable wealth of minerals, but very little of it finds its way out of the country. Gold has at times been discovered in certain districts, as well as in the pockets of the natives but in both cases it has been found difficult to work.

—*The Iodine Chronicle.*

.

An echo is the only thing that can cheat a woman out of the last word.

.

Buch—No more 12 o'clock feeds for me.

Punk—Why not?

Buch—Last night I woke up at 3 in the morning with my head feeling like II², and it kept doing the cake walk till time for chapel.

.

McLean—Pray, fly with me, Blondie.

Favored One—Don't think I'm a kite just because you've got a string on me.

Bish., '21—Silver, did you and Dr. Wheelock have a few words?

Silver, Eng.—Yes, but I did not have a chance to say mine.

.

Why does everybody ask if Lang is a ministerial?
Because he is always looking heaven-Ward(ly).

.

W-5-W.—

'Twas a moonlight winter's night,
And I sat all alone with my thoughts,
And allowed my imagination
To turn to the things of my heart.
I thot of a little girlie
Closed up in the Sem. nearby,
I wished, yes, I must confess it,
I wished that Toddy might die.

I thought of the things that might be,
Were it not for those cast-iron rules;
Of the joys of sleighng and skating,
To lighten the hardships of school.
And then in the height of my ramblings
My thoughts back to earth were lead,
By the cry of my ruthless roommate,
"Come on, you darn fool, go to bed."

.

Scene: Punk's Room.

Dan McL.—, '19 (looking at a photo)—Who is the girl, Punk?

Punk, Engr.—Oh, a Montreal dame.

Dan McL.—She looks as if she was standing on her head.

Pink—I never saw her standing on her head.

.

Sympathetic spectator to Lang (limping off ice after coming in contact with a burly Cad's hockey stick)—Did he hurt you, Lang?

Lang—Oh, no! he didn't hurt me; but I'd felt a lot better if he hadn't hit me.

Wanted: A cure for heart trouble. Disease is spreading. Anyone knowing of such kindly communicate with Burton and Cole's room.

Why do the St. John bunch write the W5W?

Because they think it's the only way to get their names in the paper.

St-w-rt—I was talking with your wife on the phone last night, Vic.

Bu-ton, '20—Is that so?

St-w-rt—Yes, King called me up from Liverpool.

Bu-ton, '20—Oh, I thought you meant Mu-iel.

Heard at Rand's.

Fussy Old Lady:—You're rather a young man to be left in charge of a drug store. Have you a diploma?

Clerk—Why—er—no, ma'am. But we have a preparation of our own that's just as good.

Son—I'm thinking of taking the Political Economy course at College.

Father—Awl right, but ye can't never depend on the vote ye buy cheap.

W5W—Jene, you may go to Dr. A.'s to see Francis, but it looks like Hel(en) to the rest of us.

More from Rand's.

Customer—By mistake I left my Chinese laundry check here this morning.

Prescription Clerk—That explains it.

Customer—Explains what?

Clerk—Why, I've been trying to fill that confounded thing all morning.

Philosophy: Never imagine yourself to be otherwise than what it would appear to other people, that what you were or might have been was not otherise than what you had been might have appeared to other people to be otherwise.—*Alice in Wonderland*.

On the Freshman sleigh drive: Buck didn't Port'er in time to prevent an upset.

Miller—Are you warm, Miss Foot?

Miss Foot, '21—Yes, but I'm getting Coled.

.

How did you enjoy the sleigh drive, Boby?

Cole, '21—Fine, but by gad, it was a job to keep my Foot warm.

.

Mason, '21—I think that I'll go home and get a bucksaw to cut this pie of Artie's.

Miss Dobson, '21—Go get the saw; Buck is here now.

.

Sentiments.

Lumsden, '21, in Y.M.C.A.—Often we seem to be groping dimly in the dark.

Longley, '21, in Y.M.C.A.—Now during the next week let each one of us see if there is not something in religion that we can get out of.

.

In Physics—What is ether?

Estabrooks, '20—It is something that is nothing.

.

Miss O'Connor—Don't you usually brown things after they are cooked?

Prof. Hannay—How about brown-bread?

.

Question—Who gave Art Chesley the Slip at the Y.W.C.A. birthday party?

.

Prof. Cavicchia thinks that Nova Scotians must be fond of eels(il) as the French A class is always speaking of them.

.

Prof. Coit's dear friend, General Terminology, is residing with him for the winter.

Question: When will the Domestic Science Department of the Sem. give a recital?

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