

N. M. Ratter

Dalhousie



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WITH CANADA'S FIRST CONTINGENT

Letter Written on October 14th, by Alistair Fraser

The following is a letter received by the Gazette. The writer is Alistair Fraser, a graduate of Dalhousie in Arts '06, and in Law '08. He was Captain of the First Fifteen in 1907, and later coached the Tigers to victory in 1909 and 1910. For a while he was in the law office of McInnes, Mellish, Fulton and Kenny of this city. He was in the West when the War broke out, but hurried East to accept a commission in Canada's First Contingent when it was mobilizing at Val Cartier.

The letter was written on board the S. S. Ruthenian, anchored in Plymouth Harbour, England.

S. S. Ruthenian,
Oct. 14th, 1914.

Dear Gazette:—For the first time since we left Canada the anchor is out and the ship is lying motionless. Tomorrow the second stage of the journey will end and the routine of English Camp life begin. It has occurred to me that it might be of interest to the "Boys" to know what we have been doing to date, but my time is so limited I can only write a hurried note.

It seemed a fitting thing to contemplate that Quebec—with its history behind it—Quebec that welcomed Wolf with the hostile armies, should see the sights, never to be forgotten of 30 ships with the cream of Canada's sons going to stand shoulder to shoulder—French and British—to make civilization's great stand for Democracy against oppression—Right against wrong.

At 4-30 p. m. on September the 29th, our ship backed slowly out of the dock, to the music of cheers from thousands of throats both of those going and those staying behind. Never shall I forget the feelings of that moment, never can I describe them. It would be a strange man indeed who would not at such a time feel a thrill of wonderful emotion and uplift. It was a moment on the mountain top, a look above the clouds, a priceless gem to be stored in the treasure house of memory—a minute worth the ransom of a King.—And as we gathered way I caught a wonderful cheer from Gordon Braid 'Arts '08' and a happy wave of the hand from "Cam Macdonald" a great of the teams of '08 to '09, and I felt proud to think that Dalhousie was pressing to the front.

We had an uneventful run to the beautiful little port of Gaspé Bay and when the morning broke we saw thirty three transports and six cruisers anchored all around us.

Time does not permit me to tell you anything of what we saw and felt and did. Suffice it to say that in the afternoon on October 1st, the fleet sailed to sea, and those whose privilege it was to be there, saw a sight never seen in Canada before and never to be seen again.

In three lines of eleven ships, each line with a cruiser at its head, on a sea as tranquil as a lake we slipped quietly away as the sun was slowly dropping behind the verdure tipped hills, and I am not ashamed to say that handkerchiefs were wet and strong men greeted each other with a nod and swallowed hard and sorrowed for the tragedy of it all. The lines of the old song came to my mind "A land of Peace and Righteousness is Canada my home," as one of the lights shone out it grew gradually dimmer and disappeared and night drew her sable curtain down and pinned it with a star, and with a sigh for the happy past and a prayer for the unknown future we turned our faces to the East.

The Nova Scotia Regiment is known as the 17th Battalion—The Colonel is Stuart G. Robertson, of Westville, and a personal fellow he is,—just what you would expect a good Dalhousian to be. Then we have Captain Coulter Medicine '13 and McKay of the class of 1902. Poor Mac, never went far in Dalhousie, as he had to leave owing to the sad and sudden death of his brother by drowning. There are many other boys with the contingent but I haven't time yet to look them up. Of course I won't forget a few.—George Stairs, Gavin Stairs and Binnie, now Dr. Balthazard.

In our Regiment there are men of all the walks and talks of life including a private who was professor of modern languages in our greatest Canadian University.

We hunted a man at one the second day out. Poor fellow he was an English lawyer and accustomed to some degree of culture. It was an impressive sight to see the man with broad brows as the Captain read the notice. We whistled him in the fog he looked every bit a death, and shortly thereafter the body was his master's right hand.

There will not permit me to tell you of our daily round of duties and the million and one experiences of our voyage. Of how we felt

OFFICERS' CORPS AUTHORIZED

Department of Militia at Ottawa have authorized the formation of an Officers' Training Corps at Dalhousie University, and have appointed Major Thompson to take charge of the work.

THREE YEARS SUSPENSE

SUSPENDED SENTENCE FOR SOPH.



EVERY SHOT A BULL

The first tangible evidence of the fact that Dal. was could shoot straight was obtained Friday night, when the Freshies and Sophs drilled to their "best bet." The local "best" made two targets.

Read your "Herald and Home Weekly" and then fall down in front of J. O. McLeod. He is looking in the sunlight of a 2 years suspended sentence seriously imposed by Magistrate Fitching for that he deliberately and with malice aforethought did smash an innocent and unoffending woman—so with a President. The woman's daughter of 15 was a young girl when the Magistrate as a class sentenced the offender for the first time in their history. First was the President, while talking to show their unswerving justice had got another one wrong. They were all in the building waiting for their punishment while the Magistrate looked their books and warned their innocent victims. But when the time came the girl came out what a shame! With the Magistrate starting to speak and a suggestion of "best" it was a small mistake and one of the Freshies got up and went out in the yellow. "Best" McLeod is good. He is. First President came to the scene and the whole court is hushed up. Now comes the sentencing part. If you want a private but a better sounding and look up with the Freshies' President. Things are getting a little better and better the whole way.

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NOW that six weeks of the term have passed and things in general at Dalhousie are commencing to present a settled aspect, many of the students are asking "where is the Dramatic Society?" We know of no society which has so important a part to fill in student life as has the Dramatic and Glee Society. Formerly the first week of college saw this society in full swing, but now six weeks have passed and no meeting has been held. The blame for this must fall on the officers elected in the spring.

The advantages of this society are well recognized. It is the only society which in the past has directly promoted social life in the University.

We must always remember that nearly 80% of the student body belong outside of the city and that the only opportunity of social life to many of these is that which is afforded by this Society.

We can well imagine that the Senate are more than pleased that the officers of this Society are failing in their duty, because they have assured us in the past that there is too much social life at Dalhousie.

This position however is scarcely tenable because when we ask them, "Where is the social life?" they are unable to furnish an answer. Not only is this the case, but several members of the Senate have been known to compare the social life at Dalhousie with that at Queens, and Toronto. It is needless to add that in the comparison, the college which suffered was Dalhousie.

On the other hand the argument is put forward that students attend college only to study, and if they come for any other purpose they ought to be excluded. Such an argument we deny because it is not true. Students do not attend college for the sake of studying only, nor do they attend it only for social enjoyment. Both ingredients are necessary in University life, and the absence of one, affects injuriously the other.

The officers of this Society have only their plain duty to perform. If they can do nothing else, they might at least call a few meetings and give the Freshmen a chance to practice the Dalhousie Songs. The people who attended the St. F. X.-Dalhousie game a fortnight ago are not likely to forget the singing they heard from the stand on that occasion. Without exception it was the worst exhibition of singing we ever listened to. Leaving out "Tipperary", we do not believe there was one song which could have been heard farther than twenty feet from the stand. The fault seemed to be that no one knew the songs.

Let us hope that these faults will be remedied before another football match.

FEW societies at Dalhousie have had more charges hurled against them, both in the past and in the present than has the Dalhousie Amateur Athletic Association. Every charge conceivable has been hurled against it in the past, and

the result is that the society suffers. Whether rightly or wrongly is another question.

Two of the favorite charges are favoritism and graft. As regards favoritism, one can say very little because it exists everywhere, and probably no more in the D. A. A. C. than it does in Sodales or any other kindred society. But the charge of graft is a serious one, in a University at any rate. In the world at large, such a charge is taken in a very matter of fact way. There is nothing new about it, in itself:

"Who can doubt the secret hid Under Cheops' pyramid Is that the contractor did Cheops out of several millions? Or that Joseph's sudden rise To controller of supplies Was a fraud of monstrous size, On King Pharaoh's swart civilians?"

The fact nevertheless remains that in this society the financial reports of former years have been most unsatisfactory. We believe that last year's Council refused to adopt the financial report of the Athletic Society.

This year the same society is making large demands for money, and now is the time to see that the financial affairs of this society are carried on properly. In the past no books have ever been kept, and maybe this accounts for many startling discrepancies in the annual reports. These discrepancies possibly may be exposed in the Students Council, and the question of a remedy must be considered.

Can the students look after their finances? We believe they can, but to do so, changes ought to be made in all the societies in the method of selecting a Treasurer. Heretofore the Treasurer has been appointed by the different societies, without paying any consideration to the qualifications necessary for such a position. At present A nominates X, B seconds the nomination; C moves nominations cease and D seconds the motion of C. The result is that X receives the appointment, an appointment for which he may be unfitted, and without even a single qualification.

The main objection to the above procedure is that in most cases the man selected knows absolutely nothing about book keeping. There is certainly no difficulty in selecting men who have been acquainted with the keeping of books because the fact remains that there are at least a dozen men in college whose experience in Banking should render them simply invaluable in such a position.

The proper thing to do under the circumstances, would be to have the Council appoint one man as Treasurer for all the Societies, and that the man appointed be one who has had experience along such lines, either in Banks or elsewhere.

WE would like to call the attention of the student body to the series of lectures which are to be delivered at Dalhousie by our Professor of Philosophy, Dr. H. L. Stewart.

The lectures will deal with Nietzsche, his conception of the "good" and his influence in the life of Modern Germany.

The opportunity to attend such a series of lectures should not be passed over by anyone.

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(Continued from page 2.)

As the 'Advocate of Higher Man,' Nietzsche occupies a unique position among philosophers. He bitterly attacked democracy and Christianity, the former on the ground that it would cause the world "to assume the appearance of those vast Scottish moors of gorse and heather where liberalism and mediocrity are rampant but where all loftiness is dead," the latter he condemned as a creator of slave morality. Mr. Ludovici describes Nietzsche's mission as that of one who stood for the neglected minority, for higher men, "for the gold in the mass of quartz". To Nietzsche it was of the utmost importance that the 'higher Men' should attain full development, because they are the men who lead humanity onward and upward.

Germany has extended this idea from the individual to the race, and in furtherance of this has not hesitated to plunge Europe into the greatest trial by combat that the world has ever witnessed. Mr. H. G. Wells an eminent and popular writer goes so far as to say that the present war is "due to nothing more or less than the promulgation of wrong systems of thought."

Whether this is so or not, it is only natural that great interest should exist in the theories of the German pedagogues, and the Dalhousie Y. M. C. A. is to be congratulated in obtaining such interesting lectures for their Sunday afternoon meetings. The students who fail to attend this course are bound to be the losers.

POMA

In these days of concentration of every variety of force we think it well that the Dominion Government should advertise Nova Scotian apples. That there is no better apple grown on the face of the globe is a big statement to be made, even by one born and reared in the land of the mayflower. Yet connoisseurs of this delicacy will back up our statement. The sale of these apples increasing year by year in the markets of Europe, their presence on the tables of rich and poor both in this country and abroad is a further argument.

The war has to a certain extent blighted the sale abroad, but the government stepping in the breach in the way they have done has had the result of vastly increasing the home consumption. The cook-book issued by it has been widely distributed. It is a good one. The result is that people who never ate apples in any quantity before are today ardent eaters and praisers of our national fruit.

We are not afraid to put our Gravenstein or Northern Spy against any apple we know of. The Government know their value and they know that the Nova Scotian farmer can deliver the goods.

PAWNS AND PIECES.

This Club has at once the distinction and the misfortune of having lost its secretary, Mr. G. Stairs having joined the Expeditionary Force as a volunteer; we need hardly say that the Club is proud of having a representative at the front, and that our Secretary has our very best wishes for a safe and a glorious return.

The hour of meeting for the "Pawns and Pieces" has been changed this year from five to four o'clock on Wednesday afternoons. It has been found that this hour suits the convenience of the greater number

of the members. So far the attendance has not been as large as the Chess talent in Dalhousie might warrant us in expecting. The members are at present in process of division into classes, and if a sufficient number appear it is hoped that a Handicap and perhaps a Championship Tournament may be arranged. The Hon. President of the Club is Professor Stewart, and all devotees of Chess, as well as all who wish to be initiated into this greatest of all indoor games, are cordially invited to apply either to him, or to the ex-President, Professor MacMechan, who has done so much to rouse Chess interest in Dalhousie.

***THE APATHETIC MAN**

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WAR. WHY AN OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS IS AN ANOMALY.
By FRANK D. GRAHAM.

What fools these mortals be! Can we deny it? Look how we struggle and strive and kill. Look at the fruit of our war. Thousands of dripping bloody messes that once were men made in the image of God. In the image of God—what a mockery! Images of God and we blot out each other's lives. For what? In fine, merely for possessions. As if it were the key to Heaven we fight and tear and murder for this or that piece of ground and it becomes a burden, a care, a problem on him who finally acquires it. Of what consequence is it whether we struggle to retain or strive to obtain? Dogs that we are, we growl over our bones, considering not at all that we are already full and fat and favored.

Ought we not wonder at the murder of the multitudes done boastfully, and fear the bloodguiltiness of ourselves—their priests? For it is for us to lead, it is for the Colleges to point the way and if we who lead are blind how shall those that follow walk aright? Let us then look the facts in the face. Let us get down to issues, let us know what we are doing.

We wage a jealous war. We care not a jot for principle. Neutrality is a word. Will any man contend that had France entered Belgium to attack Germany that we would have flown to help the Prussian crush the Frank? Expediency is our God. A hundred years ago we lent our aid to Germany and Russia to shatter France. To-day we aid France and Russia to shatter Germany. Another century or it may be but a decade and we shall aid France and Germany to shatter Russia.

What is all of it worth? Do we fight for high ideals? Do we desire to deal justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with our God? Shall we, if victors, ask the Germans why they fought and how we can help them? Or shall we exact our pound of flesh? We shall be sordid. We have no other motive. We saw a chance to smash and we leapt at it. Accident made us appear to act with honor. It was accident. We can't be blind to that. In our day our we have broken our national word of honor many times—we have been perfidious Albion. It happens to suit us to keep our word now. It was fear that forced us into the war, not honor. And fear of what? In the end it is that we shall not be lords of the earth. We

*I write this as a Britisher. Mutatis mutandis, it applies equally well to the Germans.

(Continued on page 4)

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put Patriotism on a pedestal and its feet of clay are hidden by the height. We worship our country, not because it is good, but because it is our own. We do not fight for the right but for the righteous—thinking, of course, of ourselves. We are the chosen people. And we would keep our Messiah for ourselves. If we have liberty do we wish to give it to our enemies? Why, yes. It would dash out Kaiserism. Ah! but suppose it meant that we should all be free, but that we should all be German, that Germans should be first. . . . We do care more for a name than for a principle, don't we?

How we think in terms of lifetimes. We are witless of the size, the sum, the value in proportion of all things. If we could only see like Lazarus as he is pictured by the Arab physician;

"Discourse to him of prodigious armaments Assembled to besiege his city now And of the passing of a mule with gourds— 'Tis one! Then take it on the other side Speak of some trifling fact—he will gaze rapt With stupor at its very littleness— (Far as I see) as if in that indeed He caught prodigious import, whole results; And so will turn to us the bystanders In ever the same stupor (note this point) That we too see not with his opened eyes."

To a Lazarus how puny our conceptions! We even fail to see what a matter of extreme indifference it is whether the World a century hence is called Britain or Germany or Utopia, provided its people are enjoying their full measure of happiness.

Yet we study to promote the shadow and we forget the substance. We shall have an Officers' Training Corps, but no course in Government, no teaching of Citizenship, no probing the problems of Socialism. We shall train men to fight but we shall make no attempt to teach them to live in amity, to break down the narrow walls of nationality, to cherish their neighbor rather than to kill him.

It may be that it is expedient from a human as well as from a national point of view that we fight the Germans. God knows. But fighting is so futile, so silly, so destitute of principle on either side that we can hardly fail to feel a little tired with it all, a little inclined to apathy, a great lack of enthusiasm. One hardly finds fault with the effort in our Collège to provide officers for our armies, for perhaps we are better in the war than out of it, (tho' always remember we took the decisive step, we were not attacked), but we feel that the influence of a Collège should be away from this sort of thing, that here, in anywhere, Peace should find a shelter, and we do criticize the failure to teach men how to live rather than how to die, for, after all, its the keeping-on-living that's hard.

Shall we not come to think that "among national manufacturers that of Souls of a good quality may not at last turn out a quite leadingly lucrative one"? And that "the true veins of wealth are purple—and not in Rock but in Flesh—perhaps even that the final outcome and consummation of all wealth is in the producing as many as possible full breasted, bright eyed and happy hearted human creatures."

LET NOT OUR PATRIOTISM SUFFER FROM BLINDNESS OR HALLUCINATIONS OF OTHERS

Glancing back over the series of events which directly preceded this titanic struggle now raging in Europe, one cannot help but feel that although Aggression, not Justice, was the aim of Austria in her onslaught against Serbia, the extreme measures to which she went would never have been taken had she not been assured that no matter what might be the cost, she was guaranteed the support of German arms in any conflict which might ensue.

While the diplomatic services of practically all the great powers of Europe were endeavoring to their uttermost power to stem the tide of an inevitable war or at least to confine it to a small sphere, the ever efficient military organization of Germany had started on its relentless sweep through Belgium.

In order to find an adequate reason for Germany's willingness to accept such a responsibility we shall have to look back over a space of say, sixty years. Historic tradition, racial influence, economic necessity, political aggrandizement, military organization, and imperialistic sentiment combine to afford the explanation. Bismark, in creating the German Empire, relied not on diplomacy but upon the might of the Prussian army, which had become the most perfect fighting machine in the world. "It is neither with parliamentary oratory," said Bismark to the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, "nor by the votes of majorities that the great questions of the

hour can be solved. It is only by blood and with the sword."

Germany fully expects Austria to become part of her country, consequently any territorial gains of Austria are looked upon indirectly as gains to Germany. Hence the support which she gave to Austria's ultimatum to Servia.

The over populated condition of Germany makes her expansion a natural phenomenon. The line of least resistance lies to the South and East. The ever increasing industries of Germany need the raw materials with which Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece abound. The rich and fertile lands in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, as well as the lands of Asia Minor, marvelously wealthy in minerals and susceptible to great agricultural growth, are prizes well worth striving for. As Asia Minor is a German colony today in all but name, this plan, if carried into effect would reveal to the world a German Empire, extending from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, which would bring all Europe under its domination.

Germany considered herself in a position to defy Europe. Having a powerful ally in Austria, her new alliance with Italy may have strengthened her confidence. Russia's protection of Servia is easily understood so that the struggle between Teuton and Slav was sooner or later bound to come. The critical condition of English politics, also the temporary absence of the President of France, and many other circumstances undoubtedly presented themselves to her thought. We look to the overweening confidence in German arms and an overmastering passion for war—a passion engendered by jealousies and hatreds secretly

and even openly fostered for years, a passion that became unrestrained once the war party had gained ascendancy for an hour. In vain has the democracy of Germany struggled. This hour has been seized by Might and Power, who, recognizing the liberating influence within themselves, have grasped this opportunity to avert revolt by facing international strife. German autocracy has thrown its challenge in the face of the world, and with Russia must unite England and France to protect the weaker nations from the mailed fist of the Kaiser. Dearly has little Belgium paid the price in endeavoring to maintain her honor and integrity in the face of the world against overwhelming odds. As in the days of Napoleon she has again been made the cock-pit of Europe. It is now that we realize the truth of Caesar's words, "Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae."

As a nation, Germany has been backward in the sphere of colonization, for her earliest acquisitions abroad date only from 1884. But she now controls over a million square miles of colonial territory. It will be readily acknowledged what she has done to make up for lost time. Years back England stood in exactly the same position. She expanded; every square foot of colonial territory she could lay her hands on and was placed under the British flag. Some of it may have been acquired through the medium of "blood and iron" but will anyone deny that there is a single British colony in existence which has not prospered and progressed under English administration. Are not Egypt, India, and South Africa, fair examples? Can either of these countries be said to have suffered or expressed dissatisfaction owing to their connection with the mother country? As an answer we have only to look at the way in which in the hour of need; each and every one of the colonies of Britain have come forward and offered all aid in their power.

When "years ago we found opportunity to lay our finger on the best part of the world's surface" had not Germany the same opportunity knocking at her portals? She neglected it while we accepted. The fifty or sixty or more years just passed have brought many matters before the eyes of man in a new light. The rapid advances in civilization and the growth of the importance of international moral obligations have placed nations and men in far different positions than in the days of Raleigh and Clive. Many practices and principles which to our forefathers seemed pleasures and duties are looked upon by us today as repulsive and atrocious. Until three months ago "a scrap of paper" was regarded as the bond of a nation's honor and good will. Today if we take the action of Germany as a precedent it is but a scrap of paper and valueless as well as meaningless.

"Germany is perhaps the foremost country in the world in many respects. In commerce, art, literature, and music she excels." Is it a disgrace to war on her even though in so doing we are endeavoring to save the nation of France from destruction? Let us consider if France has ever done anything which might put her on the same plane intellectually or commercially as Germany. After the Franco-Prussian war Germany had triumphed. France was crushed and beaten. Her resources taxed

to the utmost and her treasury empty. Yet in less than five years these people had so rallied as to be able to pay off a war indemnity of one billion dollars and in 1878 scarcely six years after the close of a disastrous war, were in a position to invite the Art, Literature, Industry, and Commerce of the world to an exhibition at Paris, which made an advance in magnificence and size, upon all previous displays the world over. Are not these people worthy of our support?

A few cynical irrational persons "read the loss of Germans with delight," but the greater portion of the Empire broad minded and even thinking "herald the loss of the Allies with anguish," and also deplore the woeful waste of human life whether English, French or German which is the result of this sudden burst of military "enthusiasm" fostered and nursed under the watchful eye of Bismark and matured and launched with the aid of Messrs. Krupp in the reign of Wilhelm II.

"Let not patriotism blind our vision" but let us look up to the statesmen of England as men who knowing far more about the situation than we do, after untiring efforts and with unlimited patience endeavored to maintain peace and failed. Many of us assuming the role of critics would do well to remember the old adage: "I do not know," admits the wise, "I know," the braggart fool replies. Midway the modern highway lies, "I do not know but criticize."

C. D. S., Law '17.

WHAT THINK YE OF THE FOLLOWING?

An incident, so typically Dalhousian in its nature as to, in all probability, have entirely escaped the notice of the student body—such occurrences being a part of our yearly diet and consequently usually accepted as a matter of course,—occurred in connection with the recent St. F. X. football game.

A certain class in the University wished to be present at the game. Of course, every student would have liked to have gone to that game; and, of course, had it been any other college than ours we should have had a holiday and gone out and chered for our side "and a' that"; but of course, being at Dalhousie, nothing so indicative of a little college enthusiasm could be indulged in.

This class, being familiar with the well established and widely recognized condition of affairs at Dalhousie, by virtue of several years experience, and consequently that any college sport—be it athletic, argumentative, or theatrical—can be indulged in only through personal effort and sacrifice, and even then a great risk of a whipping or a talking to of the sick baby variety, arranged with their professor whose lectures were scheduled for the two hours during which the game was to be played, to have their lectures postponed until the following day when they could be held at a time when the class would, otherwise be idle. This arrangement was carried into effect. The class attended the game. The lectures were held on the following day. "All went merry as a Marriage Bell".

The Senate—of course, everybody who has spent a few years at the Dalhousie High School (Grades IX and X) knew

that the above story could not be complete, and that the Senate must come in somewhere—the senate butts in and requests, altho' the above arrangement did not effect in the slightest degree or in any way, whatever, interfere with any part of the regular routine of the University, that the like shall not occur again.

Puzzle—Why should the Senate interfere in such a matter?

JOHN WATSON.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Canon Gould spoke in the interests of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in the Munro-Room on Sunday, October 25th. He first pointed out that the present decade is a turning point in the world's history; the forces of Mohammedanism have been set in motion in Turkey; the Balkan War has smashed the head of the Mohammedan power; the sleeping giant of China has awakened and proclaimed a modern republic on the ruins of her ancient civilization; the present war has dyed the fields of France with blood, has almost crushed Belgium, and has demonstrated to the world the faith and unity of the British Empire. The next ten years may mean more in the evolution of the human race than an ordinary century; how great then, is the privilege of being a young man or woman at this time, with the opportunity of dedicating a whole life to the service of humanity.

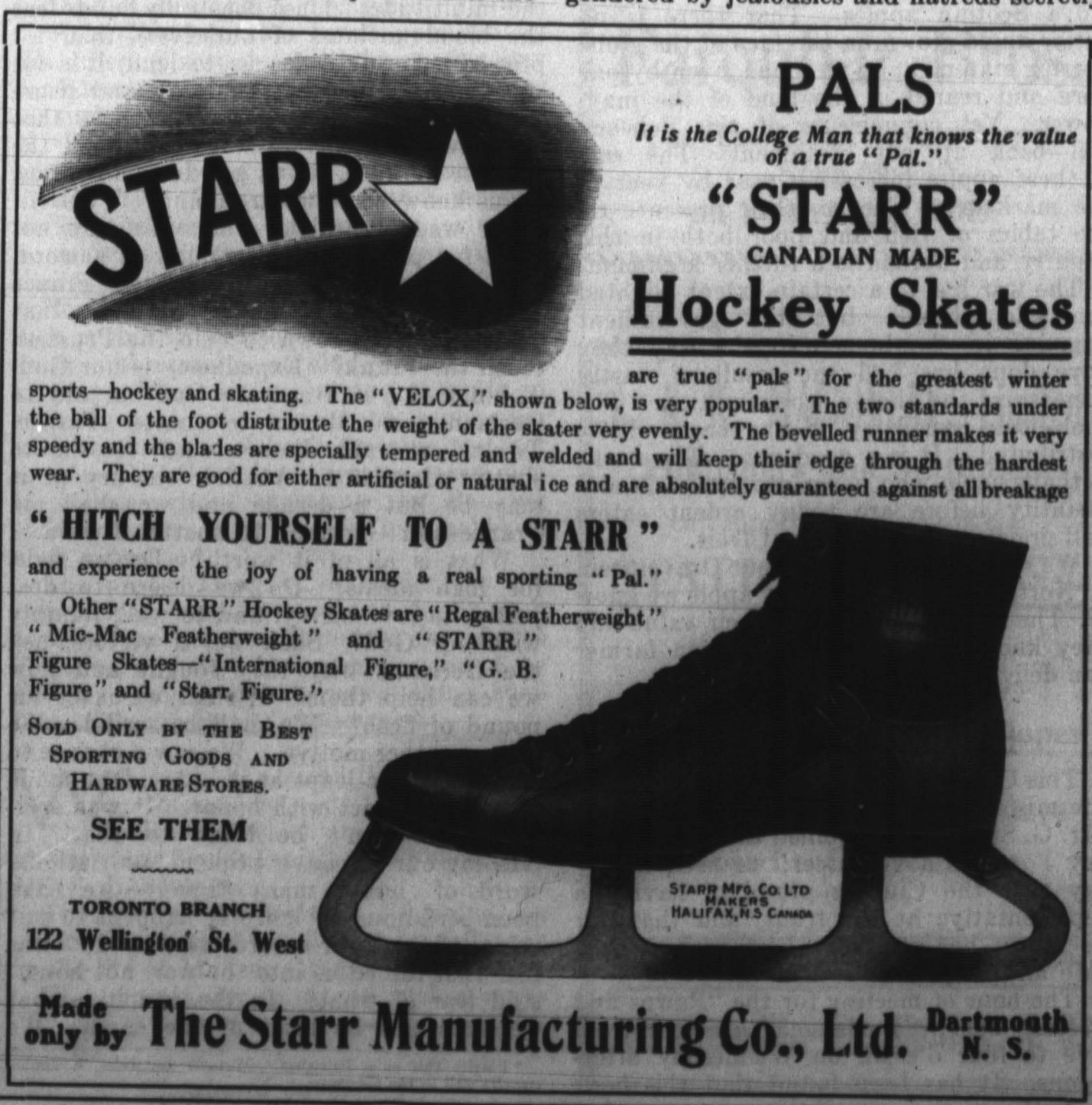
In the light of these facts, the speaker then took us on a hurried excursion to some of the lands which he has recently visited. In the Holy Land we were shown one of the principal places of exile under the late Sultan, where prisoners were entombed in wretched quarters without any hope. In marked contrast we saw the up-to-date Christian hospital and girl's schools of Gaza, all of which had been the result of one man's life dedicated to Christian service.

In India the government realizes the deficiencies of western education detached from its moral associations, and is prepared to assist liberally in Normal School work. There is a great opportunity for educationists, and for qualified women-physicians in India.

China has turned her face from the past to the future. Great is the contrast between a large British cotton firm in Shanghai, of whose employees ninety-five per cent, are women and children, working steadily for twelve hours a day at a wage of from five to ten pence; and a Chinese Christian firm whose employees work nine hours a day with no work on Sunday. The interest taken in sports is very different from the attitude to football displayed by the Chinaman who asked some years ago, "Why couldn't you get your servants to kick that ball around?" For every man the Kaiser puts into the field, China can put a thousand. What is china finally to become in the industrial and military Spheres without Christianity?

The faith of the British Empire has penetrated every nation. Even the deceptive Arabian regards the expression "By the British Faith" as furnishing complete evidence of the truth of his Statement. Great is our responsibility as a nation. As individuals, we can cast into the scale at the present, lives consecrated to the service of God.

T. A. C.



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AMERICAN OPINIONS

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal.

The Munsterbergs, the Bernstorffs, the Ridders and all the subsidized agents of the German Government are persisting in their frantic appeals to the Journal and many other newspapers in the attempt to curb the honest and heartfelt indignation of the American people. These representatives of German "culture, together with the Iuhn Loeb of the commercial world, in their fatuous "patriotism", or blindness, believe that the newspapers are responsible for the most spontaneous and universal protest that the American people has ever made in its history.

If German money, or the specious arguments of German professors, could change the course of every newspaper in the United States to-morrow the sentiment of the country would still remain the same. For the German Kaiser and his Government have been convicted, not by the false reasoning of the American press, not by lies or special pleading, but out of their own mouths. America needs only a single justification of her attitude. She finds it in one word—Belgium.

William of Germany and his people have an account to square with God that no sophistry can wipe out. For they have wilfully, and in their mad passion for conquest, turned a fair land into a shambles, taken a peaceable little nation by the throat, torn it into bleeding fragments and crushed its very heart beneath their iron tread.

The stories of individual German atrocities may not all be true, though, there is proof that many of them are. But whatever is true and whatever is false, this one thing stands out, so overshadowing in its monstrous cruelty and barbarism that it forces the hoarse cry of "Guilty" from every man and woman in the world whose being throbs with a spark of human love or the spirit of justice.

The preservation of German's national power, her boasted military machine, her position in art, and the sciences, and commerce, are no longer dependent for preservation on her victories in the field. They are destroyed already, and she will toil on towards the light through many generations of bitter years before she rises from her knees again.

Not because great armaments will have beaten her down—not because she has been hurled back in her crusade of butchery and invasion. No But because purporting to be a great civilized race, worthy of "a place in the sun", she has proclaimed to the world that a treaty is only a scrap of paper, and, by the hand of a paranoiac who poses as the chosen of God himself, has deluged with the blood of murdered thousands a land whose peace she had sworn to protect and hold inviolate.

All the tramping of Germany's legions, all the thunder of her bombs and batteries cannot drown out the cry of one little Belgian child.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY

The first of the lectures under the auspices of the Dalhousie Engineering Society will be delivered on the evening of Friday, November 13th. The speaker will be A. F. Dyer, resident engineer of the new pier. These lectures will be held monthly.

ENGINEERING CORPS

One of the college societies which has taken up the idea of the Officer's Training Corps with enthusiasm, is the Dalhousie Engineering Society.

Following the suggestion made at the meeting in the Law library, that the engineers form an engineering corps, as a branch of the main training corps, they at once got down to business. Professor Finlayson, took the matter up with the several engineering classes in the university, with the result that thirty have, up to the time of writing, signified their willingness to join the corps, should sanction of its formation be received from Ottawa.

Professor Finlayson states that a number of the men at Tech. will probably "enlist" and these with a number of McGill, Dalhousie, and old country graduate engineers at the Terminals, should raise the number to close upon fifty, which would be sufficient at least, to start work with. It was decided, however better not to approach these outside men until we had something definite. Almost the whole credit will fall on Professor Finlayson, who has been most active in getting the thing worked up among the boys.

LAW STUDENTS ARRANGE FOR ANNUAL DINNER

Arrangements were completed for the holding of the Annual Law Dinner at a meeting of the Law students which was held on Thursday last. The following members were appointed to constitute a committee to make all final arrangements. R. F. Yeoman, J. A. Barry, and L. S. Sifton. The date has not, as yet, been decided upon, the matter having been left to the discretion of the committee.

ARTICLES HELD OVER

We greatly regret that two lengthy articles dealing with the question of Patriotism have to be held over for our next issue. These will be printed then; and our only reason for not printing them in the present issue is our lack of space.

WITH CANADA'S FIRST CONTINGENT
(Continued from page 1.)

by day sped by, we began to long for the land and count the hours till we should be again ashore.

It was planned that we should land in Portsmouth, but three German Submarines escaped into the Channel and we were hurried into Plymouth, arriving here at 9 p. m. tonight. There is the hill where Drake was playing bowls when news of the Armada was brought. We are anchored perhaps at the very spot where his ship tugged at her cables and seemed to cry to be loosed. Within a stone's throw now gape the mighty guns looking out to sea and hidden away behind them 7000 German prisoners a part of Britain's Hostages.

The boat is here for the mail so I must say au revoir. I would appreciate a gazette now and then, and if you can spare two or three we would be delighted. Overlook hurried finish.

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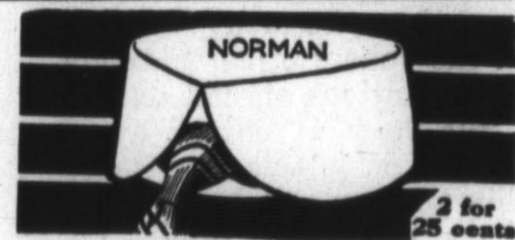
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The College is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and, in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 9 1/2 months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras, is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

DR. GOULD'S ADDRESS ON MISSION WORK.

Some sixty or more students were present at the lecture in the Munro room, on the afternoon of Sunday the 25th, the speaker being Canon Gould, secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada.

Dr. Gould, besides being a brilliant and entertaining talker, has back of his knowledge, that practical experience in mission work which tended to make his address so much more interesting than it otherwise could have been. Thirteen years of his life were spent as an ordained medical missionary in Palestine, during which time he became Canon of the Anglican Church in Jerusalem.

Dr. Gould opened his remarks by laying emphasis upon the "ripeness of the time." "The present crisis," he said, "constitutes a Turning Point in human destinies, whence will issue great forces, the result of which it is impossible to forecast.

"We today stand confronted with the great crisis of the ages, which has come as a thunderbolt on men; which has dyed the fields of France in blood; which has devastated Belgium; but which has demonstrated to the world that there is at least one race which considers a "scrap of paper" of greater worth, than power, wealth, or territory. We, as citizens of that country, can look the world full in the face, and see the dawning of the day of peace in the life of mankind.

"There has been no time in history when the value of human life assumed such immense proportions as today."

Canon Gould went on to speak of conditions in Palestine when he first laboured there, and of conditions as they are today, and briefly reviewed a six month trip made by him the first part of the present year to Palestine, India, China and Japan.

He concluded; "Britain by her recent actions stands out before the world, the patron of justice, the embodiment of liberty. She is in the eye of the races. The Arab in his tent in the desert is thinking of her; the Hindu, the Chinese, the Jap. All are looking to her as the liberator of mankind. Now is our opportunity; see that we grasp it."

DR. A. S. MACKENZIE

A new honor has been conferred on the President of our University. The Halifax Canadian Club at its annual meeting, on October 26th, unanimously elected Dr. A. S. Mackenzie to the presidency of the club.

It is a well deserved tribute to Dr. Mackenzie, and to the interest which he has taken in the Canadian Club of this city.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES

The announcement that next Sunday afternoon will see the commencement of a series of lectures by Professor Stewart, is sufficient to ensure a crowded Munro Room. Any one who takes Dr. Stewart's classes, knows what pleasure is in store for those who are in the habit of attending these Sunday afternoon meetings. Get the habit!

LIBRARY NOTES

"Bibliotheca tota teres atque rotunda, valde desiderata.

WANTED.—The Daughters of the Horse-leech are modest and unaggressive in their demands compared with the Library. First the cry was for books, then, for a building; and now it won't be happy until it gets a stack, and a proper guardian in the shape of a real, trained, "sure-enough" Librarian. The present system is a make-shift. Now is the psychological moment to reorganize the whole thing and make the Library worthy of the University.

NEGLIGENCE.—The thoughtlessness of, some people who use the library will ever remain a matter of mystery. Strange it is, in the course of a year, now many books disappear and never return to tell the tale. Some indeed are brought back after many moons, when many agonized appeals and humble entreaties have gone up from the library table, which goes to show that some consciences are not dead but slumbering. The library is for the use, not the abuse of the student, and if books continue to disappear, the library rules will have to be made stricter to suit the transgressor, regardless of the inconvenience occasioned to the law-abiding reader.

APPEARANCES.—One of the features of the Macdonald Memorial will be a collection of works by Dalhousians. A beginning has been made, but only a beginning. Years must pass and long and vigilant searches must be undertaken before all the list of publications of professors, graduates and alumni up to say-1900 can be considered complete. Graduates of Dalhousie should now regard the university library as enjoying the same rights as the British Museum and the Bodleian. The law enjoins that these great libraries shall receive a copy of every book printed in Great Britain. A copy of every Dalhousian's publications should of necessity find a place on our shelves. In the meantime, something can be done towards the good end by registering such books, pamphlets, papers, plaquettes, brochures as come under the observer's notice.

ITEM.—A neat well written pamphlet from the fluent pen of Dr. Robert Magill is "Grain Inspection in Canada." Canada is the only country besides the United States, which sells its grain in London by certificate. That is, by national guarantee. How much care is exercised in fixing the standard is well shown by this pamphlet.

ITEM.—Revolutionary Syndicalism An Exposition and a Criticism by J. A. Estey, Ph. D. is an important treatise on a most important theme. Dr. Estey aims at explaining what Syndicalism is, what changes it would make in existing Society, and how it would bring those changes about.

The various features of Syndicalism are here fully illustrated and explained; the theory of class war; the quarrel with Parliamentary Socialism, regarded by Syndicalists as both illogical and impotent; the method of direct action as exemplified in the general strike; and the proposals for the organization, political and economic, of future Society.

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THE 1915's WALK AND EAT

The walking-party held by the Senior Class in Arts and Science on the evening of Friday the 23rd was a success. Everybody present agreed on that. Mrs. Todd, the genial chaperone of Professor Todd and the company, although she had never attended a walking-party before, was completely taken with the idea and with the smooth way in which the program of the Seniors swung along. Mrs. Todd, as we all know, comes from Scotland, and in the "land o' cakes" walking-parties are not in vogue. It appears that when the laddies and the lassies are feeling athletic over there they just seize hold of their kilties, take a run and slide, and keep on sliding until they strike a rock which is not a very long time.

The leading feature of the evening was a baleful joke on the worthy professor of History and Economics, who did what only a professor in a moment of abstraction would do in engaging a young lady (not the chaperone) for the last walk. His worthy spouse had prepared for him a little vacant spot on the bottom of her program, and of course when the last walk came around the aforesaid professor was in dire distress and in difficulties from which he became extricated in due time by friends who cruelly enjoyed his predicament.

The party, numbering about fifty, left the college at a usual hour and proceeded along South street and through the west end of the City, coming in Quinpool road and past the garrison grounds to the Green Lantern.

Within all the little Green Lanterns were burning brightly. Soon amid the quiet home-like shades of the place the company were seated at tables tastefully arranged and bountifully provided with the good things of life. The proprietor, Billy Hart, with smile and locks a la Laurier, beamed on the assemblage. Immediately everyone began to eat. The locus of all moving oysters was a pronounced curve, said one mathematically inclined. Then music of a sizzling kind was heard, s-s-s-soup! Yes, R. Dawson and C. MacInnes had again begun, unwittingly of course, an unpraiseworthy competition and apparently "were holding out to tire each other down". What would have happened to little MacInnes had his bowl been bottomless is a subject of the wildest conjecture; while, as for Dawson, Miss Gillies kept relating to him funny little stories to keep his mind off the confounded soup, but all to no avail.

The next leading feature was a string of toasts. All were done brown and lathered over with patriotic sauce. J. E. Rutledge, the President, handled the toasting irons with the alacrity of an old cook. He praised George V as might "a purveyor to his majesty the king" in the brighter days. R. McG. Dawson, already known to his audience and revered by all lovers of good oysters, arose. In a voice ringing with emotion and with sobs all the way from the imprisoned oysters he vowed that the old Empire should never fall, no never fall, so long as the trade routes to Malpeque Bay should be kept open. He quoted from his extra work in Political Economy to prove this statement.

Professor Todd responded to the toast to the Empire. His talk, though short,

was brilliant and impressive. Curses on Wilhelmism! Never would fair Canada coruscate in the imperial diadem of the sacker of cities, the slayer of women and children! Having such horrors in his mind, the professor's predicament of the last walk was readily forgiven him.

The next heroes exhibited were A. A. Zinck and C. M. MacInnes, who responded nobly to the toast, the Army and Navy. It is a matter of much congratulation to the members of the Executive Committee of the class that some old soldiers in the bunch were not let loose on this unsuspecting toast. The old "dogs of war" were held in leash and two men of peace devoured this specimen, new to ordinary banquets. As it was, Mr. Zinck's peroration well nigh carried away the roof on waves of eloquence.

Next, the toast to the University was proposed by G. R. Smith and responded to by Guy MacKenzie. The Kaizer was relieved for the time. Both spoke of the affection they bore for "the kind mother," swore they never should leave her, it would not be fair. Bubbles rolled up to their throats, (one drowned an incipient pun somewhere near Guy's larynx) tears welled to their eyes. Soon, however, with those eyes flashing like sabres they too charged on Kaizer Bill and thereby became implicated in the war.

G. McLaren Daley and Frank Benbow Fox, bearing white flags of truce and toast for the Ladies galloped to their relief. These gallant knights both sang hymns of Peace on Earth and Goodwill toward Men, and also toward Women, the burden of their song. It is sinful for men to fight, said Fox, repent and be baptized, said Daley. The audience wept.

Messrs. Daley and Fox, however, made such a good impression on all, particularly endearing themselves to the ladies, that it is safe to predict that never will class 1915 have another gathering but that these "silver tongues" will sweetly sound out praises of all that is great and good and holy in womankind.

"Auld Lang Syne" having been sung with Gusto, who, with Mr. Wyte the keen eyed critic had been present all the while, the party broke up, and it is supposed by some that the banqueters went home.

HEARD AT FRESHIE--SOPH DEBATE

"Napoleon by his wars reduced the Statute of France by two inches."

"Voltaire and Diderot got busy and showed the people something they did not know."

Harrison.—"When is it more blessed to give than to receive."

McGregor.—"When the freshman gets the hair cut."

In International Law, whilst discussing nationality of children.

J. A. Barron.—"How about children born on the high seas?"

Professor.—"In that case the child must be born on a ship."

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FRESHIE-SOPH DEBATE WON BY SOPHOMORES--LIVELY SCRIMMAGE AFTERWARDS

The annual Freshie-Soph debate took place in the Munro Room on Thursday October 22nd.

There was a very large attendance which was not to be wondered at, for there are very few in college who would willingly miss such a rare treat as a Freshie-Soph debate.

The subject for debate was a regular old timer. "Resolved that the pen is mightier than the sword;" and the persons who chose the subject must have spent a lot of time in considering whether or not it was a debatable one.

Mr. Zinck, President of the Sodales Society presided and introduced the speakers.

Messrs. Mackenzie and McCleave representing the Sophomores supported the resolution, whilst Messrs. Moore and Harrison on behalf of the Freshmen opposed.

The affirmative gave to the resolution a wide and comprehensive meaning. They sought to show that the pen is mightier (1) in advancing peaceful ends and the general good of mankind; (2) if wrongly used is greater for the creation of war and the destruction of civilization and (3) in that the principal advancement of civilization has occurred since the invention of writing.

The negative in opening complimented the Executive of Sodales for picking out such a remarkable subject. They thought at first to give a narrow construction to the words in the resolution. The word 'pen' had three meanings; (1) it was an abbreviation of the word penitentiary, (2) it was a small enclosure, e. g., a pig pen, or (3) it meant an instrument in writing.

After briefly discussing the first two, some time was spent in the classification of pens.

There were Waterman's, Eastman's the old quill and many others, but all these were discarded in favor of the plain, ordinary steel pen. Emphasis was then placed on the fact that the word 'pen' did not include ink; therefore Literature and all writings were excluded. The question resolved itself therefore into a simple test; given two men, one armed with a sword, the other with a pen, Who would triumph—(Immense applause from the Freshmen at this clinching argument).

The Freshmen added that if their opponents were right then the man armed with the pen would win." If this be so, then a new day has dawned in the history of the World. Let Canada, lay aside the sword and furnish her contingent with steel pens. There will be no fear for the future." Loud and prolonged applause greeted these concluding remarks.

The judges, Messrs. Swanson, Stewart and Rättee retired to the Ladies' waiting room, whence they returned after a 15 minute' sleep there, and in accordance with custom, awarded the debate to the Sophs.

Whilst the judges were sleeping, Mr. Illsley, Law, gave a very instructive and interesting critique.

The freshmen were very indignant at the unjust decision, and challenged the Sophs to mortal combat, not in the forum but on the campus

The meeting adjourned to the campus and again the freshmen went down to defeat. Scrimmages occurred all over the field, and were witnessed by a large number of spectators.

Late in the evening the Sophs completed the humiliation of the freshmen. They captured half a dozen of them, and there under the flickering light in front of the Medical College, the Sophomores clipped the hair of the verdantissime.

LECTURE COURSE.

"Neitzche And the Ideals of Modern Germany."

The Dalhousie Y. M. C. A. is this year again following the plan of making its lecture course centre around one lecturer and one theme rather than different lecturers with different themes. The course for this term will consist of four lectures on the subject "Neitzche and the Ideals of Modern Germany". This course should prove extremely interesting and profitable because of the time at which it is given. The world stands today appalled at the stand and the action of Germany. What force has pushed her out in arrogant pride to conquer the world? What justification can she offer for her acts? Behind all German thought and tendence we find Neitzche.

The lecturer for the course is Dr. H. L. Stewart Professor of Philosophy. Prof. Stewart has not endeared himself to the leading disciples of Neitzche because of some pointed keen criticisms of their "Hero's" philosophy which he wrote for the "Journal of Ethics". Prof. Stewart is a very interesting lecturer and those who take his classes are loud in their praises of them.

The lectures will be given on Sunday afternoons in the following order.

Nov. 8. Neitzche's conception of the "good" in personal character;

The Superman

Nov. 15. Neitzche's conception of the "good" in social life;

The Aristocracy.

Nov. 22. Neitzche's revision of moral ideas.

The Transvaluation of Values.

Nov. 29. Neitzche's influence in the life of modern Germany.

The meetings will begin at 2.45 p. m. Pres. A. S. MacKenzie will preside at the first lecture. It is to be hoped that all students will avail themselves of this opportunity of getting first hand knowledge on a subject which is so keenly discussed today.

THE BIBLE CLASS

The Bible class conducted by Dr. Bronson, is being well attended, and so far some interesting evenings have been spent; the subjects of the discussions being, "Why did we come to college?" "Readjustments," "The Time Table," and "The Expense Account."

The several subsidiary groups are also in full swing and it is learned that at least half the students in the University are connected with the class.

A Freshman Bible class has also recently been formed.

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DRAMATICS

Under this head I am going to mention the concert by our Nova Scotia violinist, Miss Evelyn Starr, given in the School For the Blind, last Friday evening.

It was a music lover's revel, it was wizardry. I do not pretend to criticize, I know nothing. I am a stranger to the violin. Of technique I can say not a word. But I can feel. It was poetry. It was simple, it was sensuous, it was passionate. It was a triumph. One thinks it almost a weakness to be so stirred by a straight appeal to the senses. It is a weakness and yet how amiable a one! The power is with the player. The player must see to it that Orpheus always outdoes the Sirens.

Did you see "Bought and Paid For" by the Academy Players last week? It is the dramatization of a book that created a stir. It was strong and it was well put on. One was better for having gone. There was a problem but the somberness was relieved by a shaft of comic light. Martin Woodworth as James Gilley was the torch. He was great. In spite of a minor part he would have been the star had the principals not shone so brilliantly. Particularly, Miss Summerly who played the wife of the rich Robert Stafford (Sidney Toler) to the life. Too much cannot be said of her in this part. It required acting to save it from the mock-heroic. And she acted. It required a keen discrimination of what was sentiment and what was sentimentality. And she showed it. She was splendid. As her husband, Sidney Toler made a fine Robert Stafford except in the third act where he made his repentance a little unnatural, a little too stiff. The rest of his work was of the very best order. The play could bear repetition.

F. D. G.

INDUCTION OF REV. J. M. SHAW.

The induction of Rev. J. M. Shaw, the new professor of Pastoral Theology and Church History at Pine Hill College, took place before a large gathering of students and others, at St. Matthew's Church, on Wednesday evening last. The induction was presided over by Professor Falconer, and Principal Falconer, and Principal McKinnon gave the charge to the Professor.

After the induction, Rev. Mr. Shaw, who is a Scotsman, and a most pleasing and scholarly speaker, took the pulpit and delivered a splendid address on "The Church and the Present Crisis." The growth of the spirit of militarism in Germany and the philosophy of might is right, the idea of those preachers who hold that the world is only for the strong and that the duty of the German is to be super-man or over-man were outlined. This was shown to be contrary to the spirit of Christianity. The present war, which he hoped and prayed would bring triumph to the arms of the allies who are fighting for freedom and the rights of the weaker nations, was a reproach to Christianity. The church should take heed of the challenge before her, a challenge which appeared in more than one form.

The proceedings were brought to a close with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Pollok.

DALHOUSIENSIA

[We have been severely criticized for various items appearing in the last two issues of this column. We wish to say that our only criterion is that of wit and decency. We will publish, with that restriction, any matter, however personal, however embarrassing, however biting. This column is open for contribution to all. If you want to get a "goat" we offer you unlimited opportunity.]

Ask Charlie MacInnes why Class '18 is like an Englishman?

Moore (to janitor of Medical College)—"Is this building heated from Dalhousie?"

Miss Metharal (in Latin 3)—"Tregemini fratres"—three twin brothers".

Tell your troubles to the "Dalhousiensia" Editor. He has none.

You are not really an old maid till you begin to pity the girl who married the man you tried to get.

Prof. Stewart (in Phil I)—"Did you ever hear a note of music so low that you couldn't hear it?"

Miss Gillies (after Senior Walking Party)—"Do you know, girls, Bob Dawson was the best looking boy there."

Howard (seeing a quid of tobacco on the floor)—"Quid est hoc?"

J. McD.—"Hoc est quid."

Judge Wallace (in Crimes)—"What is 'homocide se-defendendo'?"

Salter—"It is where a man kills himself in self-defence."

Tutor Lind-ay—"Will you please decline the Latin word for arrow, Mr. Hy-t."

Mr. Hy-t—"Yes sir, Arrow: arrowae: arrowae: arram arroa."

John MacDonald (who hails from Cape Breton)—"Where are you from bo?"

Freshman—"I'm from P. E. I."

John—"Oh well, 'A man's a man for a that'."

G. McDade (in lecture on contracts)—"How long after a promise of marriage before an action could be brought?"

Prof.—"I hope this is not a serious case, Mr. McDade."

S. C. Homer made some casual remark to McK.

Retort (McK.—"What did you observe sir?"

C. T.—"Something."

McK.—"Well?"

C. T.—"Well, that's the rub."

Prof.—"Did my substitute discuss the matter with you in the last lecture?"

K. McK. (noble captain)—"Yes, but not as exhaustively as an intelligent being in his ardent quest for knowledge, might naturally anticipate of a person so cognizant of the matter in question."

Judge Wallace (Class in Crimes)—"A man is by Law the head of the house."

Capt. McKay (who has that henpecked look)—"But sir, your remark is to me a source of inspiration when I think of Dickens 'Any man who believes this, must be a bachelor and a 'hass' and 'higit' and I 'ope is 'heyes will be 'hopened' by hexperience'."

LAW NOTES

"Law" will hold its annual dinner toward the end of the month. A capable committee has been appointed to handle the affair, and with the largest attendance in the history of the law faculty, the dinner should be the success of the season.

The Law Students' Society is arranging for a series of addresses on legal subjects outside of the regular course. Lawyers from the City and from the Province will be asked to speak before the Society and it is hoped to make this series of outside lectures an entertaining as well as instructive supplement to the regular course.

Members of the profession will also be invited to attend these lectures. The first address will be given on Friday evening, November 20th by Mr. J. A. Ralston, K. C. His subject will be "The Privy Council."

NEW DANCES BARRED AT N. B. UNIVERSITY.

The Dalhousie University football team will not enjoy any of the new dances while visiting the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton. The edict was issued by Chancellor Jones when the students' committee visited him to get necessary permission to hold the proposed dance for Dalhousie visitors this evening.

"No new dances," said the Chancellor, and thus arrangements have been made for a programme of waltzes and two steps. —McGill Daily.

WE know you will be glad to see the Gazette again and in the bi-monthly form, we are, for it gives us two chances a month to tell Dalhousians about our stock of

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ATHLETICS

FOOTBALL STANDING

Table with 3 columns: Team Name, W (Wins), L (Losses). Rows include Dalhousie v. Kings, Dalhousie v. St. F. X., Dalhousie v. U. N. B., Dalhousie v. H. M. S. Suffolk.

To date, boys, we're belting the old football for a .500 average. Yep! We've broken into the win column twice and we've been on the short end of the score as often. After the debacle (everybody uses this word nowadays, perhaps you know what it means) at Kings we took a brace and tho there aren't any bells cheerily jingling about our team yet, we were not as punk as the All Is Lost League would have you believe.

It looked like a young landslide at Fredericton when the Red and Black put on eight points in three short minutes. That was their total. Some comeback on our part too. We scored a try near the close of the game and so were licked by a goal and a try to a try. 8 points to 3. By one of the nicest little teams in the country. A prophet generally manages to get his, but here goes on a prediction that U.N.B. will drink out of the Intercollegiate mug at the close of this season. "Hump"



FIN DROPPED A COUPLE AT U.N.B.

We are now beginning to look more like a football team, and, as usual, by the time the season is over we will have a winning combination. One trouble with us here is that we are too lackadaisical in our practice. It takes a couple of good healthy wallops to make us realize that it's practice that makes football teams and that the sidelines are more likely to develop rail-birds than phenoms. We don't put enough steam into it when we do get out. Nobody is being hurt. And it's the surest thing in the world that wounded men show there's been a battle on. As it is, Sodales should have scouts watching the football practices. There's some great material for the Society on the athletic field and zealous—no end!

F. D. G.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER GAME.

Dalhousie "came back" on the afternoon of Wednesday, 21st ult., by defeating St. Francis Xavier on the garrison grounds by the narrow margin of 8 to 0.

A fair percentage of college rooters turned out, considering the game was put on at the stands and sidelines were well

(Continued on page 12.)

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ATHLETICS

(Continued from page 11)

filled. The game itself was well contested, as there was no scoring until the last few minutes of play.

The Recorder, writing of the game, says:—

"Dalhousie won by their superior head-work; with no score on either side and the game drawing to a close, they made one of their old-time plays, with Campbell making a long run, and then kicked across to Richmond, who went over the line, and Graham converted. Shortly after Graham got the leather and passed to Harley, who scored.

"Campbell was the star of the game, making many brilliant runs and gaining with his long punts. The team was much improved over that which was defeated by King's; Dawson, Harley, Shrieve and Richmond were the new men, and all played well, Richmond showing his old form. The formation of the Dalhousie forwards proved most effective against their opponents. St. Francis played with snap, were quick following up, making great gains with long punts, and altogether showed themselves a strong team, and will be more formidable with practice and experience. Trainor was the pick of the visitors' half back line, with Walsh, McGillivray and Morrissey all playing strongly particularly in defensive work. Graham also shone at quarter, and the forwards played a hard game. There were several casualties in Dalhousie's line, but none serious. A. D. Campbell was referee."

LENGTHY SESSION OF STUDENT'S COUNCIL

There was a meeting of the Students' Council on Tuesday evening the 27th ult. This meeting proved to be a lengthy one and some very important business was transacted.

The finance committee of the Council met an hour earlier with the advisory board from the Alumni and together they went over the outstanding debts of last year's Council. These amounted to \$396.29, and it was considered advisable that such bills should be paid, which recommendation was accepted by the Council later in the evening.

The meeting of the Council lasted from 8 p. m. until 11.30 p. m. and grew rather warm at times.

A request was received from the Dental Students seeking the use of the Munro room for a dance on Friday the 6th of November. The request was refused because of an agreement entered into with the Senate limiting such functions only to stated evenings. Considerable discussion was waged with reference to the matter. It was felt that the present conditions were unfair and that new arrangements should be sought. A committee consisting of Messrs J. K. Swanson, C. A. Evans, and J. S. Fraser were appointed to interview the Senate and report to a later meeting.

The Budget for the year was then considered, and just here things commenced to wax warm. The Gazette and the Athletic Society were handled without gloves, whilst several of the smaller societies were also handed "solar plexus" blows.

After a warm discussion, the following sums were allotted to the different Societies:

Athletic Society (Football)	\$663.00
Gazette	500.00
Delta Gamma	80.00
Salaries	100.00
Sodales	10.00
Papers	20.00
Skating Club	400.00
D. G. A. A. C.	100.00

The financial condition of last year's Gazette was considered and it was decided to request Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Lyons of last year's staff to meet the Council on Tuesday evening next, and to prepare a report of last year's expenses in connection therewith.

Although no allowance was made for hockey and basket ball during the coming year, and although the expense of the Council exceeds the revenue, still it was moved and passed (two voting against it) that the sum of \$60 be given the D.A.A.C. to meet the guarantee required for a game of football with Acadia.

The meeting adjourned at nearly midnight.

FRESHMEN EXPECTED TO BUY SONG BOOKS

Only one hundred Dalhousie song books remain unsold out of the edition printed two years ago.

The Freshmen will be given a chance to purchase one of these on Friday, the 6th of November. The books will be on sale at the Y. M. C. A. room between 11 and 12 in the forenoon and between 4 and 5 in the afternoon on that day. The price of the song book is fifty cents. The freshmen desirous of purchasing these books had better make it a plan to be on hand early, as it is expected that they will be sold out early.

DISTINGUISHED DALHOUSIAN SERVING AS A PRIVATE

Dalhousie's second Rhodes scholar, Louis Brehant, B. A., '04, Professor of Classics in the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, has enlisted as a private in the second contingent.

His chair will be held open for him and he will receive half pay from the University during his absence. He has been sworn into the active service and will go to the front with the contingent now being raised.

THROUGH A HAT

Why is a theological student looked down upon in the average cosmopolitan university?

If you feel you should, go to war. But don't go because it is "the thing to do."

The saloon is the poor man's club. Don't condemn it till you find a substitute.

An optimist is one who would change his job with no one.

Conform, and the world is with you. If you want to live,—rebell!

Don't get so engrossed with the means that you forget the end.

"Life is a readjustment of adjectives"

Blood perhaps will tell; but pedigree should never keep a dog from having tin cans tied to its tail

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