

# THE DIAL.



Queens' College.

Michaelmas Term,

1919.

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# The Dial

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No. 34.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1919.

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## Editorial

“A spirit communicated is a perpetual possession,”  
STEVENSON.

**I**T was with great relief that, at the beginning of this term, one saw the real Fresher in great numbers. He could be seen, frequently under maternal pilotage, buying his crockery and curtains, as of old in the far off days of six years ago. Above all he was “fresh,” and not entirely “without grenehede or folye”; and this is a great thing, for the ex-warrior is no novice and views this place with a colder eye than the ex-schoolboy. The return of the Fresher means that we have really started again. Yet traditions have been broken, and broken traditions are difficult things to mend; they lie scattered like the potsherds round a ruined city, where the largest

and coarsest and least valuable are first found ; but only after much patient sifting are the rare pieces brought to light and fitted together. There are many dangers in starting again ; anything which survives from the past is liable to be labelled " tradition," and quite a number of less desirable little practices are becoming promoted into old customs, while many of the best things still lie moribund.

It is not our intention in this Editorial, to chant a Threnody for the past, but simply to point out what seems to us, to be the essential of Cambridge life. In a word, to us it is Queens'. Only the man who enters fully into the life of the place, without confining himself to a clique—and cliques can exist from Fenners to St. Giles—will spend his three years profitably. Many of the first year are at a great disadvantage in this respect, for they live so far away that it is exceedingly difficult for them to attend anything in College. But it is worth remembering that the gifts of this Place, which are many and rare, must be fetched ; Cambridge gives away few rewards to the man who will not make really strenuous efforts to take them. One can get a degree elsewhere.

Wherefore, Gentlemen of the First Year, we venture to remind you, without in any way wishing to be superior,

of a "manifold inheritance" which the Senior years can never fully enjoy.

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We have the usual complaint to make; no copy. How we should like to be in a position to pick from a daily bag of contributions, and return the rest with a printed expression of thanks and regrets. So far we have had one outside contribution—a complaint about the gastric properties of the buttery sausage—which however the Editor regrets.....

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The scintillation of beautiful ties in the Old Court has drawn attention to the revival of some of the "select" clubs. The general public rather want to know what these clubs do; but the members are very emphatic about the benefits they confer on the College. Certain very senior gentlemen are also emphatic.

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**Dialiana**

**T**HE new cover of *The Dial* is the work of L. A. Penrose, to whom we tender our best thanks.

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The Rev. Canon J. H. Gray has been elected the President of the C.U.R.F.C. for the twenty-fifth successive year. He has also been elected President of the Classical Board.

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Great efforts are now being made to improve the Library. It is open for longer periods and we are informed that the sum of £100 is being spent on new books. It is also hoped to open it in the afternoons of the next Term.

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**Old Queens' Men.**

The Rev. *E. H. Williams Ashman* has been appointed to a mastership at Rugby. He is also to be congratulated on his marriage to the cousin of another Queens' man, *H. Parnell*.

The Rev. *A. H. Cullen* has been appointed Vice-Principal of Wells Theological College, and Priest Vicar of Wells Cathedral.

*J. Ford* is Headmaster of the Bishop's School at Calcutta.

The Rev. *H. Crick* is home on furlough from Mission Service at Gorakhpur, India.

The Rev. *H. Ayres* is returning to Mission Work in India.

*H. A. K. Barker* is in the Government Service in Egypt.

*F. M. Edwards* has been appointed a Financial Officer in Egypt.

We were very glad to see two old Queens' Men back at the College. The *Rev. G. F. M. Morris* and *J. Batstone* both addressed the Q.C.C.U. this term; they are on furlough from the Congo Mission Field.

We are very sorry to hear that the *Rev. S. B. Baron* had broken down in health through overwork at Athabaska, Canada, and has been ordered home.

*O. H. Best* has been appointed to the Egyptian Civil Service.

*R. Beverly* is in the Board of Agriculture.

*C. G. G. Brierley* is Headmaster of a private school at Bigshote Rayles, Wokingham.

*H. G. Broadbent* is a master at Shrewsbury School.

The *Rev. Lindsay Brown* has been appointed Curate to Canon De Candole at Westminster.

*W. C. Cassels* is going out to join the Chinese Consular Service.

The *Rev. G. A. Chase* is now Senior Tutor at Trinity Hall, in addition to the other posts which he holds there.

*R. A. Hayes* has been elected a Fellowship at Trinity Hall.

*H. Collingham*, who won the Craven Scholarship last Term, is now in Greece with the British School at Athens.

*G. A. Crump* has started a House at Bedales School; owing to the housing difficulties, he is starting in Army Huts.

We congratulate *C. T. Culverwell* on his marriage.

*J. L. Wood* was in Cambridge playing for the Casuals against the Varsity. He is a master at *S. H. Day's* School at Ascot.

*A. D. Ellison* is in the Egyptian Civil Service.

*E. L. Fuller* is back in residence at Westcott House.

The *Rev. A. E. N. Hitchcock* is working at the General Department of the Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry.

The *Rev. Douglas Hoole* is at St. Paul's, Bedford. He has recently got married.

*S. C. Hamby* is a Science Master at Oundle.

The *Rev. David Irwin* has been appointed Curate at St. George's, Sparrow.

We much regret to hear of the departure of The *Rev. C. H. W. Johns* from Cambridge. He is resigning the Mastership of St. Catharine's owing to ill-health.

The *Rev. W. Lloyd Owen* has been presented with the living of Babraham, Cambs.

*B. S. Maine* has resigned the post of Sub-Organist at Durham Cathedral, and is now teaching.

*P. J. Oldfield* has obtained a First Class Clerkship in the Air Ministry.

*A. H. Pearson*, who is Master of St. Paul's School, is to be congratulated on his recent successes as a cross country runner.

The *Rev. T. A. Redwood* has been made Private Chaplain to the Bishop of Chelmsford.

*G. B. Riddell* is a Master at Warwick School.

*P. A. Thorp* is a Master at Cranleigh.

The *Rev. H. C. Threlfall* (formerly Missioner at the Queens' Mission) is now at the Barnado Homes as a Chaplain.

The *Rev. W. L. Waterbury* is a Master at Liverpool College.

*P. Ingleson* has been appointed to the Sudan Civil Service.

*G. D. Rokeling* (formerly *Roechling*), who is in the Education Department, has recently been married.

*A. Holden* is Headmaster at Blackburn Grammar School ; *J. S. Wane* is Classical Master with him.

We congratulate *P. W. Hannington* on the birth of a son. He is Deputy Commissioner in British East Africa.

*C. I. Couch* has been appointed to the Administrative Service in British North Borneo.

The *Rev. H. S. Vinning* has been appointed Chaplain of the Mission to Seamen, Dundee.

#### ORDINATIONS.

ADVENT. *K. W. Pain* to St. John's, Parramatta, N.S.W.  
*N. S. Kidson* (Ridley Hall) to St. Mary's, Kington, Hereford.

#### MARRIAGES.

*P. A. Atkinson* to *Miss Elsie Nesbitt*.  
*G. B. Harrison* to *Miss Dorothy Barker*, on April 9th, 1919.

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### The Cambridge College Stamps

CENTURIES before the introduction of the Penny Post and the invention of adhesive stamps, the Colleges of both Universities enjoyed special privileges in the delivery of correspondence and letters, which were conveyed by private messengers employed by the various colleges at a time when, over the rest of England, the carriage of letters was a Crown privilege controlled by Postmaster General or farmed out under letters patent. A reference to the system is found in one of the Acts of the Long Parliament of 1656 (re-enacted by 12 Car. II., c. 35) wherein it was laid down that the two Universities "may use their former liberties, rights and privileges of

having special carriers to carry and re-carry letters, as they formerly did, and as if this Act had not been made." The repeal of this Act in 1710 seems to have left the ancient rights and immunities of the Universities unaffected, nor was the organised service of College messengers and letter carriers interrupted by the introduction of the postage stamp in 1840.

The system of prepayment of local letters, in vogue both before and after 1840 and up to the end of Michaelmas Term 1885, varied in different colleges. Members either paid for letters singly in advance at the Buttery or Gate, or were charged in arrears for letters they sent during a term, or—after the manner of "pooled drinks"—paid a terminal sum for pooled letters, whereby the more energetic quill-drivers must have benefited considerably. In many cases there were special letter-boxes provided and set times assigned for clearances and deliveries of University correspondence by the inter-collegiate messengers.

It is curious to note how slow the 19th Century was in appreciating the value of Sir Rowland Hill's inventions of the adhesive stamp and Penny Postage. It took France, who first issued stamps in 1849, nine years to follow the lead of Great Britain in this matter; and it was thirty years after the invention of stamps for letters that it occurred to one of the Oxford Colleges to adopt this method of franking the local correspondence delivered by the University's messengers. Keble College it was that in 1870 took the lead in introducing adhesive labels for local postage—a step which fifteen years later brought down the wrath of the Postmaster-General on a system which he regarded as an infringement of the privileges of the Crown.

Between 1876 and 1882 four other Oxford Colleges followed the lead given by Keble, and in 1882 we find the system was adopted for the first time in Cambridge by Selwyn, to be followed in the next year by Queens' and St. John's

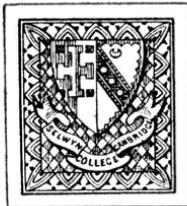
Now although Queens', St. John's and Selwyn were the only Colleges which showed their enterprise by the issue of stamps others participated in the organization of inter-collegiate postage; and in some cases the college crest on an envelope was regarded as franking a letter for local delivery, which was in consequence charged to the sender or to his College. It seems that up to 1883 Queens' had no system of charging its members and the cost of the carriage of their letters was apparently borne by the College. But when the stamps were introduced they were obtainable at the Buttery at four shillings for a sheet of 96, and the letters franked with them were collected at the Gate, where it was probably the Porter's business to pen-cancel them before collection. No special letter-box was provided.



The design of the Queens' Stamp of 1883 was a boar's head to left upon a cross and pastoral staff crossed, in rounded oval with labelled band containing the words QUEENS' COLLEGE above and CAMBRIDGE. beneath; the whole in a rectangular frame. The design,

adapted from the College crest, was made by the late Mr. E. Temperley of this College, and the stamps were produced by W. P. Spalding of Cambridge, lithographed in bright green upon thick white unwatermarked paper, backed with a thick yellowish gum, and perforated 12. A sheet contained 96 stamps in eight rows of twelve; no marginal paper surrounded the sheet so that stamps from the edges had one, those from the corners two, imperforate sides.

Dr. Wright informs me that the popularity of these stamps was great, a fact which may account in some measure for their scarcity—since the stock would almost all be used up before the prohibition of their use came into force—and for the great rarity of entire sheets of which only very few seem to exist now.



It may be of some interest to give a brief description of the labels of the two other stamp-issuing Colleges.

Selwyn, 1882. The arms of Selwyn over a scroll inscribed SELWYN COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE; the whole on an ornamental background; produced by W. P. Spalding, lithographed black on pink chalky paper, imperforate; 480 stamps on the sheet which was cut up by the printers who supplied the labels ready for use.

St. John's, 1883. The eagle of St. John's to left over a scroll inscribed ST JOHN'S COLL. MESSENGER, the whole in a rectangular frame; the design taken from an old woodcut in Cooper's "Annals of Cambridge"; produced by W. P. Spalding, lithographed vermilion on white paper and perforated 12: 96 stamps to the sheet.

Few collectors in the eighties appreciated the interest of these stamps, and in consequence used copies are even harder to obtain than unused. Mr. A. B. Cook has a specimen of the St. John's stamp which has been first pen-cancelled at the Gate and then postmarked "Trinity Street, Cambridge, AP(ril) 83"; and his used specimens of Queens' and Selwyn bear the same post-mark and date without the pen-cancellation. Such used copies are clearly something of an anomaly due to carelessness on the part of the person who posted the letter, since the normal means of cancellation was pen and ink. But it must not infrequently have happened that a letter franked with a college stamp was inadvertently dropped into the post-box marked *V.R.* whereupon it would be obliterated—as in these instances at the Trinity Street sub-office, now vanished—and surcharged to the addressee on receipt. Perhaps it was the frequent repetition of this mistake which drew the attention of the Authorities to these stamps and which led to their ultimate abolition.

Whatever the cause, in 1885 the Postal Authorities suddenly realized that the Universities were infringing on the rights of the Crown as established by the Penny Postage Act. They objected to the fact that certain colleges had set up special letter-boxes, that set clearances and deliveries of letters had been instituted, and

that the payment of the fee for each letter was not made to a messenger but to the College which arranged for its delivery. But what seems to have hurt their pride most of all was the use of stamps to denote this prepayment. At Oxford as the result of a stern protest no stamps were used after May 1886; at Cambridge after various discussions they were also prohibited. This was at the beginning of Michaelmas Term 1885, but, out of consideration for the inconvenience that would have been caused by the abolition of the inter-collegiate messenger system in Term time, the use of the stamps was allowed to continue till the end of that Term, after which no more stamps were sold and no college messengers employed.

The popularity of our stamps was the cause of their downfall, and with them fell the messenger system; but their existence was not in vain, for we still reap the benefits their short life conferred. The Postmaster General of the day—The Right Honourable H. C. Raikes—was one of the Members for the University, whose interests he considered in the compromise reached in 1885. The Colleges waived their ancient rights of employing their own private messengers and all that that entailed, in return the Postmaster General gave us six deliveries a day—an institution, rumour has it, soon to be revived—and that wonder of the tired Tourist, a letter-box outside the gate of every College.

\* \* \* \*

A list is appended of the Oxford Colleges which printed stamps.



Keble, 1870. Vermilion ; rose ; blue.	Exeter, 1882. Salmon red.
Merton, 1876. Embossed blue ; mauve.	All Souls', 1884. Blue.
Lincoln, 1887. Blue.	St. John's, 1884. Slate blue.
Hertford, 1879. Mauve.	Balliol, 1885. (not issued) red.

"The College Stamps of Oxford and Cambridge." by the Rev. Hayman Cummings (Oxford 1904) is the chief book of reference on the subject, though it is devoted mainly to the issues of the Sister University.

C. T. S.

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## Men of Mark.

WILLIAM CECIL CASSELS.

ON October 14th, 1894, Walter Cecil Cassels narrowly escaped being born in China. Having been saved from this misfortune by his robust constitution he took a course in lung exercise. He must have been as conscientious then as he is now for traces of assiduous application to this pursuit are still remarked. There is a story that he placed his orders with the kitchens without leaving his room in the Walnut. He denies this, but argues that it might have been done if he were not on such good terms with the Dean.

This, however, is an anticipation.

One true story of his exploits in the land of the yellow peril survives. A long-suffering missionary had been allowing him to play with his pigtail. It suddenly occurred to the ingenious young idea how thrilling it

would be to swing by the pigtail with his feet off the ground. When the tail came off and left him sitting on the ground he was more than a little surprised, thinking at first that he had really pulled all the man's hair out. Since then he has made it a fixed rule never to swing by people's hair.

On returning to England he went to Dean Close, but a severe illness made it necessary for him to leave. He went to a preparatory school at Limpsfield, where his athletic skill began to develop.

In 1908 he went to St. Lawrence and settled down to play games seriously. For three years he represented the school in football, hockey and cricket.

In 1913 he arrived at Queens' and it was at once realised that here was a man to be reckoned with. This is perhaps his most remarkable quality, that with all his reserve and unobtrusiveness he has always been immediately recognised as a force, a man of depth and character.

He had decided by now that there are other things of importance in life as well as games, and he came up with an exhibition to read Theology. He did not, however, neglect to play serious hockey and was given Wanderer colours in his second term.

At the end of his first year the war broke out and the efficiency of education by games was put to the test.

In the "Long" Cassels joined the O. T. C. and caught a German spy on the Huntingdon Road, only it turned out to be a goat. At the end of that term he volunteered as a private in the U. P. S. but was rejected on account of short sight. Unshaken by this rebuff he commenced his army career with a commission in the A. S. C.

In six months he was a Captain, and in the following summer was sent to France. Shortly after this he wangled a transfer to the P. B. I. and joined the 1/7 Worcesters as a Lieutenant. He was once heard to regret this change on the grounds that the infantry did not have enough to do.

He chased the Germans on the Somme until laid out by shrapnel in the knee. He was sent to hospital in England and it took him six months to work his way to France again and to his own battalion. Then he won the M.C. No one has yet been able to elicit from him any account of the action for which it was won.

At Paschendaele, in the Autumn of 1917, he was wounded again. This time his left arm was crippled and his active service was over.

After trying three hospitals he decided that Brighton was a cheerful spot. With luck he might have been there still, but he preferred to take a job in command of German prisoners of war.

At this job he remained till the armistice. Then finding demobilization slow he applied for an operation on his arm. Being his own O. C. he ordered himself to hospital, this time in London, convinced the doctor that the operation was unnecessary, was passed unfit for service and given leave pending demobilization. With this supreme effort his army career closed, and it is typical that his first thought was to return to Cambridge for the summer term. He did so in time to captain a very successful tennis VI.

Much has been said about his athletic prowess, but to his friends this appears incidental. With them it is his reserve, his great charm of manner and his unfailing reliability that count most.

It has been said that only great men will always have enemies, but Cassels is an outstanding exception. He is so tolerant and universal that there can be no one in the College who will not deeply regret his leaving. For he has been accepted by the Civil Service Commission for the Chinese Consular Service and his departure for China has only been delayed in order that he may take a modern language special and a degree.

Our loss will be the country's gain, for he has pre-eminently those qualities which have made our Civil Service great in the past, reliability, tolerance and sportmanship. We shall watch with interest and affection his progress in what we are confident is destined to be a great career.

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### The College Mission

**D**URING the Cambridge College Missions' Campaign week which began on Nov. 3rd, we heard about the great work of Cambridge in South London from several points of view. The Church, represented by the bishops of Southwark and Woolwich, emphasized the opportunities, pointed out our obligation, and described the immense benefit of this work. Labour, in the person of Mr. J. H. Thomas, told us how much the industrial world needs and longs for that education and culture which Cambridge possesses in abundance and can easily afford to impart. Our own Missioner spoke of the advantage of the Mission to the boys themselves and the district where they live: he told us with what

sincere affection the boys regard the College they have never seen, what curious ideas they have about that College, what it looks like, what we learn here, what we do and how we live. He gave us, in fact, the boys point of view with regard to the College Mission.

What about our own point of view? In the days before the War there was a tendency to associate the College Mission with keeping chapels, wearing surplices, having occasional offertories for it, and being dunned each year for a sub. One gave just the amount that everyone else gave and was thankful to have got off so lightly. The College Mission was not a bad idea, "but I wish they wouldn't bother me about it."

Since those days quite a new spirit has been manifest. One begins to realize what an essential part of the College the Mission is—a little chunk of Queens' planted

"Where all the chimneys of Rotherhithe rise  
Where all the kiddies are making mud-pies...."

as we sang with much gusto in camp. Those of us who went to Camp at Sawbridgeworth in August discovered what a world of true worth there is in the boys of the river-side, and what a lot the Mission has done for them, and how they value it. One has come to feel that Queens' would not be Queens', nor Cambridge Cambridge, if they were not doing their share in the great work of lifting up the masses, and giving them what they have a right to expect. When alone with a pipe and a newspaper article on the social question, one is often given "furiously to think." What can the average man do? Surely there is a part for him in the solution of these problems.

What then is the extent of Queens' effort? Let us go to Rotherhithe, as Mr. Selwyn advised us, and see the place for ourselves. The visitor will be struck by the dingy external appearance of "Queens' House"; the interior he will find not unlike G and H staircases in College, and consisting of about 8 rooms. About 120 boys use this Club, and the Queens' man who visits the Club, as I can testify, will get a very warm welcome from them. Here besides recreation the boys learn, by being Scouts, how to be useful citizens and honourable men. As you make your way, your visit over, through the mean streets that lead to the main road and the 'buses, you pass scores of boys who do not belong to the Club, because the Club is not large enough for them all: you pass knots of young men spending an unprofitable evening in idleness—and again you begin to think. What a drop in the ocean after all is the effort of the College: you will remember that there was once a "Seniors' Club" belonging to the Mission, and how it unfortunately had to be dropped; you will wonder if Queens' *couldn't do more*. A Club house, a troupe of Scouts and Wolf Clubs numbering some 120, and a Missioner are supported by the 214 present members of the College, by the Dons and Fellows, and by a gallant fraternity of Queens' Men. Surely additional premises could be found, another Missioner sent out, and a flourishing Men's Club be formed for the fathers and brothers of these boys, who have fought side by side with us in the past. The opportunity is great, the call is urgent, and the work of untold value. Let us at least support in every sense the work that is now being done.

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**With Apologies to Mr. Catullus**

**L**UGETE, o veteres novique docti,  
Et quantumst hominum in statu scholari.  
Passer mortuus est, minister Arti,  
Passer sacrilegus: meae iuventae  
Deceptor periit dei favore.  
Argentumque habuit suis ocellis  
Multo carius, et suum sciebat  
Ferus tam bene quam satelles ora  
Portarum ebrioli domum petentis.  
Venerunt quoties novi studentes,  
Hic circumsiliens modo huc modo illuc,  
Natu se genitum usque pipilabat  
Sartoris celebris, suumque patrem  
Vestitus petasosque vendidisse.  
Qui nunc it per iter lucrosiusque  
Et iucundius huc, ubi studentes  
Collegae iuvenes aget Johanni.  
At vobis bene sit! Togas cavete!  
Nam foedum mihi Passerem abstulistis,  
O factum bene! io miselle Passer!  
Tua nunc opera, meae cubilis  
Factricis lacrimis rubent ocelli.

R. I. P.

## 'Twiſt East and Weſt

THIS somewhat pretentious title muſt only be taken to introduce one of the impreſſions left on a European by that city, very ancient and very modern, in the Levant, which is, and always has been, the ſteppingſtone and the barrier between the Eaſt and the Weſt. If you leave Athens for France or Italy, you go to "Europe." On the other hand, Athens is not oriental. Your educated Athenian talks French and dresses as a European, and yet you are quite prepared to the Athenian uſage of the word Europe. It is not eaſy, however, to point out clearly what precisely makes the difference, it is the general atmosphere. It is certainly not the traces of the Turkiſh domination. You may have nothing but Turkiſh diſhes, you may ſee a Turkiſh-looking bazaar, but major traces of the long Turkiſh rule there are not. Indeed it is a ſtriking fact that almoſt all trace of Byzantine, Frankiſh, Venetian and Turkiſh poſſeſſion, which might recall the viciffitudes of Greek national hiſtory, are gone. There is ancient Athens, the Acropolis, ruins of temple and cemetery, veſtiges of walls of the remotest antiquity,—and broad boulevards, open ſquares with gardens and cafés, ſumptuous marble houſes and public buildings, all moſt modern. So far from being oriental, it is a land whoſe people claim to be the ſame Greeks as of old, and whoſe language is certainly the ſame—a unique inheritance.

It is in the general atmosphere, and the details of daily life that the non-European character of the country is readily perceived. There is the leiſurely manner of the Levant—taking things eaſy. Until recently you

found out when a train or boat left only by being on the spot, and you bargained about fares. Your boat is not tied down by any scheduled time, and you don't ask a Greek for information about times and places. There is the position of women, relegated to the second rank, and the absence of the home social life of Europeans. There are still many vestiges of a suspicion of western inventions and customs. Water is carried to and about the town in large pitchers and often in skins like the ancient Greek askoi. As you pass through the streets you find the place of carts is taken by donkeys, heavily laden, and you meet peasants in native costumes in great variety, some very gorgeous, others primitive enough, all picturesque. The priest in his "stove-pipe" head-gear and long black gown, his long hair and beard; or the soldier in his very baggy breeches and gorgeous waistcoat, or in his fustanella and gartered "tights," his long tasseled cap and his pompom shoes, would cause the greatest attraction in Europe. You cannot sit down for two minutes at a café-table without being attacked by a youthful shoeblack and a succession of pedlars. Almost every man has his "komboloio," he will pass the beads through his fingers for hours on end. Greek music is certainly an acquired taste—the man who walks along the street or sits by the roadside singing very lustily, is not drunk, although you may well think so. If you have the "evil eye" unconsciously, you will soon know it.

Some of the most striking features of Greek customs are connected with religious observances. At births, baptisms, marriages and funerals, many curious practises are kept up. The latter occasion naturally presents the most obvious example, and it takes a long time for a

westerner to get accustomed to the procession of colossal wreaths and crosses followed by the coffin carried by the bearers on supports so that the corpse dressed in the best clothes and surrounded by fresh flowers, can be easily seen. The mourners follow on foot amid much lamentation and wailing. The various ceremonies of different seasons at different places are too numerous to mention. A popular name-day is marked by huge bunches of flowers and others gifts being carried through the streets.

A real feature of Athenian life is the innumerable newspapers sold everywhere and all day, and devoured eagerly by one and all, as material for political discussions. The Greek does not stay at home and if the ancient Greek thought more of his public monuments than his private residence, his descendant does much the same. He will make removals an annual performance, and the café is seldom not full.

It may well be that in the near future Athens will present more and more of a European appearance. The modern Greek, like his ancestor, is fond of travelling, and hundreds go westwards, very many indeed as far as America. They return with new ideas. Still the change cannot take place of a sudden, nor is it likely to be very great. It is, one may be thankful to say, a fairly rare experience to be travelling in Arcadia and be suddenly accosted by a rustic with "Say, boss, having a look round?" The Greek resembles his forebears in many ways; he is, for instance, most likely to be a banker or a merchant, and he is intellectual and above all patriotic, and this last is a trait that will always count. He knows what is his heritage. He is a Hellene, you would have been better off if you had been,—it is the old

contrast between Greek and "barbarian"—and so one may safely predict a continued treasuring of inheritance and traditions in things great and small, in purity of language and in national customs, with the result that Greece will remain as she has always been, neither western nor oriental, but the halfway house; flourishing, whatever be the final settlement of the Balkan problem, as the proud race that has always stood betwixt East and West.

H. C.

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### **Q. C. Skating Club**

**E**XCELLENT meetings have been held throughout the term, each Wednesday and Saturday (3 p.m.—7 p.m.), in the College ex-bath rooms. The sport has not been without its victim however: on one occasion unexpectedly thin ice was experienced; and an enthusiastic member venturing too near to the treacherous "Hot Tap" area, disappeared suddenly and was lost in the lower sediment. We regret that attempts to dislodge and recover the corpse have not been successful, and can only urge the use of dynamite during the Vacation.

The fatality is attributed to a fire (ashes found warm under the refrigerating apparatus), lit by some practical joker.

This criminal piece of misguided humour has not been repeated.

**COLONEL BOGEY.**

**The Ghost of Walnut-Tree Court**

“The beer in this place I don't like at all, and the wine is far from satisfactory.”

*Extract from a letter (written at Queens') of Erasmus to Ammonius, August, 1511.*

THE night was dark, and still as “the Ark”  
 When empty,—(I mean the museum)—  
 And the witching hour had pealed from the tower,—  
 'Twas the time for ghosts, when you see 'em.  
 With hasty tread I sought my bed,—  
 (A “lekker” at nine on the morrow)—  
 As I crossed the court I'll admit I thought  
 Of getting up early with sorrow.  
     There under the tree!  
     What can it be?  
     I'm sure it's a figure.  
     Yes! Look! It grows bigger,  
 And bigger, and bigger, and then starts to snigger,  
 I turned to take flight at this terrible sight,  
 As it stood there, its arms on its breast in chiasmus,  
 When it said, “Oh, good-e'en! I'm sorry, old bean,  
 If I gave you a bit of a start. I'm Erasmus!  
 I came up for the day by an underground way,  
 (For Pluto has given me an absit from Hades)  
 To visit this college, the teacher of knowledge,  
 Where I kept for a time. But the place, I'm afraid is  
 So very much changed, that I feel quite estranged.  
 But one thing I've noticed since I have been here,  
 The buildings are altered,”—and here his voice faltered—  
 “The old order changeth,—but not so the beer!”

J. L. P.

## The College Mission Camp, 1919

**T**HIS year we had a great Camp. It was held just after the Long Vacation Term, August 16th to 30th. Mr. Selwyn found a site by the river Stort, about a mile South of Sawbridgeworth, on some common land called "The Moors," with a private park just across the stream. It was an excellent place in every way save one,—the nearest supply of pure water was almost half a mile away: so we mostly used river water, duly boiled but having rather too much feeding value of its own.

The first week there were about fifty boys, the second over thirty (mostly different). There was a good turnout of Queens' men, who made the camp the success it was. They specialised in departmental jobs: A.D. Browne was the Bank, which nearly broke and was closed on wet days; W.S. Thomson, Heaton, and L.W. Foster were cooks, with a wonderful talent for suet puddings. Foster was also Quarter-master and succeeded in rearing a litter of young mice in a loaf of bread. Heaton looked his part as Camp Policeman; Patrick and Bird ran the games; Bligh-Hill and Fisher superintended the bathing, so well that crowds assembled to watch. Faull was Hygiene Officer, and borrowed many picks, etc., none of which survived. Cotton managed the concerts, and was always ready for his special turn, "I went last night to the pictures." In the second week, Lilley was an indefatigable maid-of-all-work.

The Dean came for the first three days of Camp—the only period of fine weather we had. The local cows walked through his silk tent and tore it badly. Indeed they set themselves against us from the start, for they

sat down on top of a hut of branches and thatch which the boys had built in course of their scout work.

To return to the Officers, they were always ready, nay eager, to go and fetch stores from the village, particularly of an afternoon. After a happy hour in the bun-shop the Quarter-Master would be seen returning with a leg of mutton coyly peeping out of his pocket, while others carried packets more appropriate to their weights.

One day the Camp entertained the Village Scouts to tea, with a sing-song to follow. This was in the village, and the Policeman came to complain that it was the first local Scout gathering in which he had not been compelled to interfere. The net result of the Camp was that the local Scouts gained sixteen recruits. But the greatest Concert was round the camp fire one night. Fortunately there was plenty of old wood to be collected for fuel, and it presented us with a beautiful and a rather rare phenomenon: it was damp when first gathered, and the pile of logs shone in the dark with the most brilliant phosphorescence, which faded as the wood dried.

The Missioner and A. D. Browne were experts in the art of diving for plates in the lock, learning (like good scouts) to "be prepared." One day they had to do it in earnest, when the orderlies dropped three dixies in deep water while washing up.

It was a very happy time for officers and boys alike, in spite of the bad weather; but one cannot describe why on paper. If you want to know, come yourself next year and see. We at Queens' came away with a real admiration for our Missioner's efficiency, and perhaps a certain surprise at discovering how easy it is to get on really friendly terms with the boys.

This account shall close with a word of sincere gratitude to Mr. Robarts, our nearest farm neighbour. He showered kindness on us, in the form of fruit, water, tennis-courts, and a cart, and never counted us a nuisance. He fits in well with our whole memoirs of the 1919 Camp.

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Q. C. B. C.

THE crocks proved very interesting and it would seem that rowing them off in heats as was done was rather the better way. The final was a really excellent race and Budgett just got his crew to the winning post three-fifths of a second ahead of Storr's boat.

The decision of the C.U.B.C. to have the First Division of the Lents rowed on slides this year affects us to a considerable extent because we have so few people who have had experience of slide work. However with the early start which has been made in the Michaelmas Term it is hoped that there will be sufficient time to get a crew really together and tuned to racing pitch ere the races take place.

The rowing article in the last issue of *The Dial* pleaded that our failure to justify our position in the Mays was primarily due to lack of weight in the boat. If this was really so, then surely the Lent's should prove eminently successful for us, for appearances indicate that the crew will be heavy beyond the average.

We are indebted to W. S. Thompson and Mr. A. D. Browne for the able assistance in coaching which they have rendered this term.

Q. B. T.

**Q. C. R. U. F. C.**

THE season has been disappointing; up to the present only two victories can be recorded as against ten defeats. This lack of success must be largely attributed to absence of scientific method and want of combination—noticeable features throughout the whole team. The displays at the beginning of the term were distinctly poor, but a gradual improvement encourages one to hope for better results in the six remaining matches. The forwards are a hard-working, energetic pack, with Vawser, Matthew, Matchett, Lt. Menzies and Salomon always conspicuous. At times they have been quite brilliant in the loose, but they fail to make full use of their weight, and display lack of experience in the essential points of good scrummaging. The movements of the two halves, Millis and Hesketh, have been hampered by the pack's indifferent and slow heeling, and they could only infrequently initiate a good movement on the part of the three-quarters. But they were consistently excellent in defence, Millis' tackling and Hesketh's well-judged kicking proving very useful. The three-quarters were lacking in dash and initiative until the inclusion of G. R. Smith infused new life into the line. It was unfortunate for the side that he was unable to play till late in the term, as he is gifted with a fine turn of speed and a safe pair of hands. Prosser's tackling has been good; that of the rest only moderate. Price at back has frequently kicked and tackled with fine judgment, though his real position is in the pack.

It was found impossible to raise an "A" team of

sufficient strength to meet other colleges, but it is hoped that there will be more material available next season. Rugger enthusiasts indeed will be heartily welcomed. Up to the present, colours have been awarded to Matthews, Matchett, Millis, Lt. Menzies and Salomon. Congratulations must be offered to Vawser on being selected to play in a Seniors' Match and to Matthews and Binnie on playing in the Freshmen's Trials.

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### Q. C. A. F. C.

SOCCER has been somewhat difficult to organise this term, chiefly owing to the fact that so many soccer men were not willing to turn out for the College; but it is hoped that a large number of the men now in residence who are doing nothing at all in the games line, will suddenly become imbued with a little of that spirit of Queens' men of the past; and that once again as a College we may maintain our customary reputation. even though at times it has been impossible, and always difficult, to turn out two sides; we have not had an unsatisfactory term, if judged by our results. Up to the time of writing the First Eleven, along with Trinity 1st XI., are at the top of the First Division; and most probably the Second Eleven will retain their position in the Third Division.

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## Hockey

QUITE a large number of matches have been played this term with a view to finding what talent we have at our disposal and giving the team some opportunity for practice and playing together. With rugby and soccer in full swing it has so rarely been possible to turn out a representative side, that it is very difficult to form an opinion upon next term's prospects. There are however quite a number of good players available and there is every reason to hope that we shall have a successful season, though the team has, this term, been occasionally a trifle disappointing. J. North, W. C. Cassels and G. F. Smith played in the Seniors' match, and J. E. L. Warren, H. K. Cassels and H. D. Hake in the Freshers' match. Of these G. F. Smith is playing left half for the 'Varsity, while J. E. L. Warren and H. K. Cassels have also played. It is most unfortunate that W. C. Cassels will not be up next term,—his departure will weaken a very strong half-back line. The position of goal-keeper has been causing a great deal of trouble and although trials have been given to numerous people, no satisfactory solution has yet been found. With Benzier-Creagh and G. R. Smith improving rapidly in addition to those mentioned above, there should be no lack of strength in the forward line. H. K. Cassels is an exceedingly good centre half and should prove invaluable in the defence. No back has yet shown very convincing form, and there and in the lack of a good goal-keeper lies our weakness. It is to be hoped that some useful players will be found among those who have been confining their attentions to soccer and rugby this term.

## Athletics

HAVING drawn a bye in the inter-college sports, little enthusiasm has been shown in the athletic line this term. Next term, however, it is certain that Queens' will have to meet one of the colleges that has been successful in the first round.

In the Freshers' sports, Queens'—"horribile dictu"—had only two representatives: H. D. Hake, who ran in the heats for the hurdles and W. T. Marsh who obtained third places in both mile and three miles, and who also came in fourth in the Freshers' cross-country race.

In the 'Varsity Cross-country teams two Queens' men have been running regularly: W. T. Marsh, who has earned a good place in the first team and R. Benrose, who has established his place in the second.

It is essential that, in view of next term's contest, all who have any athletic ability should join Fenners and go into training for the various events; so that the College may show its mettle on the running track no less than on the river and the playing fields.

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## Lawn Tennis

President : ... W. C. CASSELS.  
Secretary : ... J. E. L. WARREN.

THE season was a very successful one: the first VI. won 9 out of 13 matches played, losing once each to Trinity, Emmanuel, Christ's and John's. In the 'Varsity Tournaments Cassels and Warren worked their way into the final of the Inter-College Doubles, but were beaten 6 to 4, 6 to 1 by the Trinity pair, Woosnam and Evans. Chalk and Boehler, King and Rexford made up the VI.

The second VI, not meeting with such success, won but 4 matches out of 14 played.

## S. Bernard Society

**A**FTER a long break we have really got going this term in full pre-war swing.

Debates on the whole have been fairly successful, though perhaps the motions have not been of too invigorating a type; we should like, however, to see more interest taken and, incidentally, a little more heed paid to rules. Amongst the senior orators Messrs. T. S. Pedler and T. K. Lowdell are the most conspicuous and both have spoken well this term, likewise, also our Vice-President, Mr. R. Hargreaves, who, unfortunately, is "going down" at the end of this term. We are glad, however, to welcome Mr. D. H. S. Davies as his successor. The standard of the Freshmen's debate was not quite as high as we expected it to be, but hope for improvement in this direction in the near future. Concerts, on the whole, have been good—the Freshmen's far and away the best, and in it we discovered some interesting talent in Messrs. H. H. Wintersgill, R. G. Ridling and J. W. E. Hall and more especially in Mr. H. F. Rutland, who not only had arranged a delightful programme, but rendered some excellent pianoforte solos. A serious drawback to the concerts is that there is a great scarcity of instrumentalists and it is hoped we shall see more violin cases at the Porter's Lodge on January 16th!

We want the concerts to be popular, but also want to raise the general musical standard, although we cannot wish for anything better than the very creditable performance which the First Year gave us—thus we may safely look forward to some cheerful musical evenings next term.

J. D. B.

## Saint Margaret Society

IT may be well, for the benefit of those members of the College who do not appear to have heard of its existence, to explain that the Saint Margaret Society is the college musical society, and is the one to organise the "May Week" concert, and such others as are, generally, held in the Hall.

It awoke from its long sleep, once more to take its part in college activities, during the Easter term of this year.

The Committee was co-opted, and, for the remainder of the academic year stood as follows :—

*President*—The Dean.

*Vice-President*—L. J. Bendit.

*Secretary*—J. D. Borham.

Sub.-Lt. T. E. K. Donaldson, R.N. W. T. Powell-Jones.  
J. E. Barber.

A concert was arranged, and took place in "May Week," in the evening of June 7th, the musical part taking place in the Hall ; during the interval, the Grove was, as usual, illuminated (much of the credit for this being due to the Naval contingent in the college), and refreshments served in the Cloister court.

Some 250 to 300 tickets were sold, both the body of the hall and the gallery being full. Much enthusiasm was shown over the whole performance.

The first general meeting of the society, since 1913, was held on November 10th. At this, among other business, the committee for 1919—1920 was elected, and it was decided that the Saint Margaret Society should,

in future, be responsible for a concert in each term, as against the one in the Easter Term only.

In accordance with this decision, a concert is now being organised, to take place on Saturday, December 6th, for the benefit of the College Mission.

Musical prospects are, at present, good. There are several members of the College who have considerable talent on the piano or organ, or as singers; but we are extremely short of stringed instruments. Perhaps these may be found among the new arrivals this term; for so numerous are these that there may well be many a genius still, if his friends will pardon the remark, "wasting his sweetness on the desert air."

The Committee for 1919—1920 stands as follows:—

*President*—The Dean.

*Vice-President*—J. D. Borham.

*Secretary*—L. J. Bendit.

*3rd Year representative*—F. C. Ray.

*2nd* " " A. N. Faull.

*1st* " " H. F. Rutland

(*organ scholar*).

L. J. B.

## Q. C. C. U.

THE efforts made at the beginning of term to revive the Christian Union met with a gratifying response. Those of us who remember the Q. C. C. U. in 1913—1914 (and during the first year of the war) may well have

been diffident as to the possibility of restoring it to its old basis; but a start has been made, and from small beginnings we may hope that it will, before long, take its proper place in the life of the College.

A full programme of Friday meetings has been carried out during the term, and the addresses given have led to very interesting and useful discussion. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that these meetings are intended to provide us with opportunities both of airing our own views on the subjects which arise, and of learning to understand and appreciate those of others. All members of the College are *ipso facto* members of the Christian Union, and are entitled to take their full share in its various activities.

Four Study Circles have been in progress during the term, and some forty men have availed themselves of the opportunities thus afforded of a frank and mutually beneficial exchange of views on doctrinal and other problems.

Among the subjects under discussion are the following:—

- (1) The Revelation.
- (2) The Foundation Truths of Christianity.
- (3) The Jesus of History.
- (4) The Practice and Principles of Christianity.

It is hoped that more Circles will be formed next term, and men wishing to join a Circle are asked to inform the Secretary as early as possible.

The third activity of the Q. C. C. U. is the Devotional Meeting, which is held once a week. The average attendance has been 11 or 12: but there is room for many more. Men are apt to fight shy of devotional meetings, under the impressions that things are said, or



this term on November 6th, when G. B. Shaw's "Candida" was read. The keenness evinced in the reading and in the ensuing discussion seemed to augur a happy career for the society. On November 19th L. E. Rees read a very interesting and able paper on Shakespeare's sonnets to fifteen members.

At the time of going to press we are looking forward to a paper on Vienna which is being read to the society by the Rev. R. G. D. Laffan on Thursday December 4th, when we hope for a larger attendance of members.

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## Correspondence

THE CHURCH HOUSE,  
WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.  
*19th August, 1919.*

The Rev. C. T. Wood,  
Queens' College,  
Cambridge.

DEAR MR. WOOD,

I am wondering whether you will help to ventilate a scheme among the ordinandi of Queens'—the scheme, roughly, is as follows.

The Jerusalem and the East Mission are wanting young men to go out to Jerusalem for a year or so, before they are ordained, to help in the re-construction of Schools and Colleges, very much on the same lines I imagine as the Indian short service scheme, which was run in my time. I am afraid I cannot supply any details yet, but there is an urgent demand, and as St. George's is virtually a Theological College, I cannot think of a place better suited for a man to do his year, than in the Holy City itself, amidst such ideal surroundings. As yet, the scheme is in the air, but it will be definitely formulated before the Bishop's return in October, and I would like very much to get some men, or promises of men, for him before he returns. I cast myself upon the mercy of Queens' for the sake of old times!!

Kindest regards, and best wishes for term.

Very sincerely yours,  
B. G. CHANDLER,  
London Secretary S.P.G.

## Answers to Correspondents

C.L.U.B.S. (a) With reference to the marsupials, the breed seems to have survived the rigours of war rationing. The *Law* of the College permits the new litter to hop about the courts. They are a little shy at present, but are sufficiently tame to have their legs pulled.

(b) We think you are misinformed about the Angelic Order. It is apparently a revival of a mythology from the *North*. Their wings haven't fully developed yet, but they look awfully sweet. There is a tiny little fluffy spirit, with a dinky auburn halo which flits round the Pump Court.

(c) With regard to your question on the degenerate Peerage,—we can find no previous reference in the College records. It is either an excrescence growing out of the lower parts of the College Backs, or a highly coloured specimen of mushroom allied to the candle fungus—or stink horn. Otherwise it is perfectly harmless.

1st Hall. No. Those who sit in the seats of the mighty are not Dons.

B.O.T. The new observatory is in the Tower. A telescope has not yet been provided, but in the meantime a monocle is being used to ogle the stars.

F.G.H. Age is no qualification for sitting in the M.A.'s stalls on the first Sunday of Term.

R.D. You look awfully nutty in cap and gown and knickers, but haven't you got any trousers?

R.E.N. The Bernard room is not the place to adventure Dunn's 3/9 bowlers. Where did you get that hat?

K.C.S. Jazz records at 12 noon are wasted on One that hath no music in his soul.

S.G.B. By all means.—If your Tutor leaves his light literature lying about, read him “the most priceless funny bits don’t you know.” He may not have appreciated them.

“INSOMNIA.” We can throw no *Ray of Light* on “the fundamental principle underlying measurement of length and time.” It’s a good sporific in the small hours.

The Assistant Librarian is trying to popularise the Library. Girton (illustrated) has been added. To cater for modern tastes Newnham will be added in 1950.

N.O.’s. The Silent Navy may leave no tracks on the vasty deep, but what about the grass in Walnut Tree Court?

“X.” We thoroughly appreciate your good intentions and genuine zeal: but we cannot recommend your practice. It is only giving occasion to scoffers.

Jun. Sub. The fine of £4 10s. a term for War Service is only the University’s funny little way of punishing for “absence with leave.” There is no truth in the statement that the money is to be expended on a Statue of a Conscientious Objector to be placed in the Senate House.

The story is as follows:—A very Freshman was scanning the screens, when a Don of youthful appearance strolled up to post a notice of the scouts’ weekly race up G staircase. “What are the Dons like here?” asked the Fresher. “Oh not a bad lot except the Dean” was the reply. Paradoxically speaking, the reply is both true and false.

## Committee.

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The subscription to *The Dial* is 3/3 per annum. This includes postage. All subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer. We should be grateful if Old Queens' Men who have not paid their subscriptions up to date would do so at once, otherwise we shall be involved in financial difficulties.

Contributions are welcome at any time of the year, they should be accompanied by the writer's name as the usual guarantee of good faith.