



THEATRE NIGHT, 1915.

BY J. E. R.

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The title role was in the hands—one could also say the clothes—of R. Douglas Graham of last year's graduating class in Law. "Doug" appreciated his part and so did the audience. The Dramatic Club was fortunate in securing his services, for his work added some of the "swing" and "speed" that was so essential to the play. He made another hit. To effectively criticize his work is outside the humble compass of the present writer.

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conversation between two Oxford undergraduates relative to a coming visit of Donna Lucia D'Alvadorez (immortal sounding name), aunt of one of them, Charles Wykeham. Jack MacDonald and George McDade took the part of the two Oxford students. They did it justice. Though not moving with the freedom and ease of professionals, their work was of a high order. Of the two, McDade seemed the more at home. They say that the hardest thing for a young actor to learn to do is to do nothing when nothing is to be done between enunciations; or better perhaps, to busy himself then in a natural way. Herein was Jack's difficulty,—one, that a little practice would overcome. At times the *locus ponendi* of his hands and feet seemed to be of troublesome concern to him. At other times he was seen busy dodging projectiles from the balcony and gallery pea shooters. His friends would liked to have seen him sit gracefully on the tea table or to have lighted his old seasoned pipe and to have blown upward a ring or two for the sake of peace. His voice, however, was clear and strong and carried well to the balcony on all occasions. Both he and McDade are to be complimented.

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It must be said, however, that Miss Lily Bayne did not reveal the same intimacy with "the grand passion" as did Jas. N. Lyons. Her acting was neat and good when it was in relation with that of the other ladies and with "Charlie's Aunt," but was stiff enough when it had to do with Jack Chesney, her ardent lover, risking so much for her sake. She had the effect of "freezing off" McDade a bit too, but he used to recover in a minute and bob up gay as ever. Yet it is to be hoped that Miss Bayne will give us a portrayal next year, as she plays without looking every now and then at the audience.

(Continued on page 8)

CHRISTIANITY EN GARDE

UP in a corner of the mysterious north-land the story is told of a man who was most unfortunate in his burial. The plot chosen by well-meaning friends for his last resting place was of a boggy nature, and every spring, as the winter's frosts were slowly ousted from the ground, the form of the man was seen to protrude, feet first, from its uncertain confinement. And so every spring he required a special burial to keep him out of sight.

In the writing that appears in our press today, there is a statement whose recurrence is more frequent than the re-appearance of that much-buried inhabitant of the North and whose presence is scarcely more acceptable. It is the statement that Christianity is at hopeless variance with the present European struggle; that Christ can have no sympathy with his followers who take the lives of their enemies, especially when those enemies are doubtless fellow Christians—in short that the Christian standards of "love thy neighbor" and "thou shalt not kill" stamp upon this present struggle in toto, the label "unholy".

To show the absurdity of such an idea one writer conjures up the (to him) impossible spectacle of Christ in the garb of a cavalry officer, grasping his gun on which is fixed a blood-stained bayonet, or standing behind a machine gun at the head of a village street and directing its deadly flame upon advancing troops. But this same writer sees fit to grant what the greater part of the press of the whole world neutral to the contending parties is granting that "undoubtedly we are in the right and ergo, just as undoubtedly the German is wrong." But then he asks "Does it follow therefore that our cause is Christ's?" And that question which he chooses to answer in the negative, the present writer desires to answer otherwise. For all things must come under one of two categories, namely of right or of wrong. To that extent there can be no meaning to the term neutral, what is not right must be wrong and vice versa, what is not wrong must be right. Now where does Christ stand. Certainly not a partner with the wrong. And just as certainly not a neutral. On the great questions of his day, Christ was never silent. But his unwavering judgment made him take a stand on one side or the other and that stand was taken in no uncertain manner. Where then did he stand? Surely on the side of right! The figure that stands before the bar of history as the most pitiable example of indecision asked of him "what is truth"? But Christ reveals no such uncertainty of judgment. The right is always the true to him and it was he who said "I am the truth". "Ergo", is not our

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DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

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ON Monday evening, the twenty second of March, the Dalhousie Dramatic Club presented its annual play to the public. The play was well presented and brings credit to the Club. We wish we could say that the behaviour of the students in the balcony produced a like result.

Unfortunately the balcony performance this year cannot be termed a success. Several unfortunate episodes marred the evening's entertainment. We do not seek to justify the behavior of the students, but we deny that anything more than good natured "horse play" occurred. As is bound to happen in any scuffle, a few chairs were broken but beyond that no damage was inflicted either on the Academy of Music or on the students participating in the scuffle.

The lurid descriptions which appeared in the city papers the following day have had the effect of raising a tempest. It is true that it is only a tempest in a teapot affair, but as generally happens, the people who were not present are the people who persist in magnifying and distorting the student's conduct. Several things done that evening may have been objectionable but we can feel sure that the Students' Council, when investigating the causes of the disturbance, will deal justly with the offenders.

The failure to show the slides because of an injunction procured by two of the students was lamentable. We cannot condemn very well the particular students who sought to protect their legal rights, but we must consider their behavior as being ill-advised and childish. The college student who is not big enough to face criticism in any form should not be in college.

THE financial report of the Students' Council has been submitted to the students. A detailed statement of expenditures will be issued later in pamphlet form. It is only when we consider the Council as a financial board that we realize the necessity of electing to it our best men.

The expenditure amounts to about three thousand dollars. The distribution of the revenue among the various societies calls for careful consideration.

The Council is unable to report a surplus this year, but, in spite of that, the financial report is very creditable. In former years the Dramatic Club gave the Council the sum of two hundred dollars usually. This sum was derived from the second performance of the college play. This year, because of only one performance, the Council must suffer a financial loss. In Athletics also the receipts from football amount to very little.

For the above reasons, the Council has to report a deficit, but for all that the report is a very creditable one, and the deficit will probably disappear in the coming year.

A NORTHLAND MAID

Where roll the inconsolable seas,
That ring with foam the rock-ribbed coast,
Which overlooks the Orades
Where Hakon with his crippled host
Flung shattered back from Lancarty
His great heart broken, came to die.

A thousand years of storm and stress
Of passionate love and deadly hate,
Of noble deeds and wild excess
From which emerged the settled State—
The Reign of Law—The Ordered Ways
Of later times and tamer days.

Around her like a shimmering veil,
The spirit of the Northland east
Its spell, and sang the saga-tale
Of kinship with the strenuous past—
Of bloodship with the vikings old,
Untameable and uncontrolled.

From sire to son—from dame to maid
The glorious ichor pulsed along
The turbulent centuries and laid
Foundations broad and deep and strong
On which to rear the Imperial state,
World-circling and inviolate.

In that grey Northland, stern and wild
And fraught with legendary lore,
And runic myth, was reared the child
Whose viking ancestors of yore,
Descending from Norse roe and fjord
Had swept those shores with torch and sword.

No more the long-keels, Valkyr led
Furrow with foam the heaving deep,
No more on outpost, nass and head
The harried Picts grim vigil keep.
No more ring out despairing cries
From hamlets flaming to the skies.

The swords are sickles and the spears
Are beat to harmless pruning-hooks,
The vales are rich with golden ears
And children gambol by the brooks,
While far and wide resonant swells
The rhythmic throb of Sabbath bells.

And so the maiden throve and grew
Half nurtured on her heritage
Of old romance, and half on new
Ideals of a later age;
And old and new in her combined
To fashion perfect Womankind.

The gallant heart of viking days,
The tender heart of modern times,
The winsome manners, gracious ways
And sweet voice musical as chimes
Of distant vespers,—all combined
To fashion perfect Womankind.

J. K.

DALHOUSIE LAW GRADUATE'S APPOINTMENT

Mr. George P. O. Fenwick, formerly of Opohaqui, N. B., and now of Edmonton, Alta., has been appointed Deputy Attorney General of the province of Alberta. He is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, having taken his B. A. degree in 1902. He later took a post graduate course at Queen's University and at the Western University in Middleton, Conn. Mr. Fenwick then entered Dalhousie University, Halifax, being a law student here, where he obtained his LL. B. degree in 1910. He passed the law examinations for the New Brunswick bar and went West about three years ago.

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MORE CO-OPERATION AMONG THE STUDENTS NEEDED

The Editor Dalhousie Gazette.

Dear Sir.—With your permission the following few remarks are made in the hope that they may merit the earnest consideration of every Dalhousian.

It is surely not an extreme statement to say that just now the fate of Dalhousie is more largely in the hands of the students than we all realize. How is it possible to have a strong University unless her students and graduates are united by a common bond of loyalty to the same institution? Yet, if a University divided against itself cannot realize its greatest possibilities, Dalhousie lacks at least one essential factor in her development.

Some apparently do not believe it is desirable that the University be strong and well equipped. Yet if a degree counts for anything, the standing of the institution granting it must also have some weight; and apart from this selfish matter, there is a truth in the statement that "nothing succeeds like success." In other words, the larger and better a university is during this generation of students, the stronger and better equipped is she likely to become several years hence. From the standpoint of purely student activities, moreover, a united body is better able to succeed and to acquire prestige, than are a number of separate and quarreling faculties or classes.

Assuming, rather than proving, the desirability and necessity of a united student body, consider the present situation. Practically every man at Dalhousie pays a levy to meet the expenses of student affairs. Yet on the whole, the business is conducted by or for Arts and Science. Members of the faculties of Law and Medicine, except those taking affiliated courses, are seldom considered when meetings are called or important matters decided. The Gazette has very little to interest them. On the other hand, it is only fair to say that these two faculties are not seeking to take any very active part in such matters, being often quite occupied in persuading themselves that the traditional enmity between them is based on something more substantial than imagination and talk. Even in the faculty of Arts and Science there seems to be an unnecessary amount of friction between classes. Without seeking to fix responsibility for the present condition, is it not true that a lack of co-operation and unity between the various parts of what should be the student body of Dalhousie University, is to a large extent the direct cause of those unfortunate occurrences, both public and private, which have recently tended to injure the strength and good name of our Alma Mater? How can we prevent the same cause from further affecting Dalhousie at this critical period of change and readjustments?

The writer has no desire to follow the popular pastime of criticism beyond what is necessary to show that something is wrong. Assuming that the fact, the appeal to each individual is this: Will you contribute your share towards the task of forming a united body of Dalhousie students? If we could all sink our short sighted personal interests below the horizon

we might learn to work together along such general lines as these:

- 1. To create interests more in common to all, placing more emphasis on Dalhousie sports, functions, songs, yells, etc.
2. To learn not to carry inter-faculty and inter-class rivalry beyond the bounds of good-natured contests.
3. Above all, to help new men in all faculties, especially those who have attended no other university, to learn in some small measure to be loyal to Dalhousie, even to put such loyalty before that to a particular class or faculty.

Perhaps we are not far from our starting point. Can we not begin to leave it by resolving that as intelligent men we will drop trivial bickerings, and for our own sakes and that of Dalhousie agree upon some sane method of welding ourselves into a strong, united organization of the sons of "our college by the sea"?

B. '18

WE WANT TO KNOW

- We want to know if fraternity means unity.
We want to know if the hat pin made of a New Zealand soldier's button has been returned to the bereft soppette.
We want to know how many soldiers were killed in the Academy of Music Theatre Night by the Law students.
We want to know that man who started the chestnut "All lawyers are liars."
We want to know when Law is going to have "Theatre Night" at Acker's.
We want to know if Noblett is qualifying for a colonel or a private.
We want to know why the fifth year Medicals are out of the Victoria General Hospital.
We want to know the co-ed who attended Acker's with "MacQuaide."
We want to know the casualty list of Theatre Night.
We want to know if the Halifax police always tell the truth.
We want to know who hit Benny on the bean with the ball.
We want to know who the professors are going to "plough under".

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MORE ON THE SODALES CONTROVERSY

A SUGGESTION is offered. I have followed with considerable interest the Sodales' controversy and have been impressed by the fact that though the faults in Sodales have been well brought out, yet no helpful reforms have been suggested.

The result of the controversy has, to put it shortly, been this— an attack on the executive of Sodales by Mr. Dawson,—a defence by Mr. C. M. McInnes, an explanation of Sodales' failure and scathing criticism of Dawson by Robert Leslie, and in the last issue Dawson defends himself and attacks Leslie. Is such a course, if followed likely to produce a better Sodales? What should be forthcoming are ideas and suggestions which would help the incoming executive to make Sodales the society it should be. The purpose of this article is to offer a suggestion which might be of benefit to Sodales.

In the last issue of the Gazette appeared an article by D. H. on "The Power of Expression". This to a certain extent induced the idea I here put forth.

Why not offer competitive prizes in oratory in Sodales? Why not have the spring Term part of the society's life enlivened by oratorical contests? The life of Sodales after the Christmas holidays to the end of the term is about three months. Offer prizes, say of \$5.00, for each of the three months. A money prize as an incentive to effort in writing and athletics has been tried in other colleges and found highly satisfactory. Let these prizes of \$5.00, be competed for by the students, during the month, say four speakers on the Sodales night of each week. The aspirants for the "crown" of oratory could choose their own subjects, either from their daily work in class or from current events,—or the subject for each month could be laid down by the committee of Sodales. They could write their own speech or choose a section from the speech of some great statesman. The judges could be professors or other suitable men of the city who are friends or graduates of the college. The main points to be kept in view in judging these contests should be the manner of expression, the control of the voice, the clearness of the subject matter, and the oratorical power of the delivery.

Before reform can come, careful consideration of why there should be reform and an understanding as to the nature of the difficulty to be overcome is necessary. This has been done in the above-mentioned articles which have appeared in the Gazette. The cause of Sodales' failure seems to lie in the students. They lack interest in Sodales, and this is especially true after the Intercollegiate team has been chosen. This brings one to the question, why this attitude of the student? In the answer, I think one is led a little way towards solving the problem, for we must remember that the reform of Sodales is a problem and of such magnitude too, that it cannot be dismissed with small consideration. The present officers of Sodales recognized this, because one of them states that, "the executive tried every expedient they could devise to revive the old time interest in Sodales." It ought to be some satisfaction to the students to know that although we

may not have had geniuses in control of Sodales' affairs—geniuses who could create in a single term a great and flourishing Sodales, yet we have had workers,—we have had officers who did not shirk their duty as they saw it.

The question then is, "wherein lies the cause of the student's present attitude towards Sodales?" The cause must be a lack of attraction, a lack of incentive, of competition, of all those things which go to the maintenance of a deep and vital interest. The ordinary individual—and we students are not extraordinary individuals—requires something to hold his attention and to incite his efforts. A lady holds her admirers by her personal attraction. Dickens retains his lovers through the decades by the attraction and charm of the characters he has created. Why do we come to college? There must be an incentive that draws us to college,—and it is the desire to attain higher education, although in some cases it might seem to be the social life alone that is the drawing cord.

An incentive, an attraction, a something offered for effort expended is what Sodales needs to hold out to the student. Sodales to a certain extent, already has this, and to that extent, is successful. What is a position on the Intercollegiate Debating Team but an incentive to debating up to Christmas? As long as that honor lies before the student's ambition, Sodales is quite successful. It is in the After Christmas part of the term that Sodales loses vigor, and it becomes weak then, because it has nothing to offer the student in the way of honor, riches or glory. Why not make oratorical contests, the "Peruna" to revive Sodales.

The chief difficulty raised in making such a "Peruna", is the money question. Now, I have it on good authority that Sodales is about the cheapest organization in the College to run. It has cost the students about \$2.00 so far this year and seldom exceeds \$10. per year. Could not the Athletic Committee expend \$15. less per year and allow Sodales the use of that? Could not there be a little more equalizing of the financial distribution? If Sodales is to be retained as a University society it should have its "salary" increased to make it a success. The society whose secretary first attacked Sodales, owes its success to a sum of money, expended, vastly greater than Sodales ever used.

Oratorical contests, as outlined, might have a twofold effect. Besides giving students that needed practice in the power of expression, it might bring home more clearly to the Senate the need of a course in elocution. If the professors were judges, they could see for themselves the difficulties the student is meeting and, encouraged by seeing the students themselves trying to improve in their power of expression, might add a course in elocution to the Arts' curriculum.

What I have suggested in this article may be only an idea of small worth, but if it can set others to thinking on the subject, they may produce some plan of greater value for Sodales' reform. As the perfected machine is the cumulative result of many inventions starting from one small inferior, imperfect machine, so, I trust, a "great and flourishing Sodales" may be the result of many ideas suggested by this inferior and imperfect one.

ROY D. MACNUTT.

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A SILVER PENNY

"I come to see how it grows," said a somewhat tall girl with dark brown hair and ruddy cheeks as she bent lightly over the shoulder of a girl seated before a tapestry frame.

"It groweth but slowly, Edith," replied the tapestry worker, turning to her sister a fair face in which shone great blue eyes, and in the depths of which lurked a sombre shadow as of something seen that could not be forgotten.

"What ails thee, sweet? Is it that Nigel rides North to night?"

"Rides North! Does Nigel then ride North?"

"Aye, as Captain of the money guard. Our great king knows how to deal with those uncouth, money loving Scots. As Nigel says 'A few more silver pennies and many more Menteiths.' He—What is it?"

The sister had risen and was looking at Edith with wide open eyes seeing far beyond. One slender hand held the ivory needle and the other clutched her slim throat as if she were choking for breath.

"Holy Mother of God!" she gasped, "what a death to make a brave man die! You saw him at the horses' heels?"

"Talkest thou of the renegade Scot our great king made an example of? Fie upon you for a Manners, and our lady aunt the countess hears you—Ah! but here she comes and our cousin Nigel." And lowering her voice added swiftly. "For the love of the Blessed Virgin, remember you are a Manners."

"My sweet cousins I come to bid ye' farewell and brief must it be for Ribley Towers must be reached ere the moon sinks. I would that I might linger albeit my cousin Elizabeth gives but scant warmth to her greeting." And the young man looked keenly and ardently at the pale, fair face framed with its braids of flaxen hair.

"If my greeting lacketh aught of courtesy to a most courteous cousin, it may be that I think somewhat and would that my brave cousin were on a nobler mission."

"Egad! you speak the truth. I would I were with the army and not in charge of the money for those filthy money loving rascals. A few more examples made by our great king and they'll soon come whimpering to heel!"

"Never, never," came clear and sharp while the blue eyes blazed. "You'll never see it cousin Nigel. Our king will never see it. No one will ever see it. Thinkest thou because one foul traitor sold the best man in his country to a dog's death that you can crush a free, brave people? Never, never, for God hath them in His keeping and"—but, with a choking moan Elizabeth Manners lay a heap upon the rushes.

"I do wish I could give something to the Patriotic Fund, but here I am with next to nothing and little likelihood of anything for some time." So spoke Elizabeth Laurie to herself as she stood leaning against the window of her room, drumming idly on the sash with the "Calgary Gazette" which she had just been reading.

The western sun slanted across a sea of golden grain and here and there island goves of willow waved in the autumn air. But the rich and expansive scene fell on unseeing eyes.

It was early in September of 1914 and the call of the Empire was in the hearts of her

sons and daughters and their eyes were filled with visions.

Suddenly the flexible lips met in a straight line "I can't do that" burst from her, "it's all very well for a man to give a pair of gold cuff links that the Kaiser gave him. I'd give that myself, but my penny! I simply can't."

Turning abruptly from the window she crossed the room to the bureau, turned the key in a small blue leather box and opened the lid. Few, if any, of the pieces of jewellery gleaming on their velvet bed were of any intrinsic value, yet, the grey eyes shone with love, as though each held their own corner in her heart. Gently lifting the tray she put in her hand and drew out a small silver rope chain with a dangling pendant which she took and held lovingly in her hand. It was a silver penny of the reign of Edward I, encased in crystal with a silver rim.

Throwing back her head she clasped the chain around her throat and turning faced the mirror. The fair, wavy hair crisped in tendrils round her forehead. The expressive grey eyes gleamed like twin lights in her fresh, young face. The full mobile lips were parted and around them played a whimsical smile, "Have I not worn you like a queen, and as a Scot? Longshanks sent you to help subdue us. Did you? No! All your kind could do was to win deathless infamy for the unhappy Menteith and deathless glory for our William. Who might be the Albert of to-day". As the last sentence fell from her lips the expression disappeared from her face and gripping the top of the bureau with both hands she leant forward nearer the mirror.

"To think that I could be so selfish as not to part with you when my country needs you. Over six hundred years ago you set out to help crush a free people. To-day you'll set out to help a free people hold their freedom and so you'll be redeemed." Reaching up her hands she unclasped the slender chain, and as the penny lay in them she bent her head until her lips touched it, saying with a half sob, "May God and all the Saints go with you."

The Calgary papers of November 4th, 1914, commented at some length on the articles sent into the Patriotic Fund in lieu of money, and which were put up for auction at the Sporting Club.

They agreed that the two exciting most interest were a pair of cuff links given the donor by the Kaiser and a silver penny of the reign of Edward I. supposed to have been among the money sent North for the subjugation of Scotland as it was dug up with others during the excavations at Dumfries some years ago. Both donors desired to remain unknown.

The cuff links were purchased by Mr. Michael Boyle of Calgary. The silver penny by Captain Nigel Manners who was passing through the city on his way to England to join his regiment which is expected to leave shortly for the front.

M. S.

THE O. T. C.

The Officers' Training Corps at Dalhousie has stopped drilling at the South End Rink. A series of lectures is now being delivered by Sergeant Graham on the practical work and duties of officers. The lectures are delivered at Dalhousie Monday, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, from 5 to 6.

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DALHOUSIE WINS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

DALHOUSIE debaters successfully opposed the University of New Brunswick trio in the annual intercollegiate debate Friday evening, March 19th, at the School for the Blind, and won by six points to three. The resolution was: "Resolved that the Canadian tariff should be altered by a substantial reduction of the protective element." U. N. B. upheld the resolution while Dalhousie took the negative side. The judges were:

Professor Tweedie of Mount Allison university; Rev. H. P. MacPherson, president of St. Francis Xavier university, and J. H. Ralston, M. P. P. The chairman was Dr. Forrest.

Dr. Forrest made a few introductory remarks announcing that the subject to be debated had no reference to the war tariff which was at present under discussion at Ottawa, and the question at issue included only the tariff of Canada until the opening of the war. He announced that the intercollegiate debating rules provided that the three judges should decide independently. Each speaker had fifteen minutes and the leaders had ten minutes for rebuttal. Dr. Forrest then introduced the first speaker.

Mr. Porter opened the debate for the University of New Brunswick. He reviewed the subject from the aspect of the farmer, and argued that protection to manufactures and Canadian industry resulted in exorbitant prices being paid by the farmers, miners and fishermen. He stated that the protection given to farm products was not essential and of no use to the farmer. He concluded by stating that it was better to reduce the price of industrial products to the consumer, if effective protection to the consumer was not given.

N. M. Rattee, Dalhousie, was the first speaker on the negative side. In a logical and well presented speech, Mr. Rattee argued against a reduction in the Canadian tariff. He cited cases to show that the protection accorded to farmers, enabled Canadian farmers to successfully compete with the agricultural products of Australia, Argentina, Manchuria, and United States. He showed that transportation rates would enable these countries to undersell the Canadian farmer were it not for the protective tariff. Mr. Rattee argued that industrial life was needed in Canada; that a downward reduction would cause successful foreign competition, which would destroy this industrial life.

The protection accorded Canadian manufactures had caused the investment in Canada of over one billion dollars of English capital, and also the establishment of branches of American companies with a Canadian capital of five hundred million dollars.

Mr. Gilbert supported the resolution for U. N. B. He argued the question from the standpoint of unfair protection to manufactures. He attributed the creation of mergers and combines with their ancillary evils of high and exorbitant prices to the consumers, and investors alike. The reduction of the cost of production and the

protection given by the tariff did not lower the price to the consumer. Mr. Gilbert gave many instances in support of his contentions, and was a very effective and pleasing speaker.

Howard Dawson was Dalhousie's next speaker, and in an excellent speech argued that a reduction in the Canadian tariff would be fatal to the leading industries of Canada, which were not over-protected and in some cases were under-protected. Mr. Dawson dealt with this contention as applied to agriculture, lumbering, mining, fishing, and manufacturing, showing that no unfair protection was given to these industries, as the cost of production, owing to natural obstacles, was in many of the industries much greater than in foreign countries.

Mr. Baird, of U. N. B., was the next speaker. He had a free and easy delivery, and a sarcastic way of driving his arguments home. He showed that Canadian manufacturers were competing successfully in the open markets of the world, and selling there at a price considerably lower than the Canadian home price. He likened Canada to a land of milk and honey, which, however, could be purchased more cheaply abroad. Mr. Baird advocated a lower tariff, which would give the manufacturers adequate protection, but at the same time prevent them from taking undue profits derived because of protection. Such a tariff reduction would eliminate the unfair prices now charged. Mr. Baird was a fluent and effective debater.

Mr. Shreve, of Dalhousie, argued against the resolution, basing his speech on two points. Firstly he showed that Canada was sorely in need of revenue. The latest report of Mr. White, the minister of finance, showed that Canada's total revenue was one hundred and fifty million dollars, of which ninety-five millions were the product of the protective tariff. Other modes of collecting revenue in Canada would prove disastrous as they had in the United States. The tariff was needed to meet the expenditure of the country's administration. Secondly, a reduction in tariff at present, when the pressure of war was already felt in Canadian industries, would precipitate a national crisis. Mr. Shreve pointed that at the time reciprocity with the United States was proposed, and even when the matter was unsettled, yet the fact of the proposal alone was reflected in a substantial reduction in the stock prices of every Canadian industry which would be affected by the proposed reduction in tariff. Mr. Shreve had a very pleasing presentation and showed himself an able debater.

Mr. Rattee, the leader of the Dalhousie team, rebutted the arguments of the U. N. B. debaters. Mr. Porter of U. N. B. then delivered his rebuttal, which was even better than his speech. He took up many arguments of his opponents and dealt with them in an able manner.

The decision was as follows: One judge decided that the argument was equal, and that Dal excelled in presentation, another judge decided that U. N. B. won on argument, while Dal won on presentation. The third judge decided that Dalhousie won in presentation and argument.

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DELTA GAMMA

TO many people, who have heard of this society, Delta Gamma is of importance on only one evening of the year, that on which the annual "At Home" is given; but, far from being a society with only this end in view, it is a large factor in the college life of the girls. It is at Delta Gamma that they become acquainted with the girls of other classes and faculties, and learn to know the many friends of the college who open their homes for the entertainment of the students.

At the first of the term there was a good deal of enthusiasm for debating; but by the time a Freshie-Soph. and a Junior-Senior debate had been given the girls apparently decided to agree on debatable subjects. There have been miscellaneous programs, purely business meetings, and evenings given over to the management of the various classes.

The Freshettes gave an entertainment in which a notable feature was making the guests write original Valentine verses. Many of the productions were truly remarkable, some for the meter, some for the matter, but the prize, an adorable kewpie, was awarded by the judges to Miss B. Hall.

The Sophettes produced a play which was, in its way, quite a triumph. Both the ladies and the "gentlemen" of the cast carried out their parts with a skill which anyone with dramatic aspirations might well envy.

The Seniors, on their evening, had a charade, acting the word "Senior". They did this so scientifically and so successfully that the audience, breathless with admiration, were unable to guess the word unaided, even when, in the final scene, Mrs. Murphy, the scrubwoman, said to another of the company. "I seen yer man last night."

The juniors have a task which that class has every year, namely to criticize the Seniors. This is supposed to have a beneficial effect on the class just leaving college. As it is always done, no one knows what the world is spared by having a chastened crowd of graduates launched forth into it each year. As yet it is not thought safe to let the seniors go without a glimpse of themselves as others see them.

This year Delta Gamma undertook to learn "First Aid". Dr. Fraser-Harris gave an excellent course of lectures which were well attended. Mr. McKinnon gave lessons in bandaging. As there have been no serious accidents about college since the girls have become First Aiders, they have had little chance to apply their knowledge but all felt that the time was profitably and pleasantly spent in hearing Dr. Fraser-Harris.

Since the "At Home" interests all the students, whether members of Delta Gamma or not, it must not be lightly passed over. The details of preparation need not be enlarged upon, but mention must be made of the heroism of some of the young men who risked life and limb on the dizzy heights of step-ladders in order to beautify the walls and pillars of the Munro Room.

The decorations were red, white and blue. The flags of the Allies, draped over the windows made a striking change from the college colors which are generally in evidence. Some of the flags were scarred and tattered, whether from bullets, moths,

or merely the weather none could tell; but for all that they made effective decorations.

The great event took place on the evening of the fifteenth of January, 1915, and, like the wedding of Sandy McNab "it was a splendid affair." The chaperones, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Stewart received with Miss Hall in the Arts Library. Dancing was the amusement provided for, and the waltz and one step were pranced through in almost as many ways as there were dancers.

Supper was served in the Moot Court Room which was cleaned and garnished for the occasion. At the beginning of the supper dance it had quite a festive air and at the end some one remarked that it looked like "the wreck of the Hesperus". People seemed to enjoy being there despite appearances.

Although the room was carefully locked some one performed the wonderful feat of removing plates and victuals from it before the time appointed for such manoeuvres. A famous sleuth, who worked upon the case, discovered that the deed was done by a student in one of the faculties of the University, a window providing means of entrance and exit. As it was supposed that he was merely practising in order to understand cases which might later come before him, no action was taken in the matter. The plates, it may be added, were mysteriously returned on a subsequent occasion.

Delta Gamma has enjoyed a very prosperous year. Those who leave it this year, leave with pleasant memories; while those, who have still years to go, look forward with eager anticipation for the Delta Gamma season to open again.

E. M. C.

THE LAW SOCIETY

MR. W. A. Heny, K. C., gave an interesting lecture before the Law Society on Monday evening Mar. 15th. His subject was "Prize Courts", and he dealt extensively with the international law relating to them and spoke of some of the instances of the present war.

Mr. Heny in opening said that no prize case had occurred in British North America for a hundred years, or in England for sixty years. He referred to the old prize Court in Nova Scotia during the war of 1812, presided over by Dr. Cerat.

The present prize court here was established under the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Exchequer Court, and Judge Drysdale is judge.

After outlining the modern proposal of an International Prize Court, Mr. Henry then discussed the law which was administered in them. The law of contraband and blockade presented a new aspect since the recent developments. A reference to the law governing the transfers of ships in war time brought up the case of the Dacia, which after being transferred to the American flag at the outbreak of hostilities and laden with cotton, had either by accident or design been captured by a French cruiser and towed into the jurisdiction of a French prize Court. Mr. Henry discussed briefly the Declaration of London, and the evening ended with a general talk by those present on the questions presented by the lecture.

Judge Longley moved a very hearty vote of thanks which was seconded by Mr. Archibald.



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.

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THEATRE NIGHT, 1915.

(Continued from from page 1)

This in itself is no mean achievement for an amateur—under ordinary conditions.

Harold R. Theakston was another who well justified his position in the cast. As Stepehn Spettigüe, a dusty old solicitor of the college town, he was effective. He was supposed to be a bore to the young love makers, and he was one. He was supposed to make love to the supposed Donna Lucia D'Alvadores, and he did so by chasing her all over the place, saying he had a matter of importance to discuss with her. A freshman in the gallery said he believed "that she had old spaghetti goin'." As a matter of physical speed, she certainly had. Spettigüe's voice was hard on the ear; it never varied in tone. Perhaps the playwright ordained that it should be so. If he did, he ought to have been more humane.

His niece was Amy Spettigüe, a part taken by Miss Emma Gillies, who did her work smoothly and well. Every one believes that she starred in the love making parts. Certainly she was natural. It is possible had she and Miss Bayne spoken as loudly as the others the gallery birds would not have missed so much of the discourse. This is mentioned by way of first aid. There was "swing" also to Miss Gillies work and she filled in the non-speaking places in an easy manner. It may be safely said that if she is in Halifax next year she would be welcomed by a Dalhousie audience.

Beth Moir as the real Donna Lucia D'Alvadores had arrived from Brazil where "the nuts come from" and came into the play towards the end of the second act accompanied by an orphan, Ella Delahay, a part not so extensive as that of the other ladies, played by Miss Gladys Billman, last year's leading lady. Both came up to expectations. Miss Moir's work was clear cut, her voice carrying well. She was the real aunt. Miss Billman could easily have taken a heavier part and carried it through with charm and grace.

R. F. B. Campbell, as the old factotum for the students was "in position". He was on the stage quite a lot, did not overdo his part; in fact, hardly availed himself of some opportunities the playwright afforded the role. Though he was the old weary college scout, he could have put a little more snap into the game and got away with it. The audience always admires a "side kick" now and then on the part of a servant.

The "balcony show" this year was not what was expected. The singing was only second class. The "stunts" that Medicine and Arts staged were usual and mediocre, those of Law startling but worse. That two of the Law "jokes" were positively vulgar and disgraceful must be regretfully admitted; and in the same breath Medicine must be reprimanded for invading the part of the balcony allotted to Law and starting there a free for all scuffle. Whose fault it was it does not matter; the whole university must bear the reproach hurled at her by people who have not her interest at heart.

The ill-feeling began when Manager O'Connell announced that he had put the ban on all slides that were intended to be shown. Much effort had been

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spent by many of the boys to make this feature an entertaining one. The freshmen and sophomores, in particular, had some that were really funny to all except the victims, who were supposed, of course, to have man enough in them to take a college knock. One slide represented W. P. Potter and R. F. Yeoman, two Law students, being pushed by the Student's Council into some abyss of ignominy—a sort of ordinary cartoon that might appear in any newspaper. These gentlemen, on the ground that that they were being held up to "public ridicule and contempt", without being backed by the Law Students' Society, had an injunction issued from the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia forbidding the showing of such slides as might refer to them. Mr. O'Connell, unable to discriminate, forbade the display of the whole lot. Whether Potter and Yeoman did this by way of having a little practice with the Court, whether they believed themselves to be honestly aggrieved, or whether they were simply not big enough to take a college joke, it is not my purpose to inquire. This much is certain: only three students have been discovered to date who think much of the action of the students who procured the restraining order. D. L. Dwyer swore to the affidavit.

A city newspaper has chosen to term the scuffle in the balcony a "riot", or to be exact, the words were "almost a riot". No student will admit that there was any such thing. If a riot can be conducted with every participant smiling though pushing and giving a rough knock or two with nobody injured, and afterwards sitting down together in peace to view the final act of a play, then let that newspaper revel in the sort of words that have made it infamous. Young men, whose blood runs red, cooped up all winter long with insufficient exercise, could hardly be expected to act as elderly dames. Surely much can be forgiven the exuberance of youth.

The trouble on the streets after the show has been variously spoken of, but in every case city people prefer to blame the students. This is not fair. The facts were briefly these: When the students came out from the Academy they stood around in groups at the foot of Spring Garden Road, all for the most part, singing faculty songs, giving class and faculty yells, not interfering with the street cars, nor with the police, nor with any pedestrian, for whom there was ample room in the centre of the street or on the upper sidewalk. When the lights in the Academy were turned off by the management, the policemen began pushing at the crowd and ordering them to go home, endeavoring to compel everyone to go up Spring Garden Road, irrespective as to the direction he wished to go. The crowd kept on singing. Orders turned to curses. The police drew their batons, and, in a way sufficient to provoke any man that had a grain of sand in his make-up, began to irritate every student who would not run. They did their best to start a fight and had the students had any sort of weapon there might have been one. They came there looking for trouble. Every one of them was officious. There was absolutely no need for them to threaten "lead" to unarmed jovial students. The idea is farcical and at the same time disgusting in such a case as this.

One student, after having a particularly insulting epithet hurled at him by these

"guardians of the peace" stood on the curbstone and refused to budge. He had done no wrong. He said so, and resisted arrest with all his strength till a revolver was poked under his nose. Another was arrested one half hour or so later, apparently because he was recognized as being a student. Three witnesses, companions at the time, are going on the stand to swear that he had done no wrong. This student was on his way home. He has begun an action against the police for false arrest and for assault. Before this goes into print, the case will likely be decided, as well as the other. I believe some other students are also bringing actions on the police for assault.

The charge that the students of Dalhousie University disgraced themselves on that night may or may not be true, depending on what interpretation is placed on the word "disgraced"—and this is largely a matter of one's digestion. My own opinion is that while they were to blame for what happened inside the building, they were not for what happened without. Those displeased with the actions of students, which are pretty much the same in any live university in any country, are the first to cry "dead" if there is nothing exciting. Those whose "gentility" alone caused them to become offended, will be seen early at the box office again next year just as they have always been. Like the poor, they are "with us always." That some features were in certain bad taste has already been admitted. It will be a long while before they will reoccur if the better class of boys can help it. Meanwhile, fellow Dalhousian, throw back your head and look every man in the eye.

LAW STUDENTS' ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Law Students' Society was held in the Moot Court Room, Monday morning, March 26th.

The meeting lacked the fire and acrimony which has characterized most of these meetings in the past.

The financial statement, showing a balance of \$5.00, was presented and adopted. The usual election of officers followed.

- They were:*
- President—G. M. McDADE
- Vice-President—W. M. FARRER, B. A.
- Secretary-Treasurer—R. E. INGLIS, B. A.
- Speaker of Mock Parliament—P. A. MAC-AULAY
- Premier—F. H. PATTERSON
- Leader of the Liberal Party—W. PITT PORTER.
- B. S.

PROCEDURE LECTURES

The third year class in law have had the opportunity of several valuable lectures on subjects outside the regular course given by Mr. Jenks and Mr. McInnes. During the winter Mr. R. F. McIlreith, K. C., has lectured on Exchequer Court Practice. Mr. H. Mellish, K. C., on Admiralty Courts, Mr. A. W. Jones, on Certeorari, and last week Mr. J. J. Power, K. C., gave three very instructive lectures on extraordinary Remedies in Criminal Law.

Mr. T. S. Rogers, K. C., had almost concluded his course in Statutes when he was called away to England on legal business.

TIME TABLE FOR SPRING EXAMINATIONS

FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

- Mon. April 19, 9.00 a. m.—Latin 3; French 1; Phil. 1; Biology 2.
- 2.30 p. m.—Math. 4; Latin 1; Econ. 2; Biology 3; Physiol. 1.
- Tues. April 20, 9.00 a. m.—Latin 2; History 1; Geol. 1, 1A; Elem. Latin; Surveying.
- 2.30 p. m.—English 2; Physics 1A; Math. 1; Anatomy 1.
- Wed. April 21, 9.00 a. m.—German 4; Economics 1.
- 2.30 p. m.—English 1; Greek 3; Math. 3; Materials; Anatomy 2.
- Thurs. April 22, 9.00 a. m.—English 4; Elem. Germ; Phil. 5; Physics 6.
- 2.30 p. m.—Chemistry 1, 1A, 1B; Add. Phil. 5.
- Fri. April 23, 9.00 a. m.—Geol. 3; Hist. 5; Greek 2; Elem. Greek; Mechanics; Elem. French.
- 2.30 p. m.—French 3; Greek 1; Phil 6; Pays. 5; Chem. 2, 3, 4; Physiol. 2.
- Sat. April 24, 9.00 a. m.—Physics 1, 1B; Kinematics; French 4; Elem. Math.
- 2.30 p. m.—Bib. Lit; Addit. Greek 1, 3; Addit. Latin 2.
- Mon. April 26, 9.00 a. m.—Germ. 1; Phil. 7; Addit. Latin 1, 3; Addit. Greek 2; Draw. 2; Add. Phys.
- 2.30 p. m.—Biol. 1; Drawing 1; Addit. French; Addit. Phil. 1.
- Tues. April 27, 9.00 a. m.—English 3; History 2; Addit. German.
- 2.30 p. m.—Addit. English; Addit. Geology.
- Wed. April 28, 2.30 p. m.—Addit. Phil. 7.

FACULTY OF LAW.

- Sat. April 17, 9.00 a. m.—Crimes, Procedure.
- Mon. April 19, 9.00 a. m.—International Law.
- Tues. April 20, 9.00 a. m.—Constitutional Law.
- 2.30 p. m.—Torts; Office Practice.
- Wed. April 21, 2.30 p. m.—Contracts; Evidence II.
- Thur. April 22, 2.30 p. m.—Real Property.
- Fri. April 23, 9.00 a. m.—Evidence I.
- 2.30 p. m.—Constitutional History; Insurance.
- Sat. April 24, 2.30 p. m.—Sales.
- Mon. April 26, 9.00 a. m.—Equity.
- Tues. April 27, 9.00 a. m.—Companies and Partnerships.
- Wed. April 28, 9.00 a. m.—Conflicts.
- All Law examinations will be held in Room 32, 3rd floor.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

- Fri. Mar. 26, 2.00 p. m.—Physiol. 3; Pract. Exam., Dal. Lab.
- Sat. April 17, 9.00 a. m.—Chem. Lab. 1st Division.
- 2.30 p. m.—Chem. Lab. 2nd Division.
- Mon. April 19, 2.30 p. m.—Physiol. 1.
- Tues. April 20, 2.30 p. m.—Anatomy 1.
- Wed. April 21, 2.30 p. m.—Anatomy 2.
- Thur. April 22, 2.30 p. m.—Chemistry 1B.
- Fri. April 23, 2.30 p. m.—Chemistry 3; Physiol. 2, (Med. Coll.).
- Sat. April 24, 10.00 a. m.—Anatomy Oral 1st Division, (Med. Coll.); Physiol. Oral 1st Division (Dal. Lab.).
- 3.00 p. m.—Anatomy Oral 2nd Division (Med. Coll.); Physiol. Oral 2nd Division (Dal. Lab.).
- Wed. April 28, 9.00 a. m.—Mat. Med.; Hygiene (4th yr.); Therap. and Hyg. (Final).
- 3.00 p. m.—Obstetrics 1, 2, and Final.
- Thur. April 29, 9.00 a. m.—Medicine 1, 2, and Final.
- 3.00 p. m.—Surgery 1, 2, and Final.
- Fri. April 30, 9.00 a. m.—Clin. Surgery (V. G. H.); Med. Jur.; Physiol. 4.
- Sat. May 1, 9.00 a. m.—Clin. Medicine (V. G. H.); Patn. & Bact.
- Mon. May 3, 10.00 a. m.—Oram Exams. Pathology and Materia Medica.
- 2.00 p. m.—Final Oral Exams.

DENTAL FACULTY.

- Sat. April 17, 9.00 a. m.—Chem. Lab. 1st Division.
- 2.30 p. m.—Chem. Lab. 2nd Division.
- Mon. April 19, 2.30 p. m.—Physiol. 1, 3B; Ortho. 3rd and 4th yrs.
- Tues. April 20, 2.30 p. m.—Anat. 1A; Oral Surgery, Anaest. X-Ray, 3rd and 4th yrs.
- Wed. April 21, 2.30 p. m.—Anat. 2A; Dental Path. & Ther.; Hist. Ethics, etc.
- Thur. April 22, 2.30 p. m.—Chem. 1B; Op. Dent. 4th yr.
- Fri. April 23, 2.30 p. m.—Chem. 3; Physiol. 2; (Med. Coll.); Cr. & Br. 3rd and 4th yrs.
- Sat. April 24, 9.00 a. m.—Phys. 1B; Pros. Dent. 4th yr.
- 10.00 a. m.—Anat. Oral, 1st Div. Med. Coll.; Phys. 1 Oral 1st Div. D. Col.
- 3.00 p. m.—Anat. Oral, 2nd Div. Med. Coll.; Phys. 1 Oral 2nd Div. D. Col.
- Mon. April 26, 9.00 a. m.—Physiol. 3B Lab.
- 2.30 p. m.—Op. Dent. 2, 3; Op. & Comp. Den. Anat. 1st year.
- Tues. April 27, 9.00 a. m.—Pros. Dent. 1, 2, 3.

8.00 p. m.—Orals in Oral Surg.; Roentgenology; Op. Dent.; Pros. Dent. Cr. & Bridge; Orthodontia. Arts Library.
Wed. April 23, 9.00 a. m.—Materia Medica.
Sat. May 1, 9.00—Pathology and Bacteriology.
Mon. May 3, 10.00—Orals in Pathology; Materia Medica.

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Y. M. C. A. NOTES

THE annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held in the Munro Room, Tuesday evening, March 16th, at 7.30 o'clock.

The first business taken up was the proposed change in the constitution and of which notice had been given.

That Article 6, Section 3 of the Constitution be changed to read thus: 'A nominating committee shall be appointed by the executive before each regular meeting for the special election of officers, which committee shall present to the General Secretary at least one nomination for each office, such nominations to be posted two weeks before date of election.'

Reports were received from the various committees, all showing that a large amount of work had been done. The Social Service Committee, of which Mr. C. G. MacKenzie was chairman, had a very large order to report, as also had the Bible Study Committee, of which Mr. K. J. Austen was the chairman.

The officers for 1914-15 are: Honorary President—Dr. W. W. Woodbury, President—N. L. Chifman, Vice-President—C. A. Pugsley, General Secretary—C. G. MacKenzie, Secretary—David Livingston, Treasurer—R. D. MacLeave, Other Members of Cabinet—R. E. Inglis, B. A., W. T. Ruggles, B. A., Henry Dawson, J. B. C. Carson, K. A. Baird, B. A.

Mr. Howard Dawson moved a vote of thanks to all those who had assisted in any way making special mention of Prof. H. L. Stewart for giving the course of five lectures on Nietzsche and Christianity, and to the officers and members of the out-going Cabinet.

Financial Report of Dalhousie Y. M. C. A. for year ending March 18th, 1915.

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures. Receipts total \$648.98, Expenditures total \$440.69. Balance in Bank \$208.29.

CONFERENCE AT TRURO.

A conference of Y. M. C. A. leaders from the colleges of the Maritime Provinces was held at Truro, N. S. on March 19, 20, and 21st. Dalhousie was represented by seven students and three professors.

The Conference was voted a very decided success. It was altogether of a discussonal character. The needs of Maritime Colleges were discussed and the means of best meeting those needs. It was found that we faced problems of much the same character in all the institutions and the idea of the Conference was as to how we could co-operate and help one another in our difficulties.

(Continued from page 1)

cause; Christ's cause or to put it in a milder sense is not the cause of Christ the very cause for which our Empire fights today?

What then of that much-abused policy of "love thy neighbor"? Is the policy of non-resistance the only instrument whose use our Lord is familiar with? Did not occasions arise where some other way was necessary? Most assuredly. And such occasions when they came found Jesus prepared, not with a sermon but with a scourge of whips in his hand.

But it is our Lord. And it is our Lord fighting as he has always fought, fighting to win. And in preparing for the battle he must consider the weapons to be used. For that leader is a treacherous one who leads his men to battle not having considered the strength of his opponents.

A little lad is coming home from school. He swings his books by a strap as he dances along and the village street is filled with happiness and promise for him. But coming the other way is a man just home from College. A strapping big fellow he is, the hero of many a football fight, trained in all the arts of athletics.

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DALHOUSIE DEFEATED BY ST. FRANCIS XAVIER IN HOCKEY

BY fast skating, clever and consistent combination plays the St. Francis Xavier hockey team took the Dalhousie aggregation into camp at New Glasgow on Saturday night, March 6th, by a score of 4-2, one goal protested.

All three goals scored in the first period for the St. Francis Xavier contenders were won by McNeil their centre man. In the first period Dalhousie was held scoreless, but shortly after the opening of the second the Dal boys scored, but St. Francis Xavier kept up the clip with another score, making the tally 4-1.

A large number of the followers of the contending teams arrived in New Glasgow by special teams and made the night hideous with their yells.

MR. YEOMAN EXPLAINS HIS ACTION IN OBTAINING THE INJUNCTION

Dear Sir:—In order to avoid misapprehension, I think that it would perhaps be advisable for me to explain my reasons for getting an injunction on theatre night to prevent the exhibition of certain slides referring to me.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of theatre night, I was informed that it was the intention of those in charge of the lantern to put on slides referring to myself in an unfair manner.

In the first place the slides intended to be exhibited were not a harmless student joke but a carefully prepared attempt to hold myself and a fellow student up to ridicule for the stand taken by us at a meeting of the Law Students' Society when the Law students decided not to nominate any representatives to the University Students' Council for the coming year.

Secondly, such caricatures are only indulged in on theatre night between lectures and explanations. As a graduate of two years' standing, an attempt was being

made to subject me to an insult without precedent in the history of Dalhousie. If the performance had been carried on on the College premises, I would possibly have considered it unnecessary to object, but I objected to being held up to ridicule before a representative Halifax audience in order to vent the spite of a few students of another faculty.

Lastly, it was not my intention that the exhibition of pictures should be stopped. I merely objected to two offensive pictures of myself being exhibited.

As a proof of the fact that these pictures were intended to injure me, I might say that they were circulated very widely by a member of the Students' Council after their exhibition was forbidden, and are still being circulated. This I only refer to as showing the desire to injure me, for I have no objection to such acts being done within Dalhousie circles.

I might say that if the slides had been deliberate expressions of the sentiments of my fellow students of the Law School the case would have been different, but they were brought forward by students of another faculty who went out of their way to attack me.

I have been accused of being no sport, but knowing the spirit in which the slides were made I decided that the matter was not to be treated as a joke.

In closing, I can only say that I regret any consequences that may have resulted from my action; but I feel that I did the right thing and that if any of the trouble that has arisen was caused by my action, those responsible are the committee of the students in charge of the lantern, who wished to do me one of the worst injuries that lay in their power.

My main object in issuing the injunction was to avoid publicity. For that reason, I am sorry to have to write this letter.

Thanking you for giving me space for this letter, I am, Yours truly, ROBERT F. YEOMAN.

Halifax, N. S., Apr. 1, 1915.

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THE TRIP TO TRURO

A group of eleven athletes, members of the Dalhousie Girls Amateur Athletic Association, journeyed to Truro on Saturday morning two weeks ago.

In the afternoon five of the company faced the Normal College Basketball Team. A highly exciting game ensued—result, Dalhousie 19, Normal College, 17.

Among the representatives of our College, Misses Jones, Campbell, and Hall starred. For the defence Miss L. Creighton was largely responsible for the smaller score of their opponents. Miss Grant, also at defence, gave a glorious exhibition of modern Basket Ball.

It was a close, hard exciting game. Before half time, 30% of the combatants had received treatment from the First Aid Society. If the first aid course given to the College girls accomplished nothing else, it certainly has enabled the Basket Ball team to exhibit wonderful creations in the nature of bandaged hands. In this regard the historian can not fail to remark on the boxing glove appearance of Miss Grant's bandage. This she used effectively on her opponent without any fear of injuring her hand.

During the game sounds of prayer and meditation could be heard from below where Guy McKenzie and David Livingstone were telling other Colleges what Dalhousie's Y. M. C. A. does. Fortunately Theatre Night had not then taken place.

After the game, John Stuart and Walter Auld led the way up to a lemon pie restaurant. The pie was good.

One of the most pleasant features of the trip was a Sing at the home of Miss Creelmar. Many good old Presbyterian Hymns were sung. Mr. Baird, of the U. N. B. debating team, seemed to enjoy this part of the program.

Monday morning a sleepy bunch gathered at the station. Our fellow travellers were treated to the usual vocal numbers. Nathaniel L. Chipman was observed teaching a co-ed how to play "auction".

All agreed that the excursion was a tremendous success.

BUSY BEE.

EXCHANGES

The Exchange Editor of the Gazette begs leave to take this, his last, opportunity to express the debt he owes, the gratitude he bears to his Maritime contemporaries.

We have read many paragraphs in the various exchange columns elaborating the functions of a college magazine, yet the lamentable fact remains unnoticed that, without exception, our magazines have not challenged the opinions of the college faculty. Student opinion and claims are curbed either by subservient editors or repressed by a professorial oligarchy. A paper put out exclusively by the students should be of some little service to its sole benefactors, and many magazines which reach our exchange table could labor to no better advantage than to smother the sordid views of a fastidious faculty.

A college paper is essentially not the highest type of a magazine. One may suffer from the delusion that his publication is "the last word" one may in acrimonious terms declare the result of our efforts to be "yellow journalism", but, leaving aside the inestimable benefit which we derive from

this valuable suggestion, the Gazette, as a matter of fact, prefers being "yellow" to colorless.

Another exchange, after elaborating on the duties of a college paper as if it were the final court of appeal on the subject, extols in many-colored words a high-school publication and decries the University Monthly—the leading exponent of educational thought in Canada. To continue would be futile. Each staff knows best to what extent it is cringing beneath the whip of a dominant senate, and each knows best how to discharge the duty of being a students' organ.

We are not insensible to the fact that this retrospective view, which, we are impelled to take on the Maritime field of our esteemed exchanges, is rather lugubrious. We are not yet prepared to cherish the mustardless contents of these papers as the uncrippled expression of live student opinion. But at this point we cannot fail to appreciate the words of the Peacemakers of the Tantramar when they struck off the vivid and biting sentence, "It's true but it does not help matters any", while commenting on the remark "It smells" which appeared in the Gazette as expressive of the writer's regard for Kaiserism".

We beg to gratefully acknowledge the following exchanges: *The Memorare, Stanstead College Magazine, The Tantramar, Westminster Review, Normal College Gazette, Royal Technical College Magazine, The Merchistonian, Brandon College Quill, Acadia Athenæum, The Argosy, The Sheaf, The Xaverian, St. John's College Magazine, The McMaster University Monthly, Wycliffe Magazine, The Trinity University Review, The Manitoban, Revue Canadienne, King's College Record, The University Monthly, The Blue and White, Argosy, King's College Record, Queen's Journal, MacGill Daily, Ottawa Ladies' College Magazine.*

VALUABLE ADDITIONS TO THE HISTOLOGY DEPARTMENT

THE Histology Department of the Medical College has procured this season a set of twenty-five slides covering a very important section of the work required in this department.

These slides are the work of Mr. R. W. W. Cooper, of Jamaica. Mr. Cooper has been a student in Medicine at Dalhousie for some time past. This year he gave up his regular year's course in order to devote his time to this particular work. The result is a series of slides which are said by the head of the Department of Histology at Dalhousie to be both accurately and artistically drawn.

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Through the courtesy of the King's Printer of British Columbia, volumes 1907 to 1912 of the B. C. Statutes have been added to the Law Library. These, with a number of the volumes kindly donated by Messrs. McInnes, Mellish, Fulton & Kenny, complete the set of B. C. Statutes, excepting the volume for 1906 and the Revised Statutes for 1911.

Also through the kindness of the King's Printer of Manitoba, the Law Library has received a set of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba for 1911, in three volumes.

No Re-union of the 1910 Class

Owing to the war there will be no re-union of the 1910 class this year. Several of its members are fighting at the front and the result is that the re-union will take place later.

A notice as to the changed date will be published in a future issue of the Gazette.

Shr-v-, (reading L. R. 6 Q. B. 597 aloud to S-lt-r-, in Law Library)—"Judge Hannen says, 'In order to believe the defendant it was necessary that the jury should find not merely that the plaintiff believed the defendant to believe that he was buying old oats, but that he believed the defendant to believe that he, the plaintiff, was contracting to sell old oats.' Do you understand that?"

S-lt-r-, (Sleepily)—"Er—No, but I believe I believe it."

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