# The Dalhausie Gazette

FOUNDED 1869

VOL. LIII.

HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 30, 1921

No. 12

### The Dalhousie Gazette

-FOUNDED 1869-

ISSUED WEEKLY. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

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All subscriptions and advertising rates payable to the Business .

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### The Editorial Column

Today we complete our regular weekly issues for the term and we wish to take this opportunity to thank all the contributors who have in any way helped to make the Gazette the paper it has been this year. We thank those who have subscribed, those who have read it, and those who have advertised in it. We hope that the students will give next year's "Gazette" staff the same ready support they have given it this term.

This issue being the last before April 9th and also so soon after Easter, we have devoted space to an article on Vimy Ridge and a poem on "A Graveyard in France" in memory of the many gallant Canadians who fell at Vimy Ridge that memorable Easter in April, 1917.

On page 3 is Mr. Hamilton's advertisement of a Transfer service. Mr. Hamilton is not only an advertiser in the Gazette, but also a student in Arts and in Law at Dalhousie, and the Gazette asks that all students have their transfer work done by a prompt, efficient service run by a loyal Dalhousian.

Our next issue will be the "Graduation Number." Copy for it will be received any time up to the end of May, and if addressed to the college will be forwarded to the Editor. Get all material in as soon as possible after Graduation. The sooner we have the material, the sooner the big Grad. issue will appear.

All members of this year's Editorial Staff are requested to be at Gauvin and Gentzel's studio, Spring Garden Road, at 2 p. m., Saturday, April 2nd. for the purpose of having the "Gazette" group picture taken. Each member must bring a gown. Gazette associate editors, reporters and artists—don't forget—2 p. m. Saturday—Gauvin and

### VIMY RIDGE

BY AN "OLD" SOLDIER

THAT the Canadians were to try to take the "Ridge" back from the Hun, in the early spring of 1917, was no secret to the Canadian Corps—or to the enemy across No Man's Land. The Corps knew that all the preparations meant a "push" and "Heinie's" planes and intelli-gence service could generally tell us all about what went on behind our lines.

Not being acquainted with the plans of the higher command, the main reason that can be assigned for the attack is that the "Ridge" was of great strategic importance to whichever side possessed it. The Germans had good observation over miles of our territory and all the approaches were under

direct fire of enemy artillery.

The Ridge had been taken by the French Zouaves two years before. It was then taken over by English troops and the summit of the Ridge was recaptured a few days later by the Germans. Our trenches ran along the side of the hill-we got all the water and were enfiladed in places. The Canadian Corps took over in the fall of 1916 and early in 1917 began to concentrate artillery, etc. for the attack. The tunnels under the German lines-International-Tottenham-Vincent and Cavalier were pushed to completion. Several major and many identification raids were made. The largest raid planned was the gas raid on the last day of February by the 4th Division. The wind turned at the critical time and the gas came back to our trenches. Also the enemy were prepared and the raid was far from a success. From the first of March the Artillery began to register barrages and these, more than anything else, wore down the enemy morale. Towards the end of March, when the registering was complete, the barrage would be tried out along different parts of the field and kept on for longer periods. It was never put on at the same time the next time and Fritz was sure up in the air. At midnight, at daylight, in the middle of the day, a rolling barrage would open up. His "S.O.S." would go up and a counter barrage start. When it was considered he had the "wind up" enough our barrage stopped only to start again, maybe an hour later, maybe a day later. The Germans knew we were to attack-every barrage looked like the real thing and consequently he had to "stand to" for nearly a month before the attack came. Raids towards the end of March showed the Saxons-who had been there all winterhad been withdrawn and Bavarians substi-

By the first week of April all was ready for the day to be set, which was finally put down to Easter Sunday and later changed to Monday morning at daylight. The 4th Division were on the Northern end of the line and their objectives included the

#### A GRAVEYARD IN FRANCE

Slowly the night its pinions sweeping Folds in its arms distracted France, Here where her martyred sons are sleeping Lightly the silvery moonbeams glance, Glance where the myriad crosses gleaming Each like a guardian phantom wraith Tell of the price of a land's redeeming, Tell how a soldier kept the faith.

Rank upon rank these ghostly warders Ever their watch o'er the fallen keep, Spectral guides to the land that borders Into the vale of eternal sleep, Only a cross by the rude oak rendered, Nought but a name engraved on its head, Light reward for a life surrendered, Pitiful tribute to the dead.

Yet o'er each mound where a hero slumbers Hover like sprites in a fairy trance Angels of light in countless numbers, Hosts unseen who have fought for France; Here in this peaceful heavenly corner Flanked by the forest sentinels sere. Liberty stands a pilgrim mourner, Silently stands and drops a tear. J. H. T.

"Pimple". The Artillery concentration was tremendous, being the first time the Corps Artillery had shells to spare. English and Colonial artillery had come up from the Somme or down from the North till in places the guns were hub to hub. During the week end the battalions moved up to their places in the tunnels on the support trenches. The tunnels had room for brigades and at zero hour the entrance or future outlet for our troops was blown open under the German

During Saturday night several heavy barrages were laid down but the shelling on both sides was only spasmodic during Sunday. Zero hour was set for half past five and from four on there was hardly any shelling on our side. Promptly at five-thirty the mines under the German lines were exploded and, as if that were the signal, all our guns opened with a roar. In less time than it takes to tell, the early dawn was lit up with German fireworks, but whatever happened the counter barrage was less heavy than was supposed. It is said our air service had registered as many of his batteries and the gunners put them out of action in the early minutes of the battle. After the preliminary bombardment the creeping barrage was laid down and the Infantry advanced. In many parts of the line the Artillery had made their work easy. The German trenches were obliterated and early in the morning our Infantry reached the field Artillery lines of the Hun. The first assault on the "Pimple" failed and it was necessary to make special arrangements to look after the supporters of the "Fatherland" who did not want to leave their home there. It was deeply tunnelled and had many spacious dugouts. The brigade H. Q.

(Continued on page 2)

on the back of it especially was well fitted out—much of the furniture of the poor by the Canadians; the only time it was people in Lens being appropriated for the afterwards in danger was during the Hun comfort of the German staff. Nevertheless, offensive in March, 1918. On the summit the Canadians on the top of the Ridge the Canadians who fell in the battle. About waiting for the inevitable counter attack. a mile from the monument of stone is a field During the night the medical units were of wooden crosses—"row on row"—that busy and much of the battlefield was cleared mark the last resting place of the dead and of wounded. On Tuesday morning slight the end of the hopes and ambitions of many advances were made, a blinding snow storm a father and mother. "That part of France adding to the general mess of mud. Wed- is forever Canada." They gave all willingly nesday and Thursday were spent in and died in their health and strength in Our artillery broke up several German concentrations near Lens and the expected counter-attack did not come. Huge fires now broke out in the vicinity of Lens and the idea became current that the enemy were going to retire to a Ridge several miles in rear. Patrols found the enemy had made a hurried retreat and a general advance of all the line carried us nearly three all get their reward at the feet of the "God miles from the original No Man's Land. of Battles." The night of the advance was especially memorable. Except for the odd shell whining overhead there was no active warfare. Our patrols did not connect up with the fleeing Hun till early morning. The troops built fires in unexposed places— German seltzer water was sampled—huge dugouts were explored and for a night at least we thought of war apart from trenches; open warfare, where the infantry could come into its own and be away from the steady pounding of the "Whizz bang" and "5. 9.". On Friday, Imperial troops relieved the 4th Division. They later-Saturday and Sunday-connected up with the enemy in front of Lens. That trip back from the lines will never be forgotten. Wet, half famished and dog-tired, the Units marched back to the rest camps with an air of victory that they had not before felt. It was good to get back and lose the Vimy mud and see Madame in Gouy Serviens or Bovigny and taste her "eggs and chips" once more. Souvenirs were freely traded for eatables. The sad part came on Monday morning at the muster call and many a fellow's chum that had "stuck it" for the last two years was not there to answer his name. The next three days were rest and then back to war again. Roads had to be made over the Ridge for artillery and supplies to pass. What a sensation it was when we could stand on the top of the Ridge the Hun had held so long.

The English papers said April 9th, 1917, was "Canada's Day of Victory." Rather, it was Canada's Day of Revenge—for that hell at Ypres and the 50,000 French Zouaves who fell in the first battle for the Ridge. The victory put the Corps in good humor for the battles of the summer when the line was extended on both sides of Lens. We knew now the artillery had a sufficient supply of shells and only wanted another chance to try the hated Hun a race for the Rhine across the plains of Douai. Our casualties were remarkably light for the magnitude of the engagement and many were only

slightly wounded.

During the next rest trip mail came from home telling they had heard of the victory. Those letters also brought a note of sadness when the tales were told of the worry for the wounded and the mourning for the dead and missing. It was then a fellow thought of the serious side of war and the philosophers—and there were some in the army as well as those "who kept the home fires burning"—began to wonder too, if in God's sight war ever, ever can be right.

The Ridge was held for the "duration" the "Pimple" was taken and nightfall saw of the Ridge, a monument was erected to preparing new trenches and consolidating. order to protect the weak and make the world a better place to live in. In remembering them today let us think, not of the troubled condition of the world, but of the carefree way in which they went and what would be our position if they did not go, and hope, as they hoped as they went in to battle, that when "Last Post" is sounded and "Revielle" called up yonder they shall

"OLD" SOLDIER.

Dr. Fraser Harris (Physiology I)—"This is the dryest subject I know of.'

Ouery: "How about prohibition?"

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#### IN DEFENCE OF A SCOTTISH INVEN-TION.

It is apparent, from the present outbursts in certain quarters, that Dr. Mac-Mechan, by his recently-published article, "Canada as a Vassal State," touched a tender spot in the feelings of the Canadian

The writer of "Our Opinion of Canada as a Vassal State'," in a laudable spirit of patriotism, cast about for literary missiles with which to reply to those in the offending article. After hurling at Dr. MacMechan some of those which came most readily to hand, he reached out and grabbed one which was not his to grab. He claimed for Canada the invention of the electric

The telephone was invented in Boston, and it was invented by a Scotsman. Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, of Scottish parents. He was brought up in Scotland, and received his education at Edinburgh University and the University of London. He passed through the "impressionable period" of his life while still in his native country, imbibing its traditions and its learning, studying under some of its greatest teachers.

When he had reached the age of twentythree, when his education, in the commonlyaccepted meaning of that word, was complete, the future inventor of the electric telephone came to Canada. He lived in Canada two years, from 1870 till 1872, in which year he became instructor in the University of Boston. It was in that city, during the winter of 1847-75, that Graham Bell "worked to perfect an apparatus that would send the human voice over a wire.' It was in a Boston hotel that the first actual wire message of which there is any record was transmitted by him to his assistant, Thomas A. Watson.

His two years' stay in Canada did not make Graham Bell a Canadian, even in the legal sense. If he was a true Britisher, as I am convinced he was, he would have resented any suggestion that, in virtue of his long residence in the United States, he was an

It is well known that Canada has produced many adaptations of and improvements upon, the earlier telephones, and has contributed in no small way towards zthe advancement of telephone communication. This may be what was meant by the writer to whom the present article is chiefly addressed, when he wrote "Canada can invent telephones." The question here, however, is not "Who can invent telephones?" but "Who did invent the telephone?"

Both England and the United States might, with a fair degree of plausibility, lay claim to this distinction; the former because Graham Bell attended London University, the latter because it was in the United States that "The Younger Brother of the Postal Service" first came into being. On the other hand, Canada's only claim to the invention, as far as I know, is the fact that Graham Bell once spent two years in Canada. Such a claim cannot be seriously considered.

In view of the facts given above, it does not seem unreasonable to urge that the electric telephone is a Scottish invention. The man, the mind and in large measure the education, which gave the telephone to the vorld, were Scottish.

#### THE GLEE CLUB.

On Monday Evening, March 21st, the Faculty and friends of the University were the guests at a concert given by the Dalhousie Dramatic and Glee Club under the capable direction of Mrs. G. F. Pearson, the Hon-President and Musical Director of the

The programme which opened with the singing of "O Canada" by the Club choir was as follows:

1.—Chorus	Glee Club
2.—Solo	Miss Marian Cantley
3.—Reading	Miss K. Proctor
4.—Solo	Mr. Basil Courtney
5.—Part Song	Glee Club
6.—Solo	Mr. Pidgeon
7.—Selection	Glee Club Orchestra
8.—Solo	. Miss Anna MacDonald
9.—Male Quartette	Birchdale Quartette
10.—Reading	Mr. Green
11.—Class Songs.	
m m T	the standard

To Thee Dalhousie. God Save the King.

Soloists..... - Miss Cragg - Mr. Courtney Accompanists..... Miss Hazel White - Mr. Gerald Meisner

The Programme was well rendered throughout and great credit is due Mrs. Pearson whose untiring efforts have meant so much to the Club—the result of her work was shown in the choruses and in the selection rendered by the Orchestra. Especially well sung were the Law, Medicine and Engineering songs. The soloist for Law being Mr. Courtney while Miss Cragg led the Medicals and Miss White played the Engineering song for which she composed the music. The solos by Miss Cantley who substituted for Miss Marjorie Hattie, and by Miss MacDonald were well received. Mr. Pidgeon and Mr. Courtney were heartily encored. Mr. Courtney singing "Mother of Mine" as an encore to the "Gypsy Trail.' Miss K. Proctor delighted the audience with her readings "From Long Ago and Now" and "Important" while Mr. Green whose elocutionary powers are well known recited also. His best pieces were "Sandy's Prayer" and what he called the "American version of Mary's little Lamb.'

Just previous to the singing of "To thee Dalhousie" a pleasing incident took place when Miss Hazel White the Vice-President of the Society presented a beautiful basket of Roses to Mrs. Pearson as a token of the Society's regard for the services she has rendered the Club. Mrs. Pearson thanked

(Continued on page 4)

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#### THE GLEE CLUB.

(Continued from page 3)

the Club and invited the students to a supper and dance at the Tally-Ho. Needless to say the students lost no time in getting down to the Tea Room where they enjoyed supper and afterwards went upstairs to dance till 12.30.

Mr. Connolly the President of the Society, in a short speech thanked Mr. and Mrs. Pearson for their kindness and the dance closed with three cheers for Mrs. Pearson, the heartiness with which they were given showing the appreciation of the students.

D. C. C.

# Faculty of Fun Notes

#### SIMPLE CONFESSION.

Bissett translating in French:—"I have not yet passed the time of loving" (dramatic pause!) then applause!

### IN LATIN I.

Oxley (translating)—"and he longs to see

the shut-up spirits.

Dr. Nichols—"That is a very interesting statement in these days, Mr. Oxley. Please tell me in confidence after class."

#### But Not the Same Day.

Scene: Studley.

Two small boys (on seeing J— C-lq-n approaching with M— C-mm-gs): "Gee, there is the same guy with the same girl we saw yesterday."

#### \* \* \* IN LATIN II.

Prof. Murray—"What do you think of the penult of "poposcissit."

Ad- T-l-r—"Why a kiss" is always long

Question—Where did she get her information?

Prof. Dawson—"Oh Miss Morrison, I want your heart to demonstrate to the class."
Miss Morrison—"Sorry, sir, I've lost it."

Question-Who's got it?

#### WHAT WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

Where the new members of Class '23 will get their class pins.

Where the "Persian cat with Angora wool of Philosophy I. is.

# STOP PRESS

The following have qualified for the Literary "D" this term: J. H. Townshend; R. M. Richardson; J. A. Dunlop; C. F. Bowes. Presentation of the "D" will be made as soon as possible.

Annual meeting of Law Society tomorrow

Thursday—at noon. Election of officers.

Prof. H. L. Stewart lectures at Fort Massey Church on Sunday, April 10th.

All subscribers are requested to pay up; so we may have funds to finance the Graduation Number.

#### THE PINEHILL POST.

The big feature this week has been the home-coming of our victorious triumvirate in debating—MacDonald, Miller, Campbell and Sidney Bonnell. We hate to acknowledge it but they are all three from "the Island" so Victor Walls had to go along to keep them on the mainland else they might have hit it for their own Lares and Penates. The welcome given them by the Residence was so warm that they were incapacitated from participating in the Annual Championship game of Indoor Baseball which took place on Saturday, and in which Dinty Moore's relics of the old building, backed by tradition and superstition completely outclassed the proselytes of R. A. Patterson who led the Annex in their futile attempt. For a time the game was close, but when John MacNeil was called to the telephone to answer a call from the Marlborough, the hopes of the "Annexers" quickly evaporated and even the return of John with the news that he could see her home from church on Sunday was insufficient to overcome the big lead piled up in his absence.

L. W. Fraser already showered with honors has further strengthened his claims on posterity by being selected to represent the Commerce Society on the Students Council. It rather smacks of Commercialism however, as Lew is the Sec-Treas. of the Council for next year. Easter was quietly celebrated in the Residence only a few of the boys appearing with the new narrow knitted ties which Wickwire assures us are all the rage. And by the way Eddie Beaton has been sick since he was appointed to the executive of the Y. M. C. A. and MacColl has gone home—but of course there is no direct causal connection between the two events.

# ENGINEERING NOTES.

The Engineers have been favored in a very novel fashion during the afternoons of March 16th, 17th and 18th by an exhibition of that well-known projectile, the torpedo in the upper story of the Science Building.

We are much indebted to Commander Woods for the loan of the torpedo, and to Chief P. O. Miller for his interesting demonstration of its construction and the functions of the different parts of its mechanism, although he experienced much opposition from Rod Richardson who conducted a private lecture to a large audience consisting of Hazel (and others) on the intricacies of the Gnome engine, while Wilf Marshall added a few instructive remarks on "Bombs and how to Dodge Them," (Wilf must have been a bird at that game.)

J. H. T.

### Y. W. C. A. OFFICERS.

At the last Y. W. C. A. meeting, on March 22nd, following officers for next year were elected:

President, Isabel Shaw; Vice-President, Anna MacNeil; Sscretary, Hilda O'Brien; Treasurer, Mona MacKinnon. Executive, Margaret Kuhn, Norma Frame, Joyce Jamer Marion Forsyth, Pearl Moase.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The "Gazette" wishes to acknowledge receipt of subscriptions from the following: Misses Jean Fraser, Ella C. Fraser, Messrs H. B. Stairs, S. D. Jenks.

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