which time our present civilization got its first great impetus. Nor has written history been quite fair in chronicling such times. To be a success a history must be read; to be read it must be interesting; and so historians have naturally dwelt more on war and its attendant scenes of excitement than on the tamer times of peace. There is one event in the annals of pacific history that certainly deserves more space than has been accorded to it. This is the "Great Project" of Henry IV, for the pacification of all Europe, and it is curious to notice that this plan, which came so near success, does not differ materially from the one now proposed for the perpetuation of peace in the Americas.

If its practicability at that time was such as to secure the co-operation of fifteen of the sixteen reigning monarchs of Europe, it effectually releases its projectors now from the title of dreamers.

One hundred years ago our own United States was as separate as the principalities of Germany, and yet we have grown into a most united whole without that frequent spilling of blood that characterized the other consolidations. What has made the difference? It is that wise provision of our national constitution which provides that interstate matters shall be submitted to a permanent tribunal for settlement. One single question was left outside its jurisdiction, and its settlement by other methods left the blot of civil war upon our national history.

Since its institution, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided nearly fifty cases of the interstate disputes, any one of which would have been a better excuse for conflict than most of the modern wars have had.

It was on a similar basis that the extremists at the Pan-American Congress hoped to have international disputes settled. That is, a permanent tribunal, organized and given the greatest dignity as the Supreme Court of Nations, should decide on questions arising in the law of nations, a code which at present owes much of its moral force to the power of custom.

While the Pan-American Congress did not go so far as this, it was agreed that before a dispute between nations represented in the Congress could be cause for war, it should be submitted to arbitration. This, while it is not all that was asked for or desired, it is still a long step in the direction of a practical national peace.

The Indoor Winter Meeting.

The twelfth annual winter meeting of the M. I. T. A. C. took place on Saturday afternoon, December 13th, at the gymnasium on Exeter Street. The games were all very successful, and the events were the same as those of last year, with the exception of sparring, which was replaced by rope-climbing, 20-yards dash, and individual tug-of-war.

At half past two a considerable crowd, including a large number of ladies, had gathered and were waiting the appearance of the fifty-two athletes who were to take part. In the contest for the class cup '91 scored 10 points; '92, 9; '93, 7; and '94, 3. C. D. Heywood tied the record in the running high jump, but no records were broken.

The meeting was opened by the fence vault with seven contestants. B. R. T. Collins, '88, won first place by vaulting 6 ft. 7 1/2 in., beating J. C. E. De Bullet, who took second place by one inch.

The next event, putting the 16-lb. shot, was won by J. C. E. De Bullet, '91, who has held the Institute record since the spring of 1889. This year, however, he did not quite come up to his former record, and only made