



## Degrees Conferred on Dalhousie Volunteers!

At a Special Convocation, the Senate Conferred the Degree of B. A. on Twelve Seniors.

A SPECIAL convocation was held in the Munro Room of Dalhousie on Friday afternoon Feb. 26th, at which the degree of B. A. was conferred on twelve students of the graduating class in Arts who have either volunteered for the front, or are actually there.

The degrees were conferred on the following:

- Kenneth Herbert Gray, Seafoam, Pictou.
- William Fielding Hanna, Middle Musquodoboit.
- John MacDonald, Ross Ferry.
- George Daniel MacLeod, Oyster Bed Bridge.
- James Stanley Nickerson, Shelburne.
- John George Lawson Paterson, Grand River.
- Gerald Raymond Smith, Londonderry.
- Alexander Daniel Archibald, New Town, Guys.
- Lawrence Blair Campbell, Halifax.
- Frank Benbow Fox, Valley, Colchester.
- John Kenneth Murchison, Grand River.
- Robert Archibald Patterson, Richibucto.

The five at the end of the list were granted in absentia, for four of them are actually at the front and one, L. B. Campbell is ill at the hospital.

The Munro room was crowded, and many kahki uniforms were in evidence. The graduates wore the college gown over their military dress.

President A. S. Mackenzie was in the chair and on either side were members of the Board of Governors, members of the Senate, members of the different faculties some of whom were in uniform, and also several officers of the Second Contingent. Among those present were Geo. S. Campbell Chairman of the Board of Governors Ex-President Forrest, Judge Graham, Judge Russel, Principal MacKinnon, Capt. J. W. Logan and Col. Sponagle.

The proceedings opened with prayer offered by Dr. Forrest. President Mackenzie then addressed the graduates. He said it was one of the greatest pleasures in his life to be able to confer on those volunteering from the Senior class in arts the degree of B. A.

This was a unique occasion, but one well worthy of Dalhousie. He recalled that on a former occasion, during the Boer war Dalhousians had responded to the call of the flag, and that today the College Library

was richer by two trophies which on their return those students had left with their Alma Mater. During the Boer war only one or two students volunteered, but today, many and among those the best were responding to the national need. It was only fitting that our best should go to the front. The college student realized better than anyone else all that this war meant not only to the Empire but to civilization as well. The liberty and justice which we to day enjoy is the product of eight hundred years of toil, sacrifice and blood, and within that period war, foreign and civil, was cruelly waged.

Today all that we cherish is challenged, and it is Britains boast that to-day as during the Napoleonic period her strength is on the side of the weak and oppressed. We have no doubt that the graduates who were going forward now on behalf of their country would be honorable, valorous and strong—true Dalhousians. He stated that the Senate had decided that every man taking the Arts course who went to the front should be given his year without examination or further attendance at classes. As a consequence this gives the degree of B. A. to the above named twelve students, and their year to all the other students who have joined the various contingents in Canada's expeditionary forces. So far as the Law and Medical Students were concerned, the Senate did not feel justified in granting degrees, because as a University they owed a duty to the public that any man graduated from the Dalhousie University in Law and Medicine was one who had studied his subject, passed his examination and was thereby fully qualified to practice his particular profession. This was a duty which the University owed the community because the community were entitled to be able to place every confidence in men following the professional walks of life.

In those who were going to the front, he had every confidence that they would acquit themselves like men. Strike if you must and since you must, strike hard. Let your watchword be "King and Country."

The degrees were then conferred on the students and as each came forward to be capped, he was received with rounds of applause.

After the degrees had been conferred, Mr. Geo. S. Campbell, the Chairman of the

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## A NICHT WI' LEACOCK

DALHOUSIE took a holiday from books and work, and useful play, including drill and the movies; and filled the gallery of the School for the Blind last Tuesday to hear Professor Leacock read from his own humorous works. Members of the Senate were seen smiling as if they had no nefarious plans against student activities on their minds; and several of their sternest critics were observed to relax occasionally and forget that Dalhousie had gone or was rapidly going to the bow-wows. Pretty girls were there, (it was Dalhousie night); engaged couples, looking very happy; Dalhousians in kahki, in mufti; in 'frack,' Halifax society filled the remaining space. It was a case of Standing Room Only

Professor Leacock does not look like a professor. He is too big. He is not bald; he does not wear glasses. He looks like an American foot-baller, with a shock of fairish hair. He reads more than well. He would get A + at Dalhousie for his elocution. He has a magnificent voice which he uses with the greatest ease and naturalness. The audience began to smile, as soon as he began to speak. They were soon rippling and smiling, and guffawing and choking and getting red in the face and unco' happy. Leacock has a way with him, which compels mirth. Several of the happier individuals in the audience were observed contorting themselves, holding their sides, doubling up like Jack-knives with their emotions. Never has an audience in the Blind School enjoyed an hours entertainment more.

There were three numbers on the program; "Spoof" a burlesque on the prize novel; "Behind the Beyond", a burlesque on the problem play; and a happy forecasting of British politics after the war, when Redmond the lamb will lie down with Carson the lion and Lloyd George will apologize for employing the term 'bally.'

Leacock is clever, there is no doubt about it. His satire on the advertizing publishing concern, the spaniel-like character of the American husband, the imbecility of the 'sex novel', and the nauseousness of the problem play was keen, and it was thoroughly appreciated by his nimble-witted audience. Quickly as he moved from point to point, and although he did not underline his jests, the crowd had no difficulty in following.

It should be remembered that the smiling reader who kept the audience in roars was suffering from a cold and sleeplessness, and that he had not recovered when he left town next morning for Montreal. His motive in coming here was solely to aid the cause of the Belgians. He paid his own expenses; and he fulfilled his promise at no small cost to himself in physical pain.

A. M.



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THE election of members for the Council of University Students will take place on Tuesday the 9th of March. The men elected then by the student body will govern the student societies during the coming year, and they will also represent the student body in its relations with the Senate.

We wish to emphasize the fact that the Council is the most important student organization in the University. It is required to perform more unpleasant tasks than any other society, and there is no question about it receiving more abuse. It is true the abuse is without any justification, and it is equally true that those who are most vitriolic in their abuse, are the students who support no society or organization in this University.

It is just because the society is the most important and at the same time the most abused one, that the best men should be elected to it. What the student body needs in the Council are representatives who are willing to undertake its responsibilities and face the undeserving abuse which so often is measured out to anyone who tries to do his duty.

The election of members for the Council should be decided on grounds other than that a particular person is a member of your class, or one of your intimate friends. The election of the best men rests with the student body. If we fail in our choice we have only ourselves to blame. Remember what we need are men with executive abilities and a capacity for work, not some hail-fellow well-met individual who considers he is hard worked when he attends two meetings in the year. The positions carry a good deal of honor with them and we can't help recalling cases where the recipients quite over-looked the fact of their having any responsibilities, expecting that, now that they were elected, their worries were over.

So whilst we endeavor to cast our ballots intelligently, thinking only of the general welfare of the student body, we also expect that those nominated will enter the contest fully realizing the responsibilities they are expected to carry.

THE Dalhousie quasi-Athletic Society enjoys the privilege of spending more money than any other society at Dalhousie. We offer no objection to the spending of seven or eight hundred dollars in Athletics, but we do feel that the students are entitled to get an account of how this sum is spent.

A special resolution was passed in the Athletic Society last year requiring a statement of expenditures to be published monthly in the College paper.

Five months have now passed and so far there is no sign of any statement. It is scarcely to be wondered at that the students

should make comments. The wonder is that such a thing has been allowed to go so long unnoticed. We cannot understand the attitude of the officers of any society who disregard express instructions, and neglect to publish statements when so ordered.

A RATHER unusual but not entirely unexpected occurrence took place in the Dalhousie Law Students Society Monday morning March 1st. By a vote of 33 to 9 the Law Students Society refused to nominate candidates for the coming Council elections. The result is that during the coming year Law will be without representatives on the Council.

The adoption of such an attitude by this Society seems rather unfortunate to say the least. Among the general student body the belief was prevalent that the experimental stages of student self government belonged to the past. The opinion of a Council representing the whole student body must bear more weight than one representing a particular faculty. However, some students in Law think otherwise. But it is rather singular that the very law students who have denounced the Council and were successful in withholding candidates, were for the most part the very same students who opposed the formation of an Officer's Training Corps last fall in this University and who today are endeavoring to minimize its worth and value.

We sincerely hope that the students in the other faculties will not become obsessed with the same idea. It is quite true that the Students Council is far from being perfect, but the defects which exist therein are gradually being removed. We have heard of many schemes to reform a society, but this is the first time we ever heard of a society being reformed by ignoring its existence.

Hitherto the Law Students have occupied a leading part in the University. In football, hockey and debating they were among the leaders. But a decided change for the worse was seen this session. The Law football team appeared only once on the campus. The Law debating team never appeared in Sodales, whilst the Law Hockey team has not been seen on the ice this season.

The indifferent attitude of the members of Law to the college activities may explain why Law is nominating no candidates for the coming Council elections.

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THE POWER OF EXPRESSION.

The Need of Elocution in an Arts Course.

We have heard a great deal lately about Vocational Training. I wish to express a few thoughts about vocational training along Vocal Lines.

It is immaterial what definition is put upon the word Education. It may be called training, teaching or as some claim it may be 'education' or the developing of a student by a 'drawing out' process. In any case an efficient system of education should prepare one for the battle of life. This may be accomplished by studying Chemistry, for the sole purpose of getting off a class, or by the study of English, Latin or anything else.

Generally speaking the present Arts Course as given at our Colleges does two things:—first, the student acquires a certain amount of knowledge secondly, I believe he spends the greater part of his time in developing his ability to think, a necessary preparation for life.

Should there not be added a third element to the training of College men? To the acquisition of knowledge and the ability to think, should there not be added "The Power of Expression?"

This third element, to my mind, is like the third leg of a tripod—absolutely essential. On all sides of us, even in our College, we see instances of men, possessed of vast funds of knowledge and great thinkers as well who cannot successfully express their own thoughts. I would like to emphasize "successfully".

Anyone can talk and give forth ideas but that does not constitute successful expression. In judging a lecture or a speech, what the speaker is and what the speaker says are only secondary. What everyone considers is the effect on the audience. This applies as well to a lecture in Physics, as to a Sermon on the Prodigal Son or a lawyers defence of an innocent man.

Expression is the means by which every person must convey his views. Clearly every student who has any idea in preparing himself for the future, should cultivate his 'power of expression.' That is what the word "Elocution" means.

There is no course in Elocution at Dalhousie. No assistance is offered a student who desires to cultivate his voice, or correct his manner in speaking and his faults in delivery. A student in Theology must spend three winters at Latin and Greek. A smattering of Hebrew is added at Pine Hill. He is expected to be able to explain wisdom, understanding and righteousness, as exemplified by Solomon of old. All this may be essential. Yet no effort is made to teach him how to read a portion of Scripture or preach a sermon 'objectively', that is, for his hearers, and not for his own edification. (I must except the course given by Mr. Ross at Pine Hill. In nine cases out of ten he gets hold of students after many faults have been formed or accentuated. He then spends most of his time correcting them. In any case Dalhousie students do not benefit by his instruction.)

Each Spring a new lot of prospective theologues leave Dalhousie for the Mission Fields. They go forth as the disciples of old with "nothing for their journey, neither staves, nor scrip, neither bread neither money." I end the quotation just in time

for I fear most of them take "two coats apiece."

What I wish to call attention to is the fact that in many cases the student goes forth with practically no idea of the principles of public speaking. Like a self made man in the 'battle of life' their faults are accentuated.

I do not desire to find any fault with the theologues at Dalhousie. They have proved themselves to be at once the bravest and most loyal of our students. In support of my statements, however, I make bold to state that the reputation of the 'student preachers' in many portions of this Province is far from flattering. I have heard them criticized. In every case the faults complained of were such as would certainly be removed by a one year's course of elocution under a competent instructor.

I have referred only to prospective ministers. Perhaps this is unfair. The same arguments apply just as strongly to Law students and the regular Arts men. At Present they leave College, and enter business, public or professional life with an incomplete equipment, A necessary element is lacking.

It will seem presumptuous for me to attempt to criticize or in any way find fault with the course adopted by such leading educationists as are at the head of this University. It is therefore with many apologies that I write this. I am encouraged by the fact, however, that in every College of importance in the States and in most of our Canadian Universities courses in Elocution are offered. Therefore it is I claim that a course in Elocution should be added to the curriculum at Dalhousie.

D. H.

THINGS WE WANT TO KNOW.

WE want to know what the questions will be on the examination papers.

We want to know if the Senate's constitution has ever been submitted to the Law Students Society and if it met with its approval.

We want to know if Kitchener got Fraser on long distance.

We want to know who is robbing the telephone box.

We want to know who put the 'kick' in the punch.

We want to know who is writing "who's who."

We want to know who is appropriating the daily newspapers in Arts and Law.

We want to know why C-ckb-rn needs a stenographer.

We want to know why M-rr-y McL-n is studying medicine.

We want to know where "Kitty" is.

We want to know what "boob" sings in the First Baptist choir.

We want to know if P-tt P-tt-r, knew that Sir Geo. White died three years ago.

We want to know how long H-rly has been taking his meals at Coleman's Quick Lunch Counter.

We want to know if J. Augustine B-rr-n's interpretation of Newfoundland Statutes in any way affects the constitution of the Dalhousie Law Student's 'Society'.

We want to know who is running this University.

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## THE GREEK CITY STATE.

THE Wednesday afternoon series of lectures were continued at Dalhousie in the Munro Room on 24th Feby.

The seating capacity of the Munro Room was taxed to its utmost. The speaker was Professor Todd who took as his subject the Greek City State.

The Greek City State possessed all the characteristics that reveal democracy at its best. The growth of democracy in the Greek State was traced from its inception. The Greek City State consisted for the most part of a city and a territory of twenty or thirty square miles. In such a state it was never felt necessary to elect representatives and send them to a central assembly. It was the duty of the citizen to go personally to the assembly and stay there during the continuance of it.

These men were often appointed to perform duties administrative or judicial. Then as now, the leisured class having more time did most of the work. Of course one must remember that the leisured class consisted of nearly all the citizens, because the existence of slavery permitted even the poorest Athenian to have his manual work done for him; and thus nearly all the citizens had the necessary time for attending public duties. No remuneration was paid by the state for the performance of such services for the Greeks claimed the State had the right to demand the whole life and energy of its citizens; the life of the citizen was readily sacrificed if the State demanded it. On the other hand these citizens were fully protected, against any invasion of their private rights by another individual.

The great object of the Greek City State was to secure the happiness of the mass of its citizens, consequently they paid the greatest possible attention to the framing of legislation. The civil, criminal, and interstate regulations were the three chief aspects of Greek Legislation.

The civil law which controlled the holding of property, and the making of contracts etc., differs very little from that of the present day. The Greek regarded contracts as absolutely binding and the penalties were much more severe than we would permit at present. The law relating to wills and testaments which we have had handed down to us from the Romans, was really borrowed by the latter from the Greeks.

Criminal legislation was carefully framed by the Greek. Public Safety was the supreme essential and so safe guarded were the people that any citizen could go where he liked without fear of injury.

The penalties were severe, but their harshness was often lessened by laws which enabled the citizen to go voluntarily into exile. It is true that there were some barbarous customs in operation, but we in the present age can't claim entire freedom from such a charge.

The inter State relations of the various City States form a striking contrast to the boasted culture and civilization of the present. These alliances or combinations were essentially for the protection of the weak against external danger. At first they were purely temporary but with the lapse of time, the predominance of one state compelled the remaining ones to conform to its regulations. The leading States used the arguments which are repeated today by Prussia in justification of the hegemony

of Germany. These leading States emphasized the necessity of Unity to prevent foreign domination, they pointed to the labours and sacrifices of the citizens of the leading State, they pointed out the increase of trade, and the reputation of Greek culture, all produced by their efforts; and as a concluding and clinching argument they asserted the very thing that Prussia asserts "We have acquired the power and we intend to keep it."

This the speaker pointed out has been repeated again and again in history. The Achaean League was then discussed in detail, the wreck of which was attributed to the interference of jealous or ambitious neighbors.

The total ruin of Greece and the disastrous conquest of Mummius were the result of the follies of corrupt demagogues. The better class had retired in disgust from political life and the incompetents with a free hand destroyed where they were not able to create. With the growth of the Macedonian power and the Roman Republic, the Greek City State rapidly and silently became a thing of the past.

## THE SODALES CONTROVERSY.

I WAS pleased to see two replies to my criticism of Sodales. This cannot but show that the Executive are alive and conscious of their difficulties. This is as it should be. However, I cannot let pass certain statements made by the 'respondents' which 'knock' the present writer rather than defend their case.

Mr. Leslie's letter was amusing to say the least. Many remarkable statements, clothed in the most graceful English, were made. I might be allowed to recall a few.

The judgment of the present writer "need not be considered." Perhaps we are to infer that Mr. Leslie's judgment does need to be considered. If this is so, I cannot help feeling that he is the only one who thinks so.

Again the present writer "must be treated with contempt rather than consideration". If such a statement appeared above some names I might feel angered. As it is—why repine!

"The audiences barely outnumbered the speakers". This is an absolute prevarication of the facts. Perhaps Mr. Leslie was not present at the four debates held. I would call his attention to the fact that at each of the first three debates about one hundred students were present.

"The Dalhousie Student doesn't want Sodales and this pill might as well be swallowed uncoated." This may be true but there are a great many who think otherwise.

"The Executive came to the very end of the rope and the only self-respecting thing to do was to drop off." When did this 'self-respecting' 'administrative drop' occur? What rope is provided for the gymnastics of the Executive of Sodales? Of course this must be a figure of speech; but it leaves a great deal to the imagination.

Only one more phrase will be repeated,—"The amateur muck-raking correspondent." Yes, I am an amateur. I have not passed thru a storm of public indignation over anything I've written as has Mr. Leslie. As to "muck-raking" again obscurity prevails. Surely reference to the acts of the Executive of Sodales is not muck-raking.

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(Continued from page 4)

However I am an amateur in the use of such language.

The article by Mr. McInnes is a thorough review of the situation and an admirable statement of the difficulties. I could not help feeling that he admitted everything that was criticized except one point—namely, that the executive of Sodales have been lackadaisical or negligent. As to this it is only necessary to say that I based my accusations on the results as the students see them. I considered the number of debates, the critics and the subjects and found fault.

I would like to recall some phrases used by Mr. McInnes. "Sodales is in bad need of reform." "Thus in the evolution of things Sodales lost one, or in fact its primary function." "The Society stands with the accumulating weaknesses of several years."

From these it is evident that what is needed is such a change as will get the Society out of the 'rut'. The burden of the 'accumulation of weaknesses' must be discarded. To do this drastic measures will have to be taken. I believe the writer has some views as to reforms in Sodales. It is too bad that those who are on the executive now will not be back next year. They should leave their recommendations in some sort of a report for their successors.

In the meantime all that can be done by the students is to choose good men for next years officers. Not students who have made the Debating Team, nor rubes, that criticize "concerning the history of which" they know nothing, but men of initiative and executive ability.

I am told that it is a rule of newspaper correspondence that if one party to the controversy signs his name the other should not hide behind nom-de-plumes. Therefore I feel called upon to attach a portion of the gift conferred upon me by a pious parson in the closing years of a century that has joined the 'great majority'

HOWARD DAWSON.

ANOTHER DALHOUSIAN TO WIN  
A RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

ST. JOSEPH'S College, N. B., has the choice of electing the Rhodes scholar from the Province of New Brunswick for 1915.

The successful candidate is Ernest E. Doiron of Shediac N. B. The selection was announced only a short time ago.

Mr. Doiron is a son of D. J. Doiron, a prominent business man of Shediac, and was born there in 1892. He received his early education in his home town and entered St. Joseph's University in 1906. He was graduated from St. Joseph's with great distinction in 1912. In the fall of 1913 he entered Dalhousie University where he began to study Law, and he has been at Dalhousie ever since.

Mr. Doiron is one of the most popular students studying Law at Dalhousie. He has taken a keen interest in all the college societies during the short time he has been here. His law record in the University is a particularly good one. In addition to his other brilliant qualities Mr. Doiron is an accomplished musician.

Mr. Doiron will complete the session at Dalhousie and expects to leave for Oxford in October 1916, where he will continue his studies in Law.

## THE RESERVIST.

By. J. E. R. '15.

LOUIS PAUL HERMAIN had seen service in Algeria as a soldier of the French Republic. I knew him as janitor of an office building in which I worked last Summer. Louis had held this job with the duties of elevator man added for five years or more, performing always his tasks with native politeness and the best of care. When we passed through the lower hall on those fine summer mornings before the war he would touch his cap and say his "Bonjour monsieur". He knew enough English for conversational purposes, but there were some few phrases of his mother tongue he would never part with. This was one of them.

Louis was on good terms with everyone in the building. The lawyers and agents and clients found him sprightly and ever obliging, the clerks and stenographers listened with ready ear to his little tales of woe; for he grew abusive at times, seemingly so over nothing, while the same causes, I suppose accounted for his over gleeful spirits on other occasions, when one might have heard him marching "Just base" in hand along the corridors whistling gaily the Marseillaise or some other stirring tune of Tricolor Land. He was proud of his six story Kingdom and often the office boys and messengers were reminded of his authority therein; though they seemed to hold him in high esteem, sharing everything they got with him, even side talk and "kicks" about their employers, and news items of sports in vogue around town. He never forgot his dignity and yet he never dreamed of being self-important, full corporal of artillery though he had been in those days before the advent of the 75 millimetre quick-firers which have wrought such terrible havoc in the German close formation. His brass button coat, bought at his own expense, was the sole remnant or reminder of his former marks of authority. His moustaches were ever curled to points. The drill of the old French regular was revealed in his sharp turnings, his orderly steppings aside to allow passengers to get on or to alight from the elevator.

Every day he used to borrow one of our morning papers and read the local police and cable news diligently. Why he preferred a Halifax paper, much of the reading of which he could not well understand, to the Montreal "Free Press" that came regularly to the office, I could never understand. Perhaps he read more than we thought he did. At times he borrowed some old books from a lodger on the top floor; usually stories of adventure written in French by one Poret. Louis did not care about Canadian politics and did not try to understand them. One day I tried to explain the ideas of the Nationalists to him. My task was in vain. Another day some ward politicians tried to persuade him to put his name on the voting list; He shook his head and politely refused. Tonight I know his heart and soul were too interested in the affairs of old France. Anyway he said that he would go back there some day.

When first he came to the Building he was married and had four children. But they all died and his wife was forever ailing. It puzzled Louis that every one of the children should have died. He bit the ends of his moustache every now and then. After the death of the baby we did not hear him whistle for weeks and weeks. One day

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I happened to be going over the "hill" with him on my way to lunch; I began to sympathize with him in his troubles after he had told me of his wife's failing health. He would not philosophize, He believed such things could not be explained by human reasoning,—"C'est bien, mon ami, le bon Dieu, he know it, the Doctor he don't," he would mutter, submissive to his losses. Soon the house work fell on him to do at nights when he went home, as his wife sank. They say she was a mysterious sort of woman. I did not know her and he never mentioned her name. The neighbors rarely saw her. One evening as I stood by their door-step before saying good night to Louis I caught sight of her pale face and big black eyes that gleamed like lights behind that window pane. She too was from far away France, may be from his home town. I have an idea that he never loved her very much. Why they were married and came to Canada—ah, who knows?

From time to time the boys would try to cheer him up. In the mornings passing him in the halls they would ask him how things were going and so on. "It is a cold world, not much good for Louis" he would reply and go his way.

One chilly day in Spring his wife died. He got off one day for the funeral and another day to put a new-come infant into a foundling home. Life became utterly grey for him. He began to drink whiskey; to be painfully hilarious around the Building towards evenings and cranky, almost fierce, in the mornings. Then in sober moments he would say, as I heard him often, "Life, she's not worth living. Next Spring I go to Panama or Nord West." and very little more than that. But Louis never went west, nor did he ever go to Panama.

Some months after his wife's death there came to the Building a new charwoman, Mrs. Walsh, a big hearted old dame whose daughter Annie was a healthy well-formed girl of eighteen or so. Annie used to come in and go out the Building on errands the nature of which I could never divine. She was pretty. One day her clear blue eyes met those of Louis and two weeks afterward they were married. Then I think for the first time in his life he was really happy. His face was wreathed in smiles. The buttons on his blue coat shone like stars. All day long he whistled and sang. The elevator shot up and down to tunes of old France and the halls resounded with the music of march after march. Sometimes he would make noises like a whole brass band entering an armory, sometimes he would whistle soft airs of babbling brooks and singing birds. Then must Louis' soul have been carried back to the hills and vales and rivulets in the Department of Haute Saone to his parent village nestling in the highlands that give birth to the Rhine and to the Meuse—river of blood.

On Sunday mornings after mass they were often seen walking in the Gardens or along the winding walks in Point Pleasant Park, she leaning on his arm, he looking down at her with a touch of pride in his face. Truly for such a short acquaintance the match seemed a lucky one,—and then he was not old, still under thirty five or forty.

Their little cottage on a quiet West End street was soon neatly furnished. People coming home from the North West Arm last summer might remember them seated on their two by four veranda quietly talking

and watching the red glows of the sun fade in the western sky. Here in this little green house they lived for a few months contented with their lot, nor dreaming nor caring of the molten lava of hate and greed smouldering in Europe's breast. Surely America was there in that little cottage, or it was nowhere.

On the evening of Aug. 5th, maybe it was the 6th—I happened to pass their cottage. I bade them "good night" as usual. Annie asked me to stop. At once I saw her face showed dread. Her husband blankly stared at the slice of moon coming up over the Citadel Hill, rising deep red and blood red, as I thought that night from behind the blood stained banks of the Meuse.

"Louis is called to the war" she said. France has called on all her reservists. See this notice. Mr. F—the French consul has made arrangements for his passage on a steamer sailing next Monday. I feel he will never come back. I know it—oh, what shall I do?"

He said nothing. I did not say very much. She cried.

Next evening at the little cottage a farewell party was given. Ten or twelve friends of Louis, compatriots most of them, sailors, stevedores, a hotel keeper were there. Mrs. Walsh was there also. It was very quiet; for there was an absence of the jollity common to French people on ordinary events like this. Causes of the war were discussed. Two light toasts, one to Madame Hermain, the other to France were drunk; then the men stood hand in hand forming a circle in the low ceiled sitting room and softly sang together the National Anthem of France.

The following evening fifty or more French reservists many of them well known citizens, gathered on old Granville Street in the centre of the city. Headed by a band carrying the Union Jack and Tricolor side by side they paraded the streets of Halifax singing the British anthem and the Marseillaise. The night was a stirring one in the old historic city; crowds jamming the narrow streets; newspapers issuing edition after edition telling of the great human bolt that was piercing Belgium and about to be hurled into the vitals of France. With their heads back on their shoulders and their hats in hand, these men marched. How they sang! How their ruddy faces glowed with undying love for the fair land that gave them birth! Who that saw them that night shall ever forget the light of liberty burning in their eyes? Ah, how many of that patriot band, have rushed forward to die with that expression moulding their frozen faces?

Yes, Louis was one of those men that night. No look of sadness clouded his face. He too was eager "for the cannon and the kings."

When next I heard of him he was somewhere south of the Belgian frontier. Annie had begun to get letters from him, a few hasty ones in French, some laboriously translated into English. He was well, he wrote; he was doing duty on the line of communications and there were no Germans to be seen, save a few passing south in guarded box cars. These words comforted his wife though she was still anxious and cried a good deal.

The weeks slid by with a letter every now and then from Louis. These told what

(Continued on page 7)



### Royal Naval College of Canada

THE next examination for the entry of Naval Cadets, will be held at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission in May, 1915, successful candidates joining the College on or about 1st August. Applications for entry will be received up to 15th April by the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, from whom blank entry forms can now be obtained.

Candidates for the examination in May next must be between the ages of fourteen and sixteen on the 1st of July, 1915.

Further details can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

G. J. DESBARATS,  
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

Ottawa, January 8th, 1915.

Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—72858.

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(Continued from page 6)

little he was allowed to tell; he had just got there in time to rush forward with his gallant comrades from the Marne to the Aisne; he had met two men with whom he had gone to School when they all were boys in that little village at the foot of the Vosges. One of them had given him a snapshot of a brook and some willow trees near his old home. This treasure he mailed to Annie. In the same letter he said he was back in the Artillery and moving to the very front, now a gunner of a 75 millimeter piece just from the Creusot factory; it worked fine, responded to every touch; no shell had yet passed through its rifled barrel, which was bathed with oil and ready for the Germans; he had seen no armed Germans yet. "Annie" he said, "I shall not run away. I shall stand against 'les Boches'. My two dear comrades in the infantry were killed in the trenches last week. I think I shall be killed. The virgin will take care of you if I do not come back. God will save France. Oh, my country!" It was many weeks before she heard again. This time a bright happy note. "We are chasing the Germans", it read, "but they are running away so fast that we cannot catch them. The grand battle moves toward the coast where they say the Germans are trying to crush the English. Forward we go!"

Then many many long weeks passed. Annie went to live with her mother and two days before Christmas her first child was born. One morning a thick official post-card and a letter came to her cottage, but were brought by the postman to the Building. Both were stamped Tracy Au Val. One was from a field hospital signed by a nursing sister. It read in French, "Madame I send you an unpleasant greeting, your husband died from wounds received while fighting in the firing line on Nov. 30th." The letter was from a gunner in Louis' battery. The wounded Artilleryman had written the letter at Louis' behest. It told how the Germans had set up a dozen or so huge howitzers against their six rapid-firers that had been doing terrific execution on the enemy's flank for nearly a whole day. They had no order to give ground; they must hold their portion of the line till death came in order to save lines of trenches to the westward. Louis kept his eye to the sight when all his gun crew had fallen dead or wounded. He slammed in his last shell and fired again. This time a heavy shell from a high trajectory sank into the ground not far from him. It exploded with terrific numbing concussion. Two jagged bits of steel pierced his side. He told me to tell you that his last thought would be that he had stood against the Germans for Annie and for France.

Annie is still at her mother's. They have told her the news that she had somehow divined days before. She goes about her work with a face swollen from weeping. In its downy cradle lies a wee bundle about two spans long with a wrinkled featureless face that Annie declares is just like that of Louis, the reservist.

McGill is furnishing, with the approval of the British War Office, a General Hospital for the front. Among those who have volunteered are three well known Dalhousians, C. G. Sutherland, Arts '13; A. F. MacGregor, Arts '14 and H. S. Trefry, Med. '18.

## THEOLOGIA MILITIS.

IN a shallow, muddy, gory trench in a swampy Belgian plain lies a German infantryman. Amid the infernal din of bursting shrapnel and the rattle of rifle fire he hears another sound, a subdued convulsive groan, that is almost a sob. Wearily the German soldier turns his mudsoaked body, and stolidly gazes at his comrade writhing in the mud. A few spasmodic movements and the body is still. The German soldier averts his gaze and the strained relentless expression of determination leaves his face to be displaced for a brief moment by an expression no more desirable even if more human. With uncontrolled hatred depicted by every line of his countenance he turns again to face the west and the sunset and France and beseeches God, the God of love, the Christian God to accomplish the defeat and destruction of his and his country's enemies. Then his face resumes its blank unhuman passionless expression, and with the lust and determination of killing in his heart he turns wearily back to his task of firing at the ever appearing and quickly disappearing puffs of smoke a few hundred yards away.

Behind these smoke puffs in a very similar trench lies a very similar man. He does not wear the same uniform as the German and his exclamations and monosyllabic remarks to his comrades are not spoken in the same tongue but otherwise they are surprisingly alike, in all things. His face wears just about the same weary determined expression and he performs the same monotonous task of firing a very similar rifle in a very similar systematic way. Suddenly he feels a slight shock in his shoulder, nothing more yet for a second it puzzles him and gradually he begins to feel sick and dizzy. He drops his rifle and it gradually comes to him that he is wounded, perhaps seriously; he doesn't know and for our purpose it doesn't matter. As the realization of his predicament is brought home to his dazed consciousness, the same angry hatred perhaps in this case mingled with physical pain but still predominant, supersedes the expression of determination, in the name of Jesus Christ and of everything a Christian of the Anglo Saxon race holds sacred he asks God that nationally and individually his opponents may be eternally destroyed.

A rather peculiar scene isn't it, and yet not all imagination. Every day the same thing or events with the same significance are happening often, only too often, in several parts of Europe. The brotherhood of man, the fundamental teaching that one should love one's neighbour as one's self, is scarcely consistent with our little picture, is it? Men, professed followers of our Lord Jesus Christ endeavoring to accomplish one another's destruction with all the scientific skill our civilization is able to evolve and even calling on the same God to assist them in the killing.

"But" we say "our cause is the right one, a just cause," and some even assert "the Christian cause." The German says the same of the cause for which he fights, but manifestly it is impossible that both are right, that both are Christian. Undoubtedly we are in the right and ergo, just as undoubtedly, the German is wrong; but does it follow therefore that our cause is Christ's?

(Continued on page 8)

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(Continued from page 7)

It may, but it seems to me just a little doubtful, a little to be questioned, whether or not Christ would have desired to have His cause triumph through the death of Christians by brother Christians; whether or not He would have His cause prevail through the instrumentality of followers of Bhudda and Mahomet. It seems just as little worth considering whether Jesus Whose kingdom if it stands for anything emphasizes the triumph of love; of self-sacrifice, of humility over force, tyranny, and power, would countenance a triumph won for His cause by means of the sword. When victory finally comes to us it may be a triumph by right, but it will be a triumph of right won by superior force, superior power. Perhaps might is not right, but will not our victory indicate that in the final event right is right only by means of might?

Followers of Christ, Whom you emulate, in all things, priests, bishops, pastors who teach what Christ taught, can you put on a khaki uniform, take a Ross rifle and go to the front with the intention of trying systematically to destroy all the Germans you meet and in so doing believe you are following the teaching of Him Who taught "thou shalt not kill" and "love your enemies."

By all means let us enlist and go to war. Let us go to France and destroy Germans for the sake of a "scrap of paper," to fight for our existence, to crush militarism in Germany or even "just for the pride of the old cuntry." Let us go and kill Germans for any of these reasons but let us be honest with ourselves and not cajole our consciences with the belief that this is what Christ would have us do. We go to war in spite of Christ and all He stands for; not because of Him and His teachings.

Apply to the act of volunteering for war the Christian test of any action. "What would Christ have me do," or better "What would Christ Himself do in the same circumstances." Imagine if you can Christ in uniform thrusting his bayonet through a German peasant or the Son of God catching a column of German infantry in a village street and mowing them down with an ambushed machine gun or our Master in the uniform of one of our cavalry regiments cutting, hacking and thrusting his way through a company of Uhlans. Altogether an impossible horrible picture; yet you go to war with the purpose of doing one of these things or acts of a similar moral import and if you would go as a Christian conforming to the Christian ideal visions like these must be possible.

Lest I be misunderstood; lest the taint of disloyalty and proGermanism be imputed to all Dalhousie students because of what I individually have written, let me make my attitude and purpose plain in concluding. I seek to convince no one. I write in a spirit of inquiry, with a desire to learn if the things that should be are. Being unable to reconcile certain concepts which ought to be reconcilable I seek to find if others can effect the reconciliation. Did Christ really teach that love of Christians for one another, the good will of all men for one another, must transcend race, nationality, and every other bond. If Christ taught this is it not irreconcilably unchristian for me to make of myself an instrument of human destruction?

Brother Christian! what of it? [C. R. H.]

## SPRING.

I come with a touch of gentle warmth,  
I break the Frost King's chain.  
I change the whirling winter snows  
To drops of gentle rain.

The sun across the equator creeps  
And in his mellow rays,  
I dance with zephyrs, on the hills  
Or sport beside the rain.

The upland brooks by Jack Frost, bound  
In winter's icy halls,  
Burst off their fetters with great joy,  
And leap the mountain walls.

They rush; they roar, in mountain gorge  
And bound to chasm, dark.  
The foam is tossed upon the flood  
Like some distressed barque.

The birds return from southern clime,  
I call them to my aid,  
To cheer the gloomy heart of man  
That lurks with pensive shade.

For, Oh, how sweet at early morn  
To hear the Robin's call;  
Or, Old-Tom-Peabody, greet the sun,  
Perched in a maple, tall.

The Chick-a-dee pours forth his lay,  
Of melody so sweet,  
The Sparrow Songster, winds his horn  
In a branching bush retreat.

The crows, that mock the babbling brook  
The Frogs, that croak at eve  
Bid me a welcome to their realm,  
And pray me ne'er to leave.

The landscape stretched o'er mead and hill,  
I wrap in mantle green,  
And scatter wild flowers on its breast  
To magnify the sheen.

I scatter love throughout the world  
And in the heart of man;  
All nature answers to my call  
That thrills with living balm.  
And when my mission is complete  
I glide away,—Amen.  
And leave you with the Master's words;  
"I will return again."

JOHN WATSON.

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Bagnall, J. Stanley, Charlottetown, Home Defence (active service).  
Billman Ralph (02-03), Halifax, active service (at the front).  
Billman Walter (active service)  
Brehaut, L., Murray Harbor, P. E. I., active service (at the front).  
Campbell, A. B., Inverness, C. B., Heavy Artillery.  
Campbell G. H., Halifax.  
Campbell, L. B., Halifax, Cycle Corps.  
Chisholm, E. A., Havre Boucher, N. B., Captain 23rd Regt. Field Artillery.  
Craigie, John H., French River, Cycle Corps (Mounted Rifles).  
Collie, J. R. M. D., River John, active service.  
Corey, B.  
Coulter, W. B., Wallace, N. S., active service (at the front).  
Creighton, T. M. M. D., Dartmouth, active service (at the front).  
Dickson, C. Harold, Springfield, Annapolis Co., active service, captain O. C. Clearing Hospital, West Down.  
Doane, W. E. E., Halifax, home defence.  
Douglas, P. Gerald, Dartmouth, A. N. C.  
Dwyer, Gerald, Halifax, Home Defence.  
Foster, G. L. (93-94) North Kingston, Kings Co.  
Fox, Frank Benbow, Valley, Colchester, Co. A. M. C.  
Fraser, Allister, Moose Jaw, Sask., active service (at the front).  
Gray, K. H. Seafoam, Pictou Co., Mounted Rifles.  
Guilford, David, Halifax, Cycle Corps.  
Grant, Gerald W., M. D., Halifax, active service.  
Hanna, W. F., Middle Musquodoboit, Cycle Corps.  
Harley, J. R. H., Windsor, in training for four weeks.  
Hyde, Cyril, Kentville. A. M. C.  
James, A. M., London, Ont., Artillery.  
Jones, F. H., Dartmouth, Home Department (active service).  
Jones, H. R. St. C., Weymouth, in training.  
Jones, G. C.  
Lawrence, A. R., Halifax, Home Defence (active service).  
Leitch, R., Charlottetown.  
Logan, J. W., Halifax.  
Lockerby, J. E., Hamilton, P. E. I., Cycle Corps.  
Macaskill, W. R. Baddeck, Home Defence.  
MacDonald, John, Boulardarie Head, C. B., Mounted Rifles.  
Macdonald, N. E., Framboise, C. B., A. M. C.  
Macdonald, R. C., Halifax, Home Defence.  
Macdonald, W. M., Sydney Mines, A. M. C.  
Macdonald, D. D., LL. B., Bailey's Brook, Pictou Co., has taken training.  
McInnes, Russel, Lyon's Brook, Pictou Co., Mounted Rifles.  
MacIver, A. P., Port Bevis, Victoria Co., Mounted Rifles.  
MacKay, J. K., Plainfield, Pictou Co., Major 23rd Regt. Field Artillery.  
MacKenzie, N. A., Pugwash, Mounted Rifles.  
Maclean, Neil A., Big Island, Pictou Co., A. M. C.  
MacLeod, C. T., New Haven, Victoria Co., has taken training.  
McLeod, D. F., South St. Anns, C. B., Mounted Rifles.  
MacLeod, C. D., Oyster Bed Bridge, P. E. I. Cycle Corps.  
MacLeod, MacIntosh, Baddeck, Mounted Rifles.  
MacNevin, C. U., DeSable, P. E. I., A. M. C.  
MacKinnon, W. T. M., Berwick, Major O. C. Clearing Hospital, West North Down.  
Margeson, J. W., Captain, Bridgewater, active service.  
Moore, E. D., Economy Point, Col. Co., A. M. C.  
Morrison, D. J., Framboise, C. B. A. M. C.

(Continued on page 10)

## ARTS AND SCIENCE.

ON the nineteenth, Arts and Science convened to discuss a matter which for long has been agitating the social world. "Resolved, that the use of dress suits by Dalhousie students should be discountenanced." Clearly a question fraught with so much international complications might well occupy the attention of a judiciary board for a very long period. Nevertheless, Arts and Science, in its usual summary and comprehensive way, discussed, judged and dismissed the whole affair in less than an hour.

Mr. J. A. Dawson, a man of world-wide scientific and auction bridge fame, opened this learned and profound discussion. "The use of dress suits at formal functions in college does away with the very reason for which these functions exist." We are not, however, going to attempt to summarize Mr. Dawson's speech, because, though excellent throughout, it would be almost impossible to quote from it without giving the whole. On account of the limited space at our disposal, we must forego this pleasure, and all we can do is to leave to the reader to imagine what a man of Mr. Dawson's calibre would say on such a subject.

Fielding followed. This resolution is an attack upon civilization. It is a wicked design calculated to bring back some wild Utopia without fixed laws. It would if carried into effect bring us back to that barbarous state when men wore only the sunshine and a smile. A dress suit is the warmest form of clothing and is very necessary on slight inclemency of the weather. I am the avowed defender of civilization and culture, and I conjure you as Dalhousians, as Canadians, and as men, to oppose this wicked resolution with all the force of your wills, as a fiendish plot for uprooting all the institutions, customs and beliefs most dear to us all.

E. E. Smith was next. "Dress suits are very injurious to health. You enter the fight, seeking to fill your card, but, being very imperfectly clothed, you are chilled by the icy atmosphere of some of the ladies. You immediately contract cold feet and other kindred lung diseases and so you retire from the combat a ruined and broken man. Students have even been known to sacrifice their blood for a dress suit. A thing which produces such excesses should not be tolerated, even in a democratic institution like Dalhousie.

Mr. R. F. B. Campbell, a gentleman from Truro, was the last of this quartette. Without style, we might just as well, by a long long shot, be out of the world. The ladies, by dressing in all the variegated plumage of tropical birds show us the respect due our position. Recently, "SGE" told me that she did not think the boys were a bit nice because they did not all wear dress suits. In fact, Sir, say what you will, clothes certainly do make the man. Character, intelligence, and a broad perspective are valueless unless they are possessed by a well dressed man. Mr. Campbell then did some excellent advertising work for the Semi-Ready and other Halifax tailoring establishments. It has been said that he got five dollars for this part of his speech. "It is only right and proper that we should appear in full dress when accompanied by the young lady whom WE usually have by our side." Campbell must be some doll if he can always get one.

The critic put it very well, when he said that the affirmative had covered everything and touched nothing, while the negative had covered nothing and touched everything. The judges awarded the victory to the affirmative.

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THE LAW STUDENTS

Refuse to Nominate Candidates for the Students' Council.

A MEETING of the Dalhousie Law student's Society was held in the Moot Court Room at Dalhousie on Monday morning, March 1st. The meeting was called to consider the nomination of representatives for the Council of University students. It was expected that considerable criticism would be hurled at the Council, and as to this there could be no question, at any rate, about the quantity.

President E. R. Macnutt presided at the meeting and read the notice sent to the Society requiring Law to nominate candidates for the new Council. Mr. D. L. Dwyer moved "That the communication from the Students Council be laid on the table and no further action be taken in the matter." In the course of his remarks, Mr. Dwyer advocated the formation of a self governing student body in the Law school. With the removal to Studley of the Arts and Science faculties, the law students would be further removed from the jurisdiction of the U. S. C. Law wanted to have nothing whatever to do with Medicine or Arts. Let each faculty manage its own affairs. Mr. Shean seconded the motion. He admitted that he was not familiar with the conditions at Dalhousie, this being his only year at the University. He was finishing his course here after having spent most of his time at another college. But he thought it was high time for a change, from what he had been told. The Law students would continue to be prominent in University societies, but he thought they had best manage their own affairs. Law was a post graduate school, and, as such not having interests in common with the other faculties, it would be better separated. The majority of Arts men on the Council dominated everything, and so far as the Law School was concerned, it was a useless appendage. Dealing with the five dollar levy he thought it was inadvisable to compel a man to financially support the societies. But he was sure that Law students would pay their fees to the various societies the same as ever.

These two gentlemen were supported by J. Augustine Barron (Newfoundland) and R. F. Yeoman. Mr. Yeoman was particularly severe in his condemnation of the Council. It was the tool of the Senate etc., etc., etc. It held investigations and fined four students in spite of a resolution passed by the Law Society protesting against such a fine. The Council held an investigation behind closed doors on one occasion. Think of it! Star Chamber methods such as were never witnessed in the history of mankind, etc., etc., etc. The Dalhousie Gazette was a scandalous sheet; this was another argument against the Council. The Council dared to consider a new constitution for itself without consulting the students. Such a condition of affairs was not to be tolerated. "The shortcomings and errors of the Council were like wedding presents, numerous and costly."

Several people spoke in favor of nominating candidates, especially Mr. Graham, who argued that Law ought to have a

(Continued on page 12)

(Continued from page 9)

- Murchison, J. K., Grand River, C. B. A. M. C.
- Murray George, West Branch, River John, A. M. C.
- Murray Truro.
- Nicholson, J. H. T., Sydney Mines, Mounted Rifles.
- Nickerson, J. S., Shelburne, A. M. C.
- Patterson, J. G. L., Grand River, A. M. C.
- Patterson, R. A., Richibucto, N. B., A. M. C.
- Pentz, L. T., Halifax.
- Pickup, J. W., Sydney.
- Phinney, E. C., Bear River, (Lt.)
- Purney, W. P., Captain, Liverpool, active service.
- Roche, C. Jos., Bedford, Home Defence (active service.)
- Read, J. R., Halifax, Lieut. 23rd. Regt. Field Artillery.
- Rogers, W. M., Halifax, Home Defence (active service).
- Ross, A. D., West Branch, River John, A. M. C.
- Roome, R. E. G., Dartmouth, Artillery.
- Ross Jack S. Patrick, Glasgow Scotland, H. M. S. "Warspie".
- Russell, J. D., Russelville, B. N., Mounted Rifles.
- Robertson, S. G.
- Salter, B. Chalmers, Chatham, N. B., Cycle Corps.
- Smith, G. Raymond, Londonderry, Cycle Corps.
- Smith, H. A., Sydney, Mounted Rifles.
- Stairs, C. L., Halifax.
- Stairs, J. L., Halifax.
- Stairs, G. W., Halifax.
- Stewart, John M., M. D., Captain O. C. Clearing Hospital West Down North.
- Sinclair, D. C., New Glasgow, on service Home Defence.
- Trites, J.
- Trites, S. R.
- Tweedie, W. J. V., Kouchibouguac, N. B., Mounted Rifles.
- Walls, V. B., Blackville, N. B., A. M. C.
- Wilson, H. A., Halifax.
- Whyte, E. F., Truro, B. S., A. M. C.
- Young, G. D., Millsville, Pictou, Co., Cycle Corps.

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ATHLETICS

DALHOUSIE WINS CITY HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Playing the Crescents off their feet in the first period and maintaining a commanding lead thruout the game the Dalhousie team doubled the score on their opponents Tuesday evening Feby 23rd, and incidently annexed the championship of the city league.

The game was the deciding one of the series and the collegians clearly outclassed the Half Moon aggregation at all stages. Only once were the Crescents dangerous and that was in the final stanza when they slipped in three scores in short order. Dalhousie played with four men on the ice and scored at that. Superior team work, an impregnable defence lead by Moore, and Richmond's stellar checking back were the factors which counted most in Dals victory.

Dalhousie put a fast hard working team on the ice and they played hockey to win. Moore in the nets handed out some spectacular stops. His defence played well in front of him with Campbell and Fraser clearing well. Weldon Fraser shone in many brilliant rushes and broke into the scoring column for the first and last scores of the game. Richmond played the game of his life in the forward line and was in every play Captain Bill Fraser worked like a trojan and figured in clever combination plays. Harley stick-handled well and used his fast shot to advantage.

The Crescents starred individually but were entirely lacking in team work. DeVan in goal was a busy man and blocked creditably. Fluke pulled off a number of sensational rushes, one of which ended in a score. Cogswell played an excellent defence, but was shifted to the wing. Frank Reardon with his brother Clarrie Reardon gave their usual brilliant exhibition of stick handling, both men going thru time and again. Charlie Patterson worked from gong to gong, and was one of the hardest workers in the forward line. McDonald was the sole representative and seemed the only man to realize the value of combination.

Dalhousie took the lead in the first period when they swept the Crescents off their feet slipping six scores past DeVan while the Half Moons secured a lonesome tally. The tigers played with four men on the ice and succeeded in scoring while they held the Crescents down. In the second period Dal scored once, making it six to one. The Moon men took a brace in the third and scored three in quick succession. The rally proved a flash in a pan and Dal steadied and added two more scores. The game ended Dalhousie 8, Crescents 4.

DR. MacRAE WILL LECTURE.

The concluding lecture of the Wednesday afternoon series will be held in the Munro Room at Dalhousie next Wednesday afternoon at 4.30. Dr. D. R. MacRae, the new Dean of the Law School, will speak on Greek Values.

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## THE LAW STUDENTS

(Continued from page 10)

voice in the distribution of the student money. This they would not have unless they had representatives on the Council. He said that even if the Council did not do much for Law in particular, he, for his part, failed to see where the Law Society had done much either. Student self-government with all the faculties working together could accomplish far more than the individual faculties pulling against each other. Mr. Dawson followed along similar lines. Mr. Swanson, a member of the Council, also opposed the motion. Far more could be accomplished at college through the Council, than through any other agency. Being a third year student, he thought it was a matter for those who would be back in college next year to settle. The first and second year man should settle the question for themselves. His opinion on this subject was similar to what Bismarck said of the French in 1870, If they wished to stew in their own gravy, it was immaterial to him. By refusing to nominate men the Law Society would suffer in the long run.

Mr. Robichaud believed that the Law Society could settle its own questions, but said it would be a mistake to destroy the present financial scheme for supporting the College societies.

Mr. Macaulay advocated the nominating of candidates. Being a former member of the Council, he knew the work that was done by it. The Council looked after the finances of all our societies. The time and trouble saved thereby was unquestioned. Most of the students who opposed nominating men, misunderstood the Council and its work. The old system, which existed before the Council, had not a single redeeming feature. The attitude of the Law Society in going back to such a system was on a par with many of the other foolish resolutions that they had passed this year. Their stand in the matter was childish. They would destroy the present Council without establishing a substitute in its place. Destruction and not construction was the only thing which received support from the Law Society.

The question was put and was carried by a vote of 33 to 9.

The matter of fees was then strongly supported by Mr. Graham, who moved that the present system of annual contribution be retained. This system was opposed by W. Pitt Potter, who claimed that the Law students would voluntarily support the societies without being levied upon when entering college. He then went on to say that he disapproved of giving five dollars to be spent at Dalhousie in developing football teams which would go up and defeat the college where he received his B. A. degree. Cries of "shame" continually were shouted at Mr. Potter, but he continued for some time in this strain. He was a Law School man, not a University man. He disdained and scorned the Freshmen and Sophomores in Arts. They were beneath our notice. He, for one, would not support the University in the societies which sent teams against his former college. After some more of this stuff, he finally sat down.

The meeting adjourned, leaving the question of such a levy to a meeting to be held later.

After the meeting, considerable discussion took place in the halls. Nearly all the students denounced Mr. Potter for his dishonorable stand in refusing to support University Societies. Several of the students are finding it difficult to reconcile Mr. Potter's utterances at the farewell banquet to the soldiers a week ago with his present utterances. On the former occasion, he spoke of the great feeling of University pride and loyalty which all the students had in Dalhousie. He was proud of it. At the Law School meeting, Mr. Potter reversed his stand and decried the University.

## ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Notice is hereby given that a poll will be held in the Munro Room on Tuesday, the eighth day of March, nineteen hundred and fifteen, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of members from the faculties of Medicine, Dentistry, and Arts and Science to the Students Council for the ensuing session of nineteen hundred and fifteen-sixteen.

All students who have paid the council fee of five dollars have the right to vote in the faculty in which they are registered.

Medical students may vote for any four of the following candidates: Blackadar, K. K.; Davis, J. A.; Thorne, C. W.; Campbell, J. G.; McLeod, F. T.; Kirkpatrick, H. W.

Arts and Science students have the right to vote for any nine of the following candidates: Chipman, N. L.; Dawson, H.; Holland, C. W.; Hall, Miss B.; Pugsley, C. A.; McLennan, C. F.; MacCleave, R. D.; MacGregor, D. G.; MacKenzie, D. A.; Linton, H.; Frame, H. O.; Bayne, C. M.; Robinson, I. I.; Turnbull, A. A.; Harris, J. McK.

Engineering students have the right to vote for one of the following: Lantz, F. C.; Simpson, E. C.

Dental students have the right to vote for one of the following candidates: Richmond, G. B.; Fraser, W. R.

In the Medical faculty the four candidates receiving the highest number of votes will be declared elected.

In the Dental faculty the candidate which receives the greater number of votes will be declared elected.

In the faculty of Arts and Science the three nominees of class 1916, which receive the highest number of votes will be declared elected. Also the three nominees of 1917 and the two nominees of 1918 which receive the highest number of votes will be declared elected as representatives from their respective classes.

All voters are requested to take notice of the above and to govern themselves accordingly.

J. S. FRASER, *Secretary.*

BORN—January 8th, at Changte, North Honan, China, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. B. Hattie (Janet Macdonald, Dal. '13) a son, Lloyd.

## DALHOUSIE DRAMATIC CLUB WILL PRESENT "CHARLIE'S AUNT."

Towards the latter part of March, Dalhousie will hold her annual theatre night at the Academy of Music, and once again the play will be the production of the College Dramatic Club. This is sufficient to ensure the success of "Charlie's Aunt," for that is the piece to be produced.

At the time of writing the exact date of the production is not known, but it is known that the cast have been hard at work under the direction of Mr. J. F. O'Connell, manager of the Academy, for some weeks past and all feel that before long the bill boards will announce the date.

The cast is much smaller than has been the case in the past few years, but is in many respects stronger. Among the ones who have appeared in past seasons and who will again be seen in the cast are Misses Billman, Moir, Gillies and Bayne and Messrs. Graham, Dwyer, and Lyons. These old favourites will be associated with Messrs McDade, Theakston and Campbell.

Everything points to the play scoring a success far greater than in past seasons, so we can only advise our readers to keep their eyes open for the announcement of the date and then get your seats early.

## DEGREES CONFERRED

(Continued from page 1)

Board of Governors addressed the graduates. He regarded this convocation as memorable in the history of Dalhousie. The Governors were very pleased at the action of the Senate in granting these degrees. The degrees were not offered as an inducement to the students, but to such of them as had volunteered, the conferring of the degrees was a very fitting recognition on the part of the University. The students when at the front would be followed with the greatest interest by those at home, and it was safe to say that on their return at the close of a victorious war, the students would receive the greatest reception that Dalhousie and Nova Scotia could afford.

Rev. Principal Mackinnon of Pine Hill College joined with the other speakers in congratulating the men who were giving themselves to the cause of King and Country. He has proud to notice that out of the twelve who received degrees, eight of them were going into the ministry. This fact indicated the type of men who were entering such a noble profession. Time was when the minister was regarded as a man who sometimes dodged an argument, and always dodged a bullet. The latter part of the statement at least, was no longer if ever true. Today, ministers, lawyers and doctors, alike, were forgetting their professions and were intent on one thing only, in preserving the priceless heritage of liberty and freedom handed down to us by former generations. "Be faithful to your flag", said Principal Mackinnon, "and you will be serving I believe the Lord of lords, and King of Kings."

Then came the college yell, given with a whole hearted vigor as never before. Class yells and faculty yells followed.

The proceedings ended with "God save the King."