Dalhousie Gazette

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Important Matters Considered at Students' Council Meeting

Better method of controlling finances discussed.

Two matters of supreme importance, the instituting of a more efficient method of controlling finances, and the establishing of a permanent secretary-treasurer, were the chief items of business transacted at a meeting of the Students' Council held on Thursday evening in the Munro Room. The Vice-President, Miss Helen Williams, presided, in the absence of the President, Mr. Denoon who was unable to be in attendance.

The first actual business, was the adoption of a belated report from the Business Manager of last years' Gazette. He stated that he had managed to clear up some of the financial obscurities, and believed the report to be complete After careful consideration, the Council made the following additional grants: $60 to interfaculty hockey: $112 to the D. A. A. C. for skating session; $110 to D. G. A. C.

The chief business of the evening, was introduced by the presentation of an excellent report by Mr. Bob Brown, Chairman of a committee appointed to look into the matter of disbursement and expenditure of student finances. Mr. Brown informed the Council that the committee had examined the system at present in vogue, and had found it inefficient in many particulars. He outlined two proposed systems, both undoubtedly superior to the old one and the first which he presented met with the favor of all the members. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks rendered to the Committee. Mr. Brown and the Committee are to continue with their work, and will develop the acheme in all its phases. The new system will probably be inaugurated in the Fall.

Closely connected with the above considerations, was the matter of the advisibility of establishing a permanent secretary-treasurer for the Council. Several of the members with experience, spoke on the matter, which was carefully examined from all angles. The general agreement seemed to be that the work of the past and present secretaries has been far too heavy, and a great deal of efficiency lost due to the lack of contiguity produced by the changing secretaries. It was thought that the present was an opportune time to make such a change, and a motion was unanimously passed to that effect. This will necessitate an amendment to the Constitution, notice of which will be posted in due course.

The report from the Committee appointed to bring the Constitution up to date was approved. The Committee reported progress in their lengthy task. The following Committee was elected to choose representative or representatives for the Malcolm Honour Award: Mr. James Muir, Miss Kay Hebb, and Mr. Don Grant.

Several minor items concluded a very successful meeting.

To Interne in United States

SINA SINGER
former President of Glee Club in its active days

D. A. A. C. Meeting

In the Gym—Thursday noon. To discuss paid coach question and other important matters. Large attendance urged.

Biology Club Holds Meeting.

Dr. Ralph Smith gives interesting Lecture

On Tuesday evening Jan. 20th, the Biology Club held another of its interesting meetings. President Charlie Allen was in the chair, and he introduced the speaker of the evening Dr. Ralph Smith to the large number of members present.

Dr. Smith took as the topic of his interesting lecture, "Biology and its relation to Medicine." He dwelt on the various types of worms, insects and organisms and spoke of the discoveries of the diseases caused by them. He emphasized the work of the biologist and parasitolgist, and showed how these scientists have rendered immense assistance to medical researches.

It was decided that the Club would hold an excursion or field trip to some place of biological interest in the near future. After the lecture, the members retired to the biological labratory where refreshments were served.

Sodales Favours the Paid Coach Idea-- Excellent Debate.

Audience although rather small was representative—large number of speakers spoke from the floor.

On Wednesday evening Jan. 21 at Sodales, the following resolution was debated, "Resolved that this house deprecates the introduction of a professional coach into University sport." This resolution was supported by Don Finlayson and Miss Margeson and opposed by Gordon Cooper and Miss Helen Williams. This resolution was a timely one and brought forward a problem for discussion that is designed to be decided and acted upon at some date in the near future. The crowd although small was representative and contained many of the leaders in the athletic activity of Dalhousie University. It seemed a pity that such thought stirring speeches and interesting arguments on such an important subject should be given before such a small gathering.

The speakers on the resolution spoke in part as follows:

Miss Margeson: In opening the case for the affirmative defined a professional coach as one that did nothing but coaching as distinguished from the coach and part time lecturer in other Maritime Universities. Also that professionalism in coaching led to professionalism in athletics. This would lead eventually to defeating the primary object of a university, the imparting of knowledge. Also that in recent years there had been a departure from the professional coach system, as examples England and McGill Universities. Miss Margeson further substantiated her arguments by giving a short history of athletics at Dalhousie.

Gordon Cooper: Opening the case for the negative stated that it was a fallacy in reasoning to say that professional coaches led to professionalism in sport. What led to professionalism in sport was the unhealthy public press and the gate clicking public. The United States was an example of this. Many of the arguments advanced by the leader of the affirmative came in for a great deal of criticism, especially the one concerning Dalhousie's past record in the athletic field. Mr. Cooper saw no renson why Dalhousie could not do better and that there was only one reason why Dalhousie with her nine hundred students, did not hold supremacy over the other Maritime Colleges in athletics and that reason could be attributed to the absence of a professional coach. Also a professional coach would provide the means whereby many more could enjoy games and have a knowledge of how to play them. Also that the participation in athletics developed personality as well as physical benefits to those who engaged in their respective games

Don Finlayson. This worthy son of the law school further substantiated the arguments advanced by his fair colleague. And being of a judicial mind, suggested the problem of how are we going to pay for this coach. He suggested that the money which would be spent in paying for the coach would be spent to better advantage in buying extra equipment that more might take advantage of the athletic facilities. Also that a professional coach would not make any great improvement in the various teams. Also as a coach was paid to produce winning teams, scholastic activities would be regulated to the background.

Miss Helen Williams. Rebutted the argument of Mr. Finlayson on the money problem, by saying that the debate was not one of finance but whether or not Dalhousie should have a professional coach. Then Miss Williams went on to show that there was a great need for a full time paid coach at Dalhousie. For most part the coaching of the various teams is done either by a graduate or a senior student. Although in no way depreciating the work of these men, there are many reasons why this method is not satisfactory. The graduates have not time and the student coaches on account of their studies cannot give the teams the attention that they require. Also in instances a student coach has not the authority of a paid professional coach.

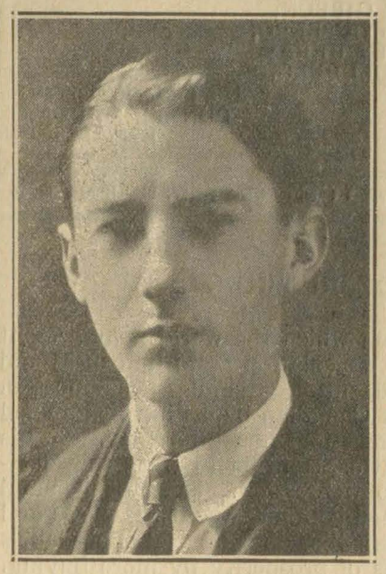
At the close of the speeches the following spoke from the floor: Raymond MacCarthy, Walter MacKenzie, Robert Kanigsberg, Frank Duxbury, Bob Baird, Tom Goudge, Jerry Stewart, Phil Magonet, Irwin Taylor and Copp. All these speeches were of a high order and judging by the numbers who spoke the resolution was a timely one.

Gordon Cooper in closing the case for the negative corrected the impression gained by some from his first speech—that paid coaches would develop personality, but that personality and judging by the numbers who spoke more and better athletics under the careful supervision of a capable coach. Also that the winning team stressed so much by the affirmative would not be the goal, but that each player on the respective teams would play the best game that it was possible for him to play.

Don Finlayson reaffirmed his previous contentions that Dal did not have the money to pay a coach and that the introduction of a coach would lead to professionalism. Also that he would not have time to spend on interfaculty sport and therefore there was little gained by getting or paying for a coach.

The audience vote wns in favor of the negative. So come on Dalhousie students. Sodales has declared that we need a professional coach if we are to hold our own in athletic circles. This question will be further discussed on Thursday at the D. A. A. C. meeting.

Presided at Radio Debate



DONALD GRANT, B. A.,
the energetic President of the Sodales and N. F. C. U. S. Representative.

Newman Club Show

under auspices of Glee Club—Monday Night, February 2nd.

Sodales Holds Radio Debate.

Under auspices of the University Radio Extension System

On Friday evening last, Jan. 23rd. under the auspices of the University Radio Extension System, Sodales put on the second debate of the year over C. H. N. S. The subject was the same that was debated at Sodales in the Munro Room on Wednesday night and was "Resolved that the House Depercates the Introduction of a Professional Coach with Athletics at the University". The speakers upholding the affirmative were Doris Margeson and Donald Finalyson; negative Helen Williams and Gordon Cooper.

Little Theatre Movement to present "An Evening of Barrie."

President of Glee Club manages to find time to appear in show.

The Little Theatre Movement, which had its inception last year, and which was supported by lovers of drama, is now rehearsing for "An Evening of Barrie." These plays will be presented at the Nelson Hall on Thursday January 29.

The programme for their second production will consist of three plays by that famous and favourite playwright, Sir James Barrie. The first play will be "The Twelve Pound Look"—Mr. J. A. Hammerton in his book on Barrie says: "There probably never was, and never will be a better one act play than "The Twelve Pound Look", a masterpiece of stage technique and sympathetic understanding, it contains in its brief space as much humour and sentiment as have served many a competent dramatist for a full length comedy." "The New Word"—the second play is from "Echoes of the War"—a collection of four plays—the best known of which, "Barbara's Wedding", was given last year. It is a deftly written sketch showing any British father in the intedsely emotional atmosphere of the night preceding his son's departure for France. The third play, "Shall We Join the Ladies?" is a mystery play—the solution of which will kept the audience guessing for some time.

The casts for the above productions include: Aileen Macaulay, Allison Petch, Marie Ackerman, Ruth Macaulay, Bessie Macdonald, Margaret Mackey, Mary Hall, Hazel Todd, Florence Hewatt, Ruth Chisholm, Isabel Wood, Ralph Morton, Graham Allen, Richard Donahoe, Richard Squires, Clyde Douglas, Stewart Macdonald, Victor Oland, John MacQuarrie, Leonard Tilley, Robert Innman, and others. Misses Madeline Page and Isabel McNeil are also instrumental in presenting these plays, as is Barney Archibald.

It is hoped that all the students will attend these plays. There is little opportunity for seeing legitimate drama in Halifax—support of the Little Theatre Movement will mean more and better plays!

James MacIntosh, Commerce '33, performed a heroic feat on Tuesday last when he saved the life of a young boy who was almost drowned in the North West Arm.

Dalhousie Seniors and Intermediates meet Wanderers.

Games in Gym on Thursday Night—Students admitted free.

Dalhousie senior and Intermediate basketball teams entertain the old rivals the Wanderers at the University gymnasium on Thursday evening.

At eight o'clock the University second team will battle the last year's Intermediate title holders, the Wanderers, in an important battle. The reds have not yet been defeated this season, and after watching them perform last week at the gym against. Kings one of the best games in this league is expected. While the Dalhousie Intermediates have not been together long the management expect them to hand the Wanderers their first defeat, and with Jack Thomas and his scarlet troop also determined to continue their winning streak, this fixture should provide plenty of fireworks.

At nine the Wanderers Senior make their initial bow into the Studley gym. Considerable stronger than last season this team will give the wearers of the Dalhousie uniform plenty of work for the forty minutes during the game. Being only defeated by three points in their first game against the Y. M. C. A., the Wanderers have been working hard in preparation of Thursday night game and expect to give our team a close game.

Class '32 Meeting

On Tuesday, Jan. 20th, Class '32, held a meeting in Room 4. Charlie Lorway the president was in the chair. Most of the class were conspicuous by their absence so that it was almost impossible to discuss any business. Class meetings are really becoming mere gatherings of the executive. Surely the members of the class ought to be interested enough to turn out and take an active part in the affairs

The business brought before the meeting concerned the Junior-Senior Dance, the time and the place. After some discussion it was decided to leave the entire matter in the hands of the Social Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

The many friends of Margaret Jubiene, Arts '30, are glad to know she is out again, after her recent illness, and has once more returned to her duties at Quinpool Rd. School.

Dr. MacKenzie, president of the University entertained the officers of the different societies, at a delightful afternoon tea at his home, on Sunday last.

Class Party draws Small Crowd.

The Green Lantern was the scene on Wednesday night last, of what was supposed to be a class party, put on by the classes 31, 32, 33. The party was a success for the people who went, but right there is the hitch, very few people went. Can anyone who has been to any of the parties that were thrown two or three years ago by Classes 29 and 30 imagine a class party with eighteen couples? They used to have twice as many as that and they weren't combine either. Think of it! An average of six couples from each class. And they call that a class party. Oh me! As they say in the dear old Gazette so often "What has happened to dear old Dalhousie?"

Anyway, 29, or 30 would not have permitted a perfectly good dance like this one was, to go to waste. Because it was a good party. There is not a doubt about that. The floor was not too crowded (and How). The refreshments and punch were nicely served and well appreciated by the *crowd*. Joe Mills and his Serenaders put on as good music as has ever been heard at a class party, and that's good music to say the least. Because some pretty good music has been doled out to the student's at their parties, at times. Mrs. Murray MacNeil was the chaperone of the evening.

Among those present were, Dorothy Rosier, Francis Foster, Mary Currie, Jane Smith, Frances Hart, Nora Connolly, Lillian Sadler, Ann Bell, Margaret Foley, Margaret Briggs, Mary Allen, Constance Soulis, Helen Soulis. Laurie Hart, Charlie Stanfield, Arthur Pattillo, Bobbie McLellan, Lane McLellan, Dick Squires, Davy Stewart. Jim Cox, Wilfred Dauphinee, Jack Candow, Lauchie McDonald, Gordon Harris, Bob Donahoe, Bill Jost, J. A. Y. McDonald, Ed. Archibald, Gordon Silver, R. T. LeBlanc, Doug Seely, West Bedwin, S. W. Archibald, Jim Gray, Freddie McLellan, Drummie Eaton.

J. R. D.

Pine Hill Notes

The vacancy left by Mr. Watson Sodero has been filled by Mr. Ross Wright, who was recently chosen "Deacon" of the top floor, Old Building At the time of writing no demand has been made upon Mr. Wright's abilities as a peacemaker, but we have been informed by a resident of the floor in question that the tension is very, very high, and that only a vocal duet by Messrs. Price and King (Jr.) is required to precipitate Mr. Wright's domain in the throes of a bloody civil war.

Last Thursday night a Pine Hill hockey team defeated the Maritime Business College team by a score of 1-0. Harold Marsten arranged the game and organized the local team.

Pine Hill College will enter a triangular basket-ball league this winter with teams from Mount Allison and Acadia. Deak Dickson is basketball manager.

Last Monday the Residence had as guest at dinner, Mr. W. H. Sedgewick, pastor of the Metropolitan Church of Toronto and Chairman of the Board of Home Missions. Dr. Sedgewick, who was introduced by Dr. Clarence McKinnon, gave a short address. The writers was seated at one of the most distant tables, and being unable to hear either of the aforementioned gentlemen, could only judge Dr. Sedgewick by the quality of the dinner. At Pine Hill, the food is an important index to the importance of the guest and we would suggest that in future this face be mentioned in each invitation that every worthy stranger may do himself justice. "Stranger," by the way cannot be applied to Dr. Sedgewick; for he is an "Old Boy" of the class of '01.

Robert Donald and Arthur Ormiston will represent Dalhousie in the coming intercollegiate debate. Pine Hill congratulates her orators.

President of Civil Service Commission gives Lecture.

Deals with developments and progress in this department—on equal footing with that of any other country.

Dalhousie was very fortunate in having Mr. Phalen, President of the Civil Service Commission to give a lecture on the Civil Service in Canada. A number of students attended and enjoyed it immensely and undoubtedly learned many things.

Mr. Phalen began by saying that the Civil Service in Canada is divided into forty-six branches which are in charge of Ministers of the Crown whose positions are not stationary. Below these are the deputy ministers who are the permanent heads of the different departments and whose word for internal affairs is final. The deputy minister is of great service to the minister he is familiar with his department of government and gives advice to the senior minister which is always gratefully received.

In 1908 under Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Civil Service Act was passed which based entrance into the Service on the merit system. The kind of appointment depends upon the examination the candidate wrote and positions were given in order of merit.

In 1918 the questions of inefficency, appointements, promotion, retirement under which would come superannuation and pensions were left in the hands of a Civil Service Commission

In the government there are 44,000 full time employees and about 38,000 are under Civil Service but, 11,00 of these people are at Ottawa and the remaining 33,000 scattered around the country. These 44,000 do not include the Railway employees of which there are about 67,000 and so it is seen that the Civil Service gives a great many people permanent positions.

In closing, Mr. Phalen said that the Civil Service in Canada is on equal footing with that of any other country, a fact of which we may well be proud.

Engineering Notes

The Engineers held their first hockey practice last Thursday from 1 to 2. A large turnout attended and the practice was a thorough success Manager Fisher was pleased with the work of those attending and said from such material, a championship team should be the result.

The Engineers are howling over the result of the drawing up of the Interfaculty League. In the first place a notice of the managers meeting was posted in the Arts building completely hidden from view by scores of other notes. Secondly if the league is drawn up where is the schedule and where are the games to be played? These are questions the Engineers would like adswered.

Professor (to Engineering Student): My boy, it gives me the greatest of pleasure to be able to give you 95 in this subject.

Student (very dumb): Why not give me 100 Sir and enjoy yourself!

Herbert Fener, L. L. B. '29, better known as 'Temp' to Dalhousians, has secured the post of third secretary to the Department of External Affairs.

Miss Elizabeth Murray, Arts '32, spent the week-end in Windsor, the guest of her uncle Mr. E. Ryan.

James Mitchell, L.L. B. '28, has been admitted to the Quebec Bar.

Dalhousie Gazette

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Editor: ARTHUR PATTILLO S.4392J.

Managing Editor: A. GORDON COOPER S.2143.

Associates: T. A. GOUDGE, T. D MACDONALD, THOS. CRAWFORD, DORIS MARGESON.

Girls Sports: HELEN WILLIAMS, MARGARET DORMAN.

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Business Manager: J. R DONAHOE, S.4086J.

Assi. Business Manager: DONALD MAHON, L2074

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ECONOMIC DEPRESSION.

The economic depression from which the world is at present suffering has produced a flood of speculation as to its causes and remedies., with a view to the prevention of similar occurences in the future. Officials of the great Canadian banks have expressed opinions in statements of annual meetings issued recently. Heads of insurance companies have drawn attention to what they consider causes and cures for the ills of depression. Business men and editors of the daily press have filled columns with their views and comments. The "quack economists," as one financial paper labels them, are crying for the purchase of prosperity by more buying. They are apparently oblivious to the fact that indi criminate buying serves only to encourage economic waste and discourage the accumulation of capital through saving, which is after all the foundation of enterprise. The more responsible economists and business men believe, however, that radical changes must be made in the economic structure to ensure a permanence of normal development. Mr. C. E. Neill, Vice-President of the Royal Bank of Canada, states that the general price drop, bringing misery in its wake, may be attributed to an under-supply of money due to policies of the central banks of some countries. He asserts "if the central banks of all the countries on a gold basis should deliberately adopt a common policy they could within a certain time lag, raise or lower the price level almost at will." He calls for international action. Mr. T. B. Macaulay President of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada sugges that the Federal Reserve Banks of the United States, who hold 40% of the world's gold, should purchase Government bonds to the amount of half a billion dollars, the payment for which would go into circulation directly, or form the basis for an extension of credit by commerial banks. Thus would prices be raised, since it is axiomatic that the more money (or credit) there is available the higher prices will be in the area affected by the increased money or credit. The Wall Street Journal endorses this plan.

Out of the situation so briefly outlined above two conclusions are suggested. First, that the time has come when in the economic world international considerations must replace those designed to promote a national self-sufficiency. No nation can pursue an independent economic policy. For example the action of the United States and France in hoarding gold has produced a widespread shortage of money with a consequent drop in the world price level producing disastrous consequences, from which they themselves are not immune. International action in the economic sphere will be followed by an international political life unknown today. As Sir Josiah Stamp has truly said, "when we look at politics to day we find that at bottom practically all political questions are economic." Secondly, a tremendous sphere of usefulness is open to the student pursuing economic studies. There are many and varied problems to be solved in this field, and on the proper solution of them rests future prosperity and happiness. Opportunity is here for highly-trained service. The complex economic structure of today demands international co-operation and very study for a proper handling of its basically important functions.

THE MARITIME UNIVERSITIES

The St. John Telegraph-Journal recently published comparative registration figures of the various Maritime colleges as at the commencement of 1931. Numbers in attendance since 1927 are compared with the latest figures and it is found that the cause of higher education has been attracting more and more students during the past few years. Dalhousie heads the list with a registration of 969 as compared with 748 in 1927. Numbers registered at King's show a notable increase between 1930 and 1931, due no doubt to increased facilities. On the other hand St. Francis Xavier had a registration of 396 at the first of 1930 while the figure given at the same date in 1931 is only 276. A substantial increase of 559 students in attendance at the nine universities mentioned has been registered in the last four years.

The Telegraph-Journal comments editorially on these figures stressingthe fact that they show an increasing appreciation of the benefits of higher education in the Maritime Provinces. According to the editor of the paper mentioned this is a healthy sign since the acquiring of a college education helps the right-minded student to get more out of life.

These figures relate only to number of students enrolled. There is the more pertinent question as to whether there has been an increase in the value of courses and degrees in the Maritime Universities enumerated. At Dalhousie there have been many changes in staff since 1927. but on the whole, with no loss of quality. Scholastic standards are certainly as high now, if not higher, than four years ago. A new faculty has been added to the university while the professional schools have been strengthened by increases in staff. The march on the academic side has been forward even as the number of students enrolled have increased. Reports emanating from the other leading Maritime Universities would indicate that a similar advance is taking place in those centres of education. So it may be stated that the Maritime people are fully alive to the importance of education, while their institutions of learning are ever seeking to improve their instruction.

Something to Argue About

(A column inviting comment and controversy).

The Decline of Dalhousie's Student Activities.
The Prospective President.
Education vs. Propaganda.

There is an old weather-beaten saying to the effect that constant dripping will eventually wear away the hardest stone. We hope this is as true from a human standpoint as it is from a geological one. For certainly the crust of apathetical indifference which has settled upon the student body at Dalhousie, is tougher by far than anything in Toshie's lab, and we feel sanguine enough to drip a few critical remarks on it again. Not long ago, a well-known professor told us that he failed to see any sparks of intellectual life or intelligent interest among the students. "The whole lot of them," he said, "are dead from the neck up." And we could not deny the force of his judgement. It is perfectly true that the foundation of Dalhousie's student activity is being eaten away by the dry-rot of *laisse faire*, and the attitude of "Let George do it." A few persons are forced to do nearly everything, and most persons are doing nothing. Except perhaps to feebly complain or criticize. The majority of students are too lazy and unwilling to assume even a slight responsibility. They squirm out of it somehow, and leave the job to somebody else. Look at our activities. Attendance at Sodales is disgraceful. The Glee Club is all shot. The Editor of the Gazette has to fairly get down on his knees and beg for contributions to the paper. Hockey and basketball receive little support. No one ever attends Student Council meetings save the members themselves. To say the least, this isn't playing the game. And any fair-minded student who sits by without making an effort to assist, is just a quitter. That's our story, and we stick to it.

Considerable speculation is current regarding the choice of a new president for the University. The names of many outstanding men both in Canada and in the United States have been mooted in discussions, and several unfounded rumours have come into circulation. At the time of writing however, no definite selection has been made, and we are all waiting the news with eager interest. Whoever is chosen to occupy the position so efficiently held by Dr. MacKenzie, must needs be of suberb calibre if he would measure up to the high standard set by his predecessors. For he comes to Dalhousie at the beginning of an important epoch in her career. The diligent labours and self-sacrificing endeavours of her past presidents have established the foundations of the University on the solid bedrock of intellectual achievements and service to the public weal. The next two decades must see the superstructure completed, and the whole edifice mature in all its parts. Undoubtedly Dalhousie will continue to enrol more students every year. Undoubtedly too, new departments will have to be created, and old ones enlarged and improved, as the University develops. The faculty will have to be replenished from time to time, also, for, the old soldiers whose long march is over, must be replaced by young recruits. And the new men must be able to carry on with the efficiency of their forebears. All these problems will fall upon the shoulders of the new president, as they fell on the stalwart shoulders of Rev. McCulloch, Rev. Ross, Rev. Forrest, and Dr. MacKenzie. But he will always have the work of these men to serve as an inspiration and a guide. This alone should be a great assistance.

It is at once interesting and disconcerting to note how easily we are all influenced by propaganda. Never before in the history of the world has such widesbread use been made of this powerful and insidious force. The advertising in our popular magazines and on our radio, is propaganda pure and simple. Our politics is rotten with it. Even religion is sometimes debased by it. And now propaganda is entering the field of education. One of the many phases of this, can be seen clearly in the countless number of advertisements of books, high-school courses, college courses, etc, served up to the public in magazines and newspapers. We read for example, that one firm of publishers have, "Compressed A College Education Into Five Feet For Your Bookshelf," or that, "By Reading Fifteen Minutes A Day, You Will Be Able To Associate With The Big Men At The Top Who Do Real Things." Usually some vivid illustration accompanies these bursts of eloquence, which in most cases are exceedingly persuasive in tone. Or again, we are informed that, "Even You Can Have Twenty Of The World's Best Sellers At The Nominal Sum Of One Dollar Per Book." And finally we learn that, "The First Ten Lessons Are A Shortcut To Education." All this is propaganda of the most vicious type, and its effect on an uneducated mind is dangerous. However, it probably does not harm the college student to any great extent.

But there is one species of propaganda which enters into universities, and we should be on our guard against it. It arises through a curious psychological manifestation, which shows itself in an almost irresistible temptation on the part of the educator to convert students to his own particular cause, movement, or belief. We all suffer from this tendency. We become infected with a sort of epidemic itch to persuade people to think the same as we do. And professors are as prone to the weakness as anybody. How often do we hear our worthy teachers expounding as gospel truth what is merely their own personal opinion. How rarely do we hear them expounding fully and completely views which are contrary to their own. How frequently do we ourselves adopt the professor's attitude, and uncritically accept his version without properly examining the other side. Of course, one may say that this is only a human weakness, but, neverless, it is a type of propaganda. And propaganda is *not* education. The educator is interested in *how* people think, the propagandist is only interested in *what* they think. That is, he is not really interested in education at all. He wants people to close their minds on certain problems. The real educator wishes to establish an open mind. He desires that each student should examine every side of every question, before drawing any conclusion. He can only succeed in this. if the students themselves beware of propaganda.

Canadian College Comment

REVIVE THE GLEE CLUB

McGill University has recently revived her Glee Club. The following from the *McGill Daily* is most appropriate at this hour when we have cause to fear that our own Dalhousie Glee Club, till this year most alive, is to be naught but a faint, sweet dream.

It has long been a pleasant fiction of those who really know college life—scenario writers and the like—to show "the boys" standing around the piano each man's arms around his neighbour's shoulders. With tears rolling down their cheeks they operate on some of the old favourites, usually in close harmony.

Co-education, if there are many things to be said for it, has been the ruin of glee singing. Thirty years ago students could manage to amuse themselves for an evening without the interference of women, and the result was a series of choruses for male voices. Now, we have lost our independence. We invite women everywhere, being no longer able to entertain ourselves. In these mixed gatherings the men are far too dignified to sing and the girls cannot be persuaded to chime in with baritone voices. To this depth has sunk glee singing.

If the glee club is to find a permanent place on the campus it must serve as an outlet for those who like to take part in glee singing and as place of entertainment for those who wish merely to listen. We hope that in the not too far distant future the Glee Club will make spontaneous renditions of "Sweet Adeline" respectable again.

TO CRAM OR NOT TO CRAM.

We are almust forced to cry "hear, hear!" to this very eloquent and rather lengthy discourse on cramming, from the *Mississippi Reflector*. "Almost," we said "Almost."

Don't let anyone talk you out of cramming.

For years we have heard "don't cram—don't cram" and we went right on cramming. And for several reasons we do not regret it. The first of these is that when the time to use a bit of knowledge comes, it makes not one particle of difference whether you learned that bit the moment you were born or the night before you need it—as long as you have learned it. In systematic cramming you will invariably find bits of knowledge—veritable gems—that you have overlooked or that had completely escaped your memory.

Last year a test on cramming was conducted at one of the larger schools of the country. One half of the class—and not a selected half—was informed that a quizz in certain subject would be given the next day. The other half was kept in ignorance. When the papers were graded, the results revealed that the portion that had been informed displayed a tremendously greater amount of knowledge than the portion that was not informed. Not satified with this test, the instructor gave a test covering the same part of the course several weeks later with the result that the ones who were informed at first again made by far the higher mark.

Let no one misunderstand us. We are not advocating the putting off of study until the last moment and then learning enough to pass the exam the night before. That can not be done in other than exceptional cases. Nor do we say one should study until the small hours of the morning on the eve of an examination. But we do say **cram.**

Get your books down and comb them systematically. Absorb all the knowledge you can. You will need it some day."

THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS CONTINUED.

At the last meeting of the Students Council it was passed that in future years there should be a permament secretary-treasurer of that body. This is most decidedly a progressive step in the right direction. If the council continues to carry out a campaign of reform the days of foolish wasting of the students finances will most certainly come to an end. But not before it should. We have no idea of the amount of money that has been wasted simply because of our poor system which prevented the fixing of reponsibility. At the same time when the council are contemplating reform they do not want to make the mistake of going too far in the other direction. By that I mean that they should be careful that they do not introduce so much red tape into their system that it will be necessary to get about three signatures to a voucher for a bag of oranges. In considering reform in all things it is much better to be practical than to be idealistic.

Campus Observer

Guess who observer saw on the North West Arm last week? Give up? Well it was Prof. Wamsley. Talk about skiis being the last word, well you should have been there. A few strides and then your Dalhousie Einstein would sit down on the ice and moan how tired his poor legs were. Just another case where the coefficient of friction is a wee bit too much for our theoretical professors.

Charlie Clarke, first year Law student, has indeed won for himself the cognomen, "Illustrating Charlie." It all happened this way. History of English Law is by no means the most interesting class in the University, so up comes Charlie and decides to liven it up. And he certainly did. After answering a question set him, by talking for about six minutes, he asked the lecturer if he would like an example or rather a number of examples to illustrate his point better. Well, after ten or twelve minutes of examples, and the lecturer still finding Charlie rarin' to go, he called the game off with Charlie declared the winner.

Did you ever notice the clock in the Library is usually five minutes ahead of time. Observer is told that this is done purposely so that you may get to your classes that much earlier, so, don't let them fool you.

Guess what came to light the other day? One of the Frat boys showed Observer a baby photo of none other than Fat MacKenzie. Can you imagine it? Observer hardly recognized him for the fellow must have been terrible undernourished, for he was so small he only weighed nine pounds. Imagine Fat weighing only nine pounds! Guess that's one on Ripley.

Campus Observer drifted into the gym the other day and talked to Mr. Stirling. The poor fellow seems very despondent these days now that girl's sports and he are separated. To make up for this, he has started a Professors Team which is to enter the Interfaculty Basketball League. Among those who will play are Murray Rankin, Jock Kent, Big Jim McDonald, Ralph Ells, and Stirling. It is mooted far and wide that prof er beg pardon, Dr. Todd will be their chief spare man—but on second thought he has his own way of getting around things.

All copies of last week's Gazette were completely gone the first two days of their appearance. It seems that most of the readers became poetically inclined for some reason or other. After all, poetry hath its charms.

Don't the notice boards remind you of patchwork quilts only that the notices aren't so profusely variegated. Still, it wouldn't be a bad idea if the antique notices were taken off so that it would be an ordinary task to read the latest bulletins.

Talk about your economic depressions, it seems that no such thing exists at Dalhousie. All day long there is a continual line waiting to buy Polar Pies at the Tuck Shop. First thing you know you hear a swish and an empty carton hits the side of your face. Great joke isn't it?

The reason they called the Commerce Dance the Millionaires Ball is that you have to be a millionaire before you can afford to go. And speaking of the dance, 'tis said that they are going to have a Ballot Dancer. Oo! La, La!.

Through the Looking Glass

A Matriomonial Bureau.
Class Parties.
What a hope.
Glee Club.
Permament Secty-Treas.

The Gazette is considering very seriously the idea of founding a matrimonial bureau. This idea has been more or less forced upon us by the many stories and poetry that we have received lately and which have caused some excitement among the members of the student body. Already we understand that a member of one of the professional schools is anxious to meet a certain person who rumour has been responsible for some of the above mentioned writings. And this week we are publishing an article on the great question of love that certainly reads as if it came from the pen of one afflicted with the disease. Well, dear readers, just bring your troubles to this paper and we will try to iron them out for you to your satisfaction. Together with this fixit bureau we will run an introductory bureau so pick the one you want to meet and we will do the rest.

The class party held last week in the Green Lantern wasvery poorly attended. What is the trouble? Four years ago classes always were able to have separate parties and draw large crowds. They were strictly informal. Then the idea of having combined parties creeped in. But they at least drew large crowds. This last party certainly shows clearly that the day of the successful class party is over. What has ruined them? I think the whole trouble lies with those in charge. For some reason they are unable to discriminate as to what parties should be formal and what parties should be informal. The large dances at the Hotels should most certainly be formal program dances but these little class affairs should be as informal as possible. There should not be such things as programs. This would enable a person to drop in at any time during the evening without feeling that they would be unable to get any dances. A few paul jones and tag dances as well as some novelties would also help to pep up the crowd. In my opinion a few attempts like that and the class party would assume the rightful place that it used to hold in the life of the college. As it is now they might just as well be done away with.

We understand that one of the professors has been discussing the formation of partnerships with members of the other sex as the silent partner. The idea might be alright but where can he find the girl to be the silent partner? As one person said "there ain't no such animal."

We understand that the executive of the Glee Club have worked out a most ingenuous defence regarding their laxity this year. This is it. Last year there were quite a few shows and lots of criticism. So this year we will fool them and not put on any shows and then there will be no opportunity for criticism. In the meantime we want to know what they are doing with that $700 they got to put on so many shows this year. If they can't get up enough energy to put them on why not use the money for rink nights or something? After all it is our money and we should get something out of it. Formerly the Glee Club was our most active society, it was a means of gathering all the students and many of the staff together. Now we never see anything of Dr. Todd and Herbie Stewart—that alone is something which should be rectified. A little action by the Glee Club executive or by the Students Council to whom it is responsible.

HOME-LIKE MEALS

A Neighbourhood Restaurant famous for GOOD COOKING and Home-like surroundings

Parry's Restaurant

94 Seymour St., Cor. Coburg Road

We Cater to Students Especially

a new shipment of wool hose in brogue style showing a nice diamond effect and in a wide range of colors - - - - -

regularly priced at $1.00-----now **79 cts.**

Shanes Men's Wear Shop

30 Spring Garden Road - - Halifax

Literary Supplement

Culture and Education

Probably no period in the world's history has evidenced as much widespread interest in education as the present. In every civilized country one finds schools and colleges filled with students of both sexes. Even among adults, an unprecedented enthusiasm for the pursuit of knowledge has arisen. In fact, education has become more or less the fad of the hour. Yet behind all this, there seems to be a sincere conviction that education is the universal panacea for mortal suffering. There seems to be a vague belief that it will eventually produce the highest type of human being; that through it alone can man's happiness be definitely augmented; and that by its aid the dream of Utopia can be made a reality. Whether such faith will ever be vindicated, time alone will tell. There is, however, one influence not provided by modern education, which is of paramount importance for every developed civilization, and for any really mature personality namely *culture*.

It is a little difficult to indicate exactly what is meant by this word, for it has been used and abused in many varied senses. Perhaps, indeed, any dogmatic definition would be impossible, because of personal shades which each person includes in his own idea of its meaning. There are two points, though, that are almost indubitable. Culture is a certain way of reacting to the manifold stimuli of life, and it is *not* the same as education. This latter fact is well illustrated by a rather felicitous definition of culture, which states that, "Culture is what remains after we have forgotten everything we definitely set out to learn." Thus it often comes about that universities provide adequate education for their students, but they do not provide culture. To relate this to concrete cases, we might note the difference between the way in which a merely educated man and a cultured man, adjust themselves to the turmoil of everyday existence

The educated man, for instance, is distinctly uncomfortable in surroundings alien to his intellectual world. He would feel ashamed to be seen talking to some poor tattered wretch on the street corner. He would blush if forced to confess that his brother (say) drove a milk-wagon, or peddled coal. In the company of simple folk, he would be unable to converse naturally, and would either lecture to them, or remain loftily aloof. In fact, his whole bearing gives an impression of haughtiness and distain, and one can never forget in his presence, the terrifying grandeur of a Ph. D. The truly cultured man, on the other hand, is always at his ease. He has a kindly sympathetic word for everyone, and would not be ashamed to be discovered working with a lowly peasant, or exchanging a jest with a despised outcast. He is a good listener, and knows when to speak, and when to remain silent. He would be as much at home at a friendly poker game, as at a Royal Society meeting. And he can converse with equal interest on the philosophy of Leibniz, or the length of his wife's evening gown. He is thoroughly human at all times.

In the intellectual sphere, the disparity between the merely educated man and cultured man, is even more evident. The former has a ready reason for all his opinions. His philsophy of life is cut and dried. He will exhibit it at a moment's notice, and will defend it by argument to the bitter end. He professes tolerance but in reality has no interest in opinions differing from his own. As a rule he is a narrow specialist, who is as dogmatic as he is narrow. Usually, he adopts either a religious or a scientific viewpoint in explaining the mysteries of the universe, and in the end believes his explanation unchallengeable. The man of culture on the contrary, cannot always give a reason for his judgements. Indeed, he does not feel obliged to justify every opinion, for he recognizes the fact that each is purely personal. He possesses on that account, infinite toleration, and a sort of poetic scepticism of all dogmatic creeds. He realizes, too, the futility of argument, and does not worry about keeping "up to the minute" in his knowledge. He finds it a little difficult to convey to you his philosophy of life, but when he has done so, you feel that it is something living and vital by which he has been well guided. Above all, the cultured man appreciates the worth of every human being, and tenderly sympathizes with humanity in its painful ascent from the slough of superstition and ignorance. His golden rule, "Thou shalt not be cruel."

These above comparisons give us a hint as to the relative worth of education as such, and culture. And it seems clear that education, although a great and wonderful influence, is not of itself sufficient for the real development of humanity. In fact, the merely educated man, who lacks a spirit of culture, is dangerous. For he usually combines much of the intolerance and prejudice of the ignorant with a comprehensive knowledge. And this makes him deadly. It was such a type of human being who adapted the discoveries of science to aid in the slaughter of the late war. It will be such a type who will blot out our civilization in the next conflict, unless we take heed. A mass of merely educated people are a mass endowed with the ability to discover more and more efficient ways of exterminating themselves in their bitter struggles with each other. Without a widely disseminated spirit of culture, which means a spirit of sympathy, tolerance, independence, recognition of human worth, and love, in the hearts of all educated persons the world over, then all efforts must go for naught. If we are to make Utopia not merely the idle fantasy of philosophers, but a real foundation for living, we must have **not only education, but *education and culture.***

Down By The Sea

(By Audrey Pauline Ryan).

Down by the sea where the ships come in,
That's where I dream my dreams
Of other worlds and foreign ports.
—The strangeness of their scenes.

There on the dock I watch entranced,
At the end of a weary day,
The tramp ships from the Orient
Come sailing up the bay,

Cargo'd with spices and ivories
And fragrant China tea;
Enveloped in twilight's misty glow
And Eastern mystery.

Softly they glide through the sapphire sea,
Faint touched with the silver light
Of a virgin moon just rising,
Frail, slim and white.

The sails grow black as the moon come up
Lighting my world for me,
And the hulk of the boat is a silhouette
Etched on a silver sea.

Oh! It's good to be there where the ships come in,
And the salt is in the air.
—To sail away in a boat of dreams
To Java, Siam, Port Blair.

And there in my dreams I see a street,
(If such it might be called),
A narrow, crooked, straggling lane
Of the East, where natives lolled

All day in the blazing sun
Selling their showy goods,
Shawls and silks and earthenware,
Trinkets and scented woods.

Those leering eyes and turbaned heads,
That temple door ajar;
Sundry things that fabricate
The lure of the bazaar.

A beggar crouched by a palace gate
With bony outstretched palms,
Who gathers close his filthy rags
And hoarsely cries for alms.

Yet just within the gold wrought door,
The luxury of a dream,
Jewelled lamps on silver chains
Hang from a jasper beam.

The vaulted roof like the desert sky
Glows with burning stars;
Attar and myrrh and harem musk
Flow from marble jars.

And in the fragrance which floods the room
My dizzy senses swim
Back from the land of fantasy
To that of reality grim.

Oh madness that comes to me by the sea
And holds me there spell-bound!
Wonderful deficiency,
So shallow yet profound!

Oh come with me and sail in dreams
Far away from care;
Down by the sea where the ships come in
And the salt is in the air!

Of Utopias

It has long been the purpose and aim of philosophers to either point the way to or to establish in theory ideal states and organizations known more popularly as "Utopias." It is my contention that "Utopia" is a negative principle and by its very essence is impossible of fulfilment. An ideal organization can exist only in the imagination, if we reached that political and social state of unity and harmony known to our mind *at the present moment* as "Utopia" we would not realize that we are at that state, had attained a state of perfection, and even if we should, the attainment of that state would have brought along with it, even during the attainment, new problems which would make it necessary for the imagination to change its conception of an ideal state to a new conception, omitting, changing or adding some new principle or principles to their former view.

Shopenhauer is right when he says that possession of a thing, which as conceived previously would have brought us happiness (so we thought, at least) brings with it new thoughts and dissatisfactions with the thing, when attained. Perhaps our present organization took the form of a "Utopia" in the mind of some ancient philosopher but during the attainment of our present organization new problems and new creations of the mind have made our present organization seem inadequate to the great social reconstruction which our imagination at this present time, looks upon as an ideal organization.

He that increaseth knowledge, increaseth outlook on what should be. It is not possible for a civilization of the year 1930 to conform with in the minds of the people living in that year, with the conception which people of previous centuries would have held on beholding such an organization in their midst

"Utopias" are valuable in that they bring to our minds standards by which we should regulate our conduct; but they should not be looked upon as an end in themselves but only as a means to a further end which goes on to infinity and which it is impossible to grasp at any fixed time.

Perfection is not for man. His glory lies in search.

S. M.

College Spirit At Dalhousie

Is it really that college spirit at Dalhousie is deplorable or is it that the students are too lazy. We are inclined to think it is the latter. Is it that they just cant be bothered to turnout to support their classes, their societies and their teams or are they really not interested?

After the first year how many attend class meetings, class games or even class parties and pay their dues? It is said that classes are run by cliques but if these same few people did not turn out where would the class be as the rest of the members seem to take no interest whatsoever.

The societies lack enthusiastic and wholehearted support. A few and it must be noted the same few take an active part. Most people come to college with the idea of joining many of the clubs but after a few weeks of college life those ideas seem to be relegated to the scrap heap of others such ideas and students care nothing except for dances, sleep and the odd bit of work now and then.

In athletics the same lack of zeal is noticed that is all except football. How many turn out to watch ice hockey games unless there is a compensation of an hours free skating afterwards. The number of spectators at a Basketball game is pitiful. How can the students expect their teams to do their best when they receive so little support.

If we want Dalhousie to take her place with the colleges of today, to be active, alive and to show a keen interest in everytning then we the students must show more college spirit as the life of a college rests with us.

The Story Teller

Twice a year the story-teller came to the gates of the town, to the gray south gate, and cried to the watchman to let him in, once when the blue spring rains had only just passed and the ground had sprung overnight with flowers, and once in the fall when the leaves sifted thinly from the trees and the voices of birds had a keen and lonesome note. Once inside he would sit in the market place in the long pale twilights while bells of the temple rang to the descending night and the people the poor people, the adventurous and the wild people, who knew no law, gathered around and listened to his tales, listened quietly like people of stone, for he made a spell for them with the running music of his voice with the dark flame of his eyes, and the motion of his brown long finger. His face was the face of a stranger, but he told them of their own people, their own gods, and the deeds and miracles that were theirs. And each year he came and grew no older.

One dusk of April, when a young moon hung silverly on a curtain of fading rose and all the air was heavy with the sensuous perfume of spring, he sat as before with his listeners gathered about. And there was one among them who had not been there before, a maiden strayed down from the dwellings of the rich in answer to the urge of the spring. With her pale strands of hair and her dainty robes she seemed an alien in the midst of the fierce and dark-skinned people who thronged about the teller of tales. And she was strangely protected by her childish sweetness and purity. For hours she listened, spell-bound, to the tales of love and war and the tales of holy guest, seeing dreamlike the lean face the dark curls of the speaker, the quick tense hands, and the lonely fire of his eyes. When the moon had dropped down into the valley and the night full about her like a cloak, she hurried back to her own chamber and dreamt of the man who had no eyes for her, who had no eyes for anyone, but only told his tale.

When the time of autumn came she would have slipped down again into the market place because of the voice in her heart but that she lay, a newly-wed bride, in the arms of her husband, while the stars came out above the head of the speaker, and a voice of silver ran on into the dusk.

So she lived and loved her husband and guarded her children carefully that they might not stray into the dangers of the market place. But she was lonely in the kisses and caresses of her lord, lonely in the bearing of children lonely in the coming of April. She dreamt yet of the brown face of a stranger, of a kiss never given, a kiss as cool as the sweet, unpassionate flowers, as the thin valley rain, as the stars even. And at last she could rest no longer on the couch where her husband lay. She walked her garden in the moonlight, thinking of old tales.

He came again another fall in his dusty robe, with his fathomless eyes and his old spell of wonder. A woman with a white face sat in the market place and listened, and wisdom grew in her heart. For those who have seen a vision shine through the eyes of a man must shape all their dreams into one dream to follow. He had no eyes for her but in the nighttime she would be there beside him, outside the gates of the city. She would know his kiss, when half awake, he should turn in the darkness and feel the sweetness of her body close to his, and someday, if the gods were good, she would herself be a part of the vision, the holy and beautiful vision, that shone on the mountains for him.

F. M. B.

Something More to Argue About

The president situation at Dalhousie is that every society in the college is run by certain cliques. Glee Club is a glaring example of this. The name "club" as applied to this society is absolutely inappropriate. Incoming freshmen were laughed at when they asked how they might join this so-called club. The majority of them still know nothing about it. What will happen to Glee Club when its present stars graduate? If Glee Club is to continue new material must be trained every year. Why is this not being done? An effort should be made to arouse interest on the part of the students in this society and in all societies. The possession of a D. A. A. C. ticket (worth $10) does not make the average student feel as though he had been admitted to the inner circle. But why should there be an inner circle? Among 900 students there must be some undiscovered talent and some people who could fill responsible positions, capable though the present holders of such positions may be. A few student organizations are regarded merely as compus jokes Why? Because they are not used by the cliques. Fraternities and Sororities do not help this "cliquey" atmosphere any. Members naturally stick together forming a few more cliques and also assume an attitude of social superiority which causes hard feeling among the non members. This atitude may not be a concious one, but nevertheless it exists. Something ought to be done about it eventually so—why not now?

Consider This

There are 236 women students attending Dalhousie University. Of these less than one hundred actually participate in the voluntary activities offered them as a means to enjoy psycho-physical health. More than 50 percent are round-shouldered, flat-chested or physically undeveloped, and 75 percent expend their surplus energy in dreaming of or realizing the Boilermaker's Ball, the Fraternity Tea Dance, the Sorority Informal or the Lord Nelson Supper Dance. Are you one of the 236 who is neglecting the importance of physical exercise as an essential part of every well balanced individual's life?

Physical activity should not be interpreted in terms of "arm jerks" and "knee bends," of so many hours of excerise and so many pounds of fat discarded for every ten times of touching the toes and rolling on the floor. The old accusation that physical education exists as muscle exercise, a reducing agent, or an added frill on the school or college programme no longer exists but today it is evaluated as a vital contribution to general complete education. The mind, the body and the soul may not be segregated, each being developed as a separate unit at the lecture, the gymnasium and the church but the individual must be educated as an organic whole working in harmony with the conditions, the ideals and customs of the time and place.

We are living in an age of democracy. The whole trend of education today is toward democratic ends, education in relation to the group, the community, the province and the Dominion, the leaders to be taken from that group. What could do more in attaining this end than the team games?

Machinery too, has taken the place of manual labour and the problem today is how to make use of the leisure time to alleviate that "pent-up" feeling of this sedentary life. Now is the time for every individual to pursue some activity that will carry over into past-college days and put to worthy use one or two hours of enjoyment. Is it not true that the mind is incapable of clear thinking under adverse conditions of internal disease or disorder? In the same way is this not proof that the mental processes are dependent on physical fitness for the greatest development of its potentialities?

Is your curriculum balanced? Do you swim, play Basketball, Badminton or Ice Hockey? Do you go out-doors and really enjoy the fresh air by skating, skiing or snowshoeing? Do you play the game for its intrinsic value or some remuneration, or for the love of activity, the sake of the team, and the honour of the college? Is three-fifths of your programme compulsory, viz. lectures and two-fifths dancing and recuperation from the same?

There are three afternoons open from 2.30-4.30 for Babminton in the gymnasium. Two evenings and an hour on Saturday morning are reserved for girls Basketball. The Forum is open for an hour on Saturday mornings for Ice Hockey. There have been arrangements made for you to swim once a week at the Y. M. C. A. with free instruction, and yet, the cry of wronged women goes up for more hours in the gymnasium and more money for womens' Athletics. A suggestion—make use of what you have first and justify your plea!

We hear that the Radio at Shirreff Hall certainly fooled one of the imnates of that place the other day. She was going down the hall when she heard a man's voice. Hush--what was that? It sounded like a man's voice—it is a man's voice. How did a man get in here and what is this place becoming. They must be nabbed and she entered to do her duty only to find it was the radio. **Next installment to be given next week.**

To College Or Not To College

Just now we are hearing a lot about the futility of a College course. Evidently we Dalhousians of today are disappointing our professors more than formerly for even they are beginning to propogate anarchy and suggest that perhaps, after all, boys and girls would become just as successful men and women of the world without their golden words of wisdom and instruction. They seem honestly distressed about the matter. If that attitude arises from one fault as students we should rise in a body and say, "Not so!"

Undoubtedly college helps. We do not blame the professors from judging from outward appearances and condemning their work as a failure and their lives at Dalhousie as wasted. We don't show that we are interested. We regard classes as a necessary evil to be avoided whenever possible, and the results of examinations show that the average student absorbs nothing from the lectures but the most obvious facts, absorbs many of those erroneously, and reads absolutely nothing for himself. But that is the "average" student, there is always a certain percentage who are interested, who recognize the worth of what their professors are giving them, and that College is their opportunity as well as their playground. Surely for these students be they ever so few in number, the University is warranted and the professorial work not in vain.

But even for the casual student College is a help. It is an absolute impossibility for a young man or woman to remain four years in Dalhousie University without being tremendously affected by the class room and social contacts. There are eager, fresh, and talented minds here and there among the students as well as the cultured minds of the faculty and these must make some sort of an impression. All types are found in the class room and that in itself should be of life long value to a student.

A freshman enters College with an average quota of gray matter but, owing to lack of opportunity only the crudest manners. His mind is a camera plate and unconsciously receives the manners, customs in dress, and speech of his fellows. Most often he patterns himself off the leading persons on the campus and the result—at the end of four years he has transformed himself into a pattern for freshmen.

The person who does nothing at College would probably do worse out of college for here there is an unconscious challenge to a person's character. There is nothing better than clean sport to bring out the best in an individual and that, in combination with the intellectual and social side of college life, is surely an aid to the characterless youth, though such a person is hardly a help to the College.

These are but a few points in favor of a College education, there are much greater ones. So let us forego this depreciation of our College. It always has been and will always be the true starting point of an education and those who decry it are either the failures in College or those who were unable to attend and, like the fox without the tail, begrudge it to others.

Value of the Classics to the Modern Student

In whatever profession or business the student may intend to enter, he will always find latin and Greek of great help to him. The classics aid him both culturally and practically. If his future profession is that of medicine, he will need a knowledge of Latin and Greek to understand the technical terms used in medical science and the prescriptions that he has given. If he is going to be a lawyer or clergyman, the classics are necessary to comprehend the books of which these gentlemen must have a working knowledge. If engineering is his natural bent, Latin and Greek authors lose some of their practical value and take on a cultural interest. If he intends to follow a business career, Latin and Greek are a fine foundation for the foreign languages necessary to commercial correspondence. Accordingly; whether the student wishes to be a business or a professional man, the classics will always afford him great pleasure and greater profit.

R. W. Maclellan.

Song

A moon of thin old silver, lighted hangs
Far down the silent stretches of the west.
An old soft song comes lightly to my lips,
And in my heart, whose one desire is rest,
An old dream wakes, untarnished and complete.
The brown brook waters laugh and cry and croon.
Go, or my tired, tired heart will break,
Old dream, old song, old moon.

F. M. B.

Anna MacLean, Dalhousie graduate, spent a few days during the holiday visiting friends in St. John.

Of Belief In Immortality

On this earth there are many men and women of different dispositions or characters. There are some strong characters, some disproportionately strong; there are others of weak characters, some disproportionately weak; the others vacillate between the two; there is no golden mean.

All people from their own individual experience know the things and thoughts which either comfort them or sicken them. They know the thoughts and things which will come nearest to making their stay on this earth pleasant or unpleasant; they know that which brings them, *in fact, in action, in life*, nearest to that which is commonly known as happiness.

Habits are acquired; that is habits can be acquired. We should acquire the habits which we know from concrete experience will give us pleasure. These habits are acquired not by will power, but by thinking. Thinking is an art which we can all acquire. To acquire it needs only common sense; we all possess common sense; therefore we can all acquire those habits which will bring in the most pleasure. By pleasure I mean acquisition, but not necessarily of material things. Those things which are needed to bring harmony to our minds are the things which we need for pleasure.

Some people who are weak know that they are comforted by the thought of an after life; this belief makes their stay here on the earth much more happier than it would otherwise be. Those people should acquire the habit of belief in immortality.

There are people of a rather strong nature who find themselves tortured by conflicting doubts. They want logical proof of immortality and they cannot find it. They do not have a transcendant belief in after life. Those people should study philosophy and literature. If their natures are strong enough they will realize that even if there is no logical proof of immortality even if they have no metaphysical belief in God, that discounting all these conflicting factors, there is a joy, a happiness to be found in the ever present moment; a joy that conciliates logic and metaphysics, action and aesthetics. This joy can be had only after much study and suffering, but once attained, it is a joy which overruns every other joy to be found on this earth, it is a pleasure of a different degree from all others.

The man who is of a character neither exceptionally strong or weak will not find time to worry over immortality. He is content with his religion and as his religion teaches, so doth he believe. His happiness is to be found in much *action* of which the corresponding thought does not lag, but is simultaneous with the action.

When A Man Loves

Being in love is a serious thing. It is something into which an individual slips unknowingly. The path is narrow and tortous. A path when once undertaken can never be retraced. For love is as much of one's make up in life as is the body. Love entwines the souls of men and women within its inseparable meshes. A bond and network which even the strictest laws of society and convention cannot sever or loosen.

Men feel the passion of love stronger than women, that is, when they are really in love. It is difficult for men to fall in love, because men are very fickle and are polygamous by nature. A new face or a fanciful creation can easily stir up the sensual passions of man. But it takes more than a pretty face or stylish skirt to make a man feel the greatest passion of life, the driving force of all creation. Then and only then, does man awaken to the glorious realization that, after all, life is really worth living.

When a man loves, he changes from a rational creature to one entirely devoid of reason. One idea and one objective lies predominantly in his mind. And strange to say, far beyond the comprehension of reason, he sweeps away any and everything save and except his ideal. Obstacles, career, crime and even vices mean little to such an individual. Morals are even shattered if the occasion necessitates such a condition. Everything is perverted to suit his way of thinking whilst the mad fever and uncontrollable frenzy of this ruling passion of man's life rages within him.

The tortures of Hell and the impossibilities of this world do not daunt such a man from his purpose. Like a crazy fiend he sets out on a fool-like quest and is sometimes lucky if his dreams come true. As he sets out on his journey, under the influence of his acquisitive instincts, unmercifully and ruthlessly he clears the road to a semi-apparent success. Such a man sacrifices his life, his all, on the altar of love.

In most cases, man is disillusioned and then turns away from the beautiful road of idealism. He steers either towards dreary pessimism or crass materialism. With his idealistic dream shattered, he finds himself relegated to a world of shipwrecked souls. Men and women who have journeyed forth and have sailed the mighty seas of life. Souls who have met disaster on the banks of Love, Conquest, Fame and Fortune. Finally this mass of creation sail down an endless weary stream into the ocean of Death.

Observer has been trying to find out just who owns the treasured radio at Sheriff Hall. Perhaps by next week this valuable information will have been received.

Winston Churchill--My Early Years

(A Book Review)

When Mr. Winston Churchill was elected for Oldham in the Khaki Election of 1900, and thereupon embarked upon the most colorful career in modern British politics, he was at the age of twenty-six. Mr. Churchill was already something of a national figure. The course of his political career is familiar to all who interest themselves in the British history of a momentous yesterday and an as perhaps critical today. Now the story of those early twenty-six years is presented to the public in autobiographical form in his latest book.

Mr. Churchill's style is celebrated for its vigor. His books, one and all, have been intensely interesting. This latest for sheer fascination takes first place. The incidents of his early life make lively material for an adventurous story. The tale is well told, forcefully and simply, frankly and without the blemish of false modesty.

He comes of a celebrated English family of the old ruling class, the Churchills and the Dukes of Marlborough. His father, Lord Randolph Churchill was a commanding figure in public life. His mother, an American born lady, was one of the most brilliant figures in London society. He was connected by ties of kinship, or by his connection's friendship, with practically all the outstanding public figures of those days. His early days were spent in intimate contact with great people and great events.

Formal education began when he attained the age of seven. His two years at St. James School were neither happy nor successful. Afterwards he was transferred to Harrow. There he was placed in the lowest form and promotion came so slowly as to be almost negligible. The teaching of English was in those days evidently held as a sort of last resort for the awkward squad, and in English Mr. Churchill was in some measure successful. Repeated study of the English sentence and its structure laid the foundation for a style and a command of languages later to become famous. A high spot at Harrow occured when he catapulted into the swimming-pool a certain Amery. Mr. Amery was not a big boy, which led Mr. Churchill to believe he was a classmate. It happened that Mr. Amery was a senior, a monitor, and an athlete. He emerged raging from the pool and complications ensued. Later the two were to meet on equal terms and to sit in the same cabinets.

In the meantime Mr. Churchill's family were deciding that the University and the Law were not for Winston and they proceeded to divert his course towards the Army with Winston's enthusiastic consent. Twice he attempted the entrance to Sandhurst and failed. At the third onslaught he managed to make it. Matters proceeded more smoothly. At Sandhurst one studied sensible things and one progressed so much better. He graduated with honors and was commissioned in the Cavalry in the 4th Hussars.

In 1895 he obtained leave to cross the ocean and have a look at the Cuban Rebellion. The Spanish authorities were very kind and permitted him to have a good look around. He got an eyeful of warfare. War interested him.

The Hussars went on duty to India to garrison in Bangalore. Routine duty occupied little time, polo was more important and occupied a lot. The regiment resolved to corral the championship of India and set about doing it in a business-like way. It was a tremendous resolution. Mr. Churchill read extensively, history, philosophy, economics—these things now interested him.

Trouble broke out in the Northern Frontier. Sir Bidon Blood, an old family friend, was put in command of an expedition. Lieut. Churchill pulled wires, obtained leave from his regiment, made a dicker as correspondent to certain London newspapers, and went north to see the fun. There was plenty of excitement and danger and he missed as little as possible. His writings were well received. After the campaign he produced his experiences in book form. Then he got wind of a new expedition to Tirah. He sought to pull wires again but the going was more difficult. Howbeit the much-sought appointment came, but too late. The campaign fizzled out.

Almost immediately trouble broke out in Egypt. Kitchener was to invade the Soudan. Mr. Churchill thought he would go along too. A great many influential people somehow thought he would not. Mr. Churchill pulled many and far-reaching wires. Many persons were involved in the affair, high officials, the Sirdar, even the Prime Misister. Eventually Mr. Churchill arrived where he wanted to be. There was much excitement. He saw and wrote. At Omduran he charged with the 21st Lancers. A short distance away a young naval officer named Beatty witnessed that famous charge from a gunboat in the Nile. The khaki-clad Lancers were mixed up with a great mass of white-garbed Dervishes. Things happened quickly and tended to be messy. Some years later First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill met Admiral Beatty. They talked of the charge. "What did it look like?' asked Churchill. "It looked," said Beatty, "like plum duff: brown currents scattered about in a great deal of suet."

For pecuniary reasons Mr. Churchill now thought it advisable to leave the Army. There was however one more important task to be performed. The 4th Hussars had not won the polo title. In 1899 they were ready for the great effort. Mr. Churchill was to play No. 1. The day before the great final he fell and threw out his right shoulder. His comrades insisted that he play anyhow. So with his right elbow strapped to his side Mr. Churchill cantered out on the field of battle. The Hussars met the 4th Dragoon Guards in battle royal. Mr. Churchill managed to whack in two goals, bad shoulder to the contrary. The Hussars won by a goal and a notable chapter was written into the history of the Army in India. That year he resigned his commission.

In England politics beckoned and Mr. Churchill ran in Oldham. The time was unpropitious and he lost. Then the South African War loomed up. He hastened to the scene as corrspondent for the Morning Post. He moved around in the most lively sectors and wrote despatches which were widely read at home. In an engagement in which he played a gallant part he was captured by the Boers. They took him to Pretoria whence he eventually managed a brilliant escape. That escape and the circumstance of his capture made Mr. Churchill famous. While wandering at the end of his tether, still two hundred miles from the fronties he was almost recaptured. By sheer good luck he fell into the hands of British sympathisers. His relief at finding them friends (there was a price on his head) was considerable. He "felt like a drowning man pulled from the water and informed he has won the Derby." He reached Durban to find himself a popular hero. With the end of the main fighting he returned home. He wrote and lectured on his adventures and netted some thousands of pounds. The elections came. This time Oldham returned him. He played a most prominent part in the campaign. He entered Parliment and delivered his maiden speech and so closed his early years.

The Archives.

The imposing new Archives Building with its vast and valuable store of antiquity's treasurer is of itself a wonderful acquisition to the College Campus. It is truly a "House of Learning" as Doctor MacMechan has so fittingly said, where are collected for exhibition and study, works of art and historic relics which may now become a wonderful means of enhancing our knowledge and love of art. Within the spacious rooms beautifully lighted both by the sun's delicate beams and the soft radiance of electricity are housed the priceless valuables of old.

The Dominion exhibit from Ottawa is under the supervision of Doctor Doughty, the Federal Archivist. This interesting and notable collection is to remain here only a very short time, the invaluable exhibit from Fort Anne Park Museum having already returned the most standing piece of art in the entire exhibit is the portrait of Lord Cornwallis which is finished in subdued tones. Another striking oil painting in rich and glowing colours, presented to the people by Princess Patricia, is that of the founder of our Alma Mater and Governor in Chief of Canada from 1820 to 1828. There is also an extremely fascinating portrait of Joseph Desbarres, that adventuresome naval officer who charted the coast of Nova Scotia with such accuracy that his chart is used even now. His "Atlantic Neptune," a book of description magnificently illustrated with picturesque water colours of which no less than a hundred and two of them are preserved today was published in 1779.

Probably the most remarkable thing is the Article of Capitulation of the historic old fortress of Louisburg in 1758. There is a very instructive pictorial map of the district in 1660, showing the little hamlets, the on-coming forces, and the ships looming in the background. The original map used by Montcalm in the planning of his defense of Quebec from Albany and the Hudson in 1757 is certainly valuable and worth noting. The most ancient map is doubtless that of America published by Abraham Orthelus in 1570, the first of its kind to be depicted longitudinally in which he uses the old memorable Indian names. Then there is an interesting log book of one of the ancient mariners of the good ship Pegasus which is beautifully illustrated throughout by portraits, comic sketches and rural scenes.

Among the oil paintings, a copy of Benjamin West's well known scene of the heroic Death of Wolfe holds a prominent place. There are also gorgeously coloured engravings by Richard Short published in 1764.

Another important item in the exhibit is the Order of the Mobilization of the French Army in 1914. The War pictures are realistic examples of photographic art and are living reminders of the bravery of the Canadian legions, there is a remarkable display of posters mounted on linen, once so prevalent in the land but which now are merely souvenirs of those trying days when the whole world was struggling for peace. There is also to be seen specimens of beautiful book binding done at the Archives in Ottawa. Perhaps the most striking and impressive thing is the equisite hand writing wrought with delicate fineness and accuracy.

There is another interesting and valuable exhibit on the third floor, the charms of this collection will be a permanent attraction to the student body of Dalhousie who represent various parts of the world. There shall be found personal help to aid in research work and the means for answering questions that arise through interest in writing or disputing various subjects, the whole of which should nspire one with the spirit of patriotism.

The Banner of the Loyalist with the words "I shall arise" found in far away London is one of the most interesting things in this collection. The Nova Scotia Seal of 1784 with it inscription "Wealth of land and sea" is displayed there, along with the New Brunswick seal of 1925. The Badge of the Baronet of Nova Scotia, who was created at the time of Sir William Alexander too, forms a part of the valuable heritage of former days.

Perhaps the most curious picture to be found there is that of the Studley Quoits Club which is put together in such a wonderfully life like way that it appears like an actual scene. There is seen, the Micmac cathechism which resembles Egyptian hieroglyphics.

The money used by our forefathers proves another source of interest There is a three dollar bill of the Farmers' Joint Stock Bank, five snilling currency of the Agricultural Bank of Upper Canada, and a four dollar bill of the Bank of Ottawa. There are numerous manuscripts and documents, some of which have not been catalogued with suitable steel drawers and stacks for keeping these historic records. Many beautiful oils and water colours are to be seen adorning the walls. The most exquisite is a paining of a ship by Rosenburg, a Halifax artist. The charcoal drawings of Arthur Lismer are intensely well delineated. There are numerous references placed at the students' disposal such as, county histories, copies of church records in the province, township books, diaries, journals, letters and local histories.

The Archives Building the gift of W. H. Chase, officially opened on Wednesday the 14th of January, is a lasting monument to the ideals and culture of the people and as a worthy Nova Scotian, Howe has said, "A wise nation preserves its records, gathers up itsmonuments, repairs its great public structures, decorates the tombs of its illustrious dead, and fosters national pride and love of country by perpetual reference to the sacrifices and glories of the past."

Where the University Fails.

We are becoming a standardized people. Time has run back to fetch the Procustean measure which is applied indifferently to all. The universities, having fallen into step, mechanically dispense education in conformity with an accepted pattern. At the end of four years the student has a gown thrown over him and a parchment placed in his hand, certifying to all the world that he is an educated man. The danger of the process is that the indicia of edducation may be taken for the thing itself, that the debased coin may pass current for refined gold. Satisfaction of curricula and baccalaureate investments are the evidences and symbols, not the substance, of education. It is the primary office of a university to impart that elusive fifth essence which imparts the stamp of genuine education and acts as leaven on what was before us more than informntion. If our training cannot provide that we have followed after an *ignis fatuus*; if it be offered and we withhold our hands from it, we are like him of the parable who hid his talent in the ground.

An essential mark of the educated man is correctness and precision in the writing of his mother-tongue. Towards a goal of Attic grace one need not stretch, for it surpasses nature's law. Acchracy, clearness and persuasiveness in the writing of English should, however, be the possession, not of the occasional, but of the average student when he leaves his college walls. Capacity to write with propriety and grace of diction is a tradition of the older English universities, as Newman said, "for the same reason that a certain attention to dress is expected of every gentleman."

Canadian universities have not been over-zealous in their nurture of the *jus et norma to uendi*. It is suggested with much hesitation (and a full sense of the writer's unfitness to cast the first stone) that at Dalhousie in particular this condition prevails. A pridcipal reason is that student opinion is indifferent to the question, not because we are so beset with presumptuous sin that we pharisaically regard ourselves as being without reproach, but because the problem is considered unworthy of serious thought from a practical mind.

In the whole field of cultural as opposed to technical training, there is, however, no ornament of more vital utility to that abstraction, the practical man, than the command of *gorecise and irgorous* expression. In business its value is enormous. The executives knack of constructing clear, incisive sentences that cut clean, as a well-ground blade, cannot proceed wholly from the light of nature. The lawyer with his contracts and conveyadces, the legislative draftsman with his proposed enactments and amendments must watch their language with as much care as the architect gives to the making of his blueprints.

There is a more general argument for those who will agree that education is what remains when the facts which one has learned are forgotten. Writing, once acquired, is an art which does not capriciously desert her disciples. Because the knowledge which comes from doing a thing persists longer than that which comes from learning a thing, the ability to write acceptably is one of the most lasting gifts which education can bestow. Information, like words, is a daughter of the earth, but the art of writing, like ideas, is a son of heaven.

If the universities are to fulfil their responsibilities, their cultural Arts courses must be moulded more carefully to the ultimate requirements of their students. The student who for four years entrusts his intellectual well-being to a university, should be able legitimately to expect that at the end of this course his pen would be that of a reasonably accurate persuasive and ready writer.

Marlborough--the Portrait of a Conqueror

By Donald Barr Chidsey, London. John Murray.

Fashion reigns over literature as she does over other concerns of life. The evolutions of biography is evidence of her influedce. Half a century ago a biographer set about with prodigious industry to collect all the available relevant information for an offering to scholarship. At length having exhausted himself and his subject, he presented the public with the fruits of his labours in two or three monumental volumes. To his readers time was not of the essence. Today the pendulum has swung in the opposite direction. Biography has become less ponderous and more democratic. Instead of painting on a large canvas a dignified procession from the cradle to the grave, the custodians of great men's reputations are content with conveying certain main impressions by boldly chalked outlines.

In *Marlborough* Mr. Chidsey has traced two or three lines more heavily than the rest. The Great Duke stands out as an embodiment of all the talents. He did everything well, Chesterfield admitted that he "possessed all the graces in the highest degree." "He was an admirable and later a faultless husband; he was a clever politician, a great diplomat; in an age when competitions made traitors skilful, he was one of the hest; he was an expert swordsman, a graceful equestrian, a crack tennis player, an excellent dancer."

Continued on page 6.

Merrill Denison Canadian.

Art is the expression of the innermost being of those who produce it. So a national art is the expression of a deep rooted feeling of national consciousness amongst a people. It is the production of a national art from by its people which indicates whether or not a country has really become a nation. Canada today is being recognized as a nation by other great powers of the world and it is interesting to note that with the growth of national conscious which brought this about there has also developed an art form which is typically Canadian. Men and women are producing works of art which express the spirit of the Dominion because their authors have been moulded by Canadian influences. Authors, poets, dramatists, painters, and sculptors are only a few of the many who have contributed to the already growing store of Canadian art, and of these at least one dramatist, Merrill Denison, has made a place for himself in Canada's Hall of Fame. The facts of his life may be read in "Who's Who for Canada."

Merrill Denison was born in Detroit on the twenty-third uf June, 1931, and in the following year his family moved to Ontario where Merrill grew up and made his home. He was educated at the Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute, in Toronto, and from there went to the Universities of Toronto, Pennsylvania, Columbia and Paris, at all of which he studied architecture. He served for three years during the Great War, and the result of his army experience is shown in his earliest dramatic work. In 1921 he was Art director at Hart House Theatre, and it was while there that he wrote his first play, "Brothers in Arms." which, to quote from "The Canadian Magazine," has "become a little theatre classic." Besides his plays he has written several short stories and a great many humorous sketches and magazine articles, but his most important contribution to a Canadian Art has been in the field of the drama. It is a significant fact that in a collection of eleven "Canadian Plays from Hart House Theatre," edited in 1926 and 1927 by the Honourable Vincent Massey, three are by Merrill Denison, and it is interesting to note that of all the dramatists whose works are represented, he alone has more than one play included. The first volume of his plays appeared in 1923, published by McClelland and Stewart of Toronto. It contained three one-act comedies and one four-act tragedy, and was entitled "The Unheroic North."

There is about the work of Merrill Denison a stark realism which is almost brutal in the truthfulness with which it portrays life. Denison is a master in the art of character portraiture and he depends entirely on the genuineness of his characters for their appeal to the hearts of mankind. Under his deft touch they become living beings and awaken interest, pity, and terror by their kinship to the rest of humanity. In each of the four plays of "The Unheroic North" character is predominant over action and gives rise to the action which takes place. The dramatist's own work in the theatre has been of very great value to him and everyone of his plays shows an exhaustive knowledge of the crafts manship of the stage. The action is always logical and well timed and the characters are always kept well under control. Especially in a one-act play, there is no time for wasting words and the action of Denison's plays proceeds without a halt from the first moment of the play to the final curtain. In each play the language chosen is true to the character speaking. The result of all this is that a Denison play is very easy to produce and when produced is extremely effective upon the stage.

Of the four plays in "The Unheroic North" only the four-act tragedy, "Marsh Hay," has not appeared before the public. Two of the others, "Brothers in Arms" and "The Weather Breeder," were first produced at Hart House Theatre in the years 1921 and 1924 respectively. The third one, "From Their Own Place," was first done in 1922 by The Arts and Letters Players of Toronto. In both "Brothers in Arms" and "From Their Own Place" Denison himself played a small part.

The thing to notice about these plays is that they are all typically Canadian. Their scenes are laid in Canada; their language is the language of Canada; and they present the Canadian woodsman as no other works have ever presented him. Nowhere but in Canada could these plays have had their foundation and because of this fact theirs is essentially the spirit of the Dominion.

Only this year Merrill Denison has received what is a striking tribute to the national value of his work. He has been engaged by the Canadian National Railways to write a series of one-act plays for radio presentation and this winter they are being broadcast over a chain of radio stations extending from coast to coast. Still, in spite of this, the wonder of it is that Merrill Denison is generally so little known. Honour is given, and rightly, to him who saves the life of a fellow man; then how much more honour is due to him who preserves for future generations the life of his country. Such a one is Merrill Denison—a patriot, who feels his country's increasing greatness and would tell it to the world. Let honour be given unto him—an artist and a true Canadian.

J. CLYDE DOUGLAS,

With the interfaculty indoor meet the intercollegiate meet and a possible dual meet with the Wanderers in the early spring to look forward to, there should be lots of incentive for Dalhousians to make the track team this year.

Patriotism.

Patriotism in the national sphere is somewhat comparable to college spirit in the university life. Both seem to occasion many distorted ideas. The student who chants himself hoarse at every hockey, football or other game, is often regarded as the embodiment of the true college spirit just as exclusive criteria have been adopted in the national life, as a standard for the true patriot. People are afraid of being called unpatriotic. Such a halo has been placed around patriotism that a person advocating a material departure from the generally accepted standard is regarded almost as a traitor. As a result most people avoid thinking and a position on the question and merely adopt the old principle.

Many regard passive submission and contented ignorance as essential qualities of patriotism. Often a person who shudders at anothers criticism of his nations policy will snun any attempt to become intelligent on the affairs (either external or internal), of his nation. So the world has drifted on, generation after generation, repeating, except in periods of slight revulsion for war:— 'Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." Dying for one's country may be or may not be the highest expression of true patriotism. All respect and honour are due those who with bravery and sincerity, have died as a result of this conception. This is no argument, however, for perpetuating the old idea. Patriotism can find just as high expression in the attitude and conduct of a citizen as regards the international relations of his country. This aspect of patriotism is often disregarded. The Swiss are said to be the most patriotic people in the world. To a great extent they subjugate personal honour and achievement, to a desire to do what is best for Switzerland. This, too, is one, but not the only mark of the true patriot Patriotism is an attitude towards a nation as regards its relations with other countries and as regards the problems within the state itself.

Now, in days of peace, is the time to establish a saner view. It cannot be done without some thought. Even university students will not take the trouble to find a position which they can justify. It is easier to fall in, with the old conception. It calls for less effort. On the other hand, as compared with the active supporters of the old idea is the great number of passive supporters of a wider view. These are almost as fatal as the former class to the formation of new opinion on the question. Much is said today of international mindedness. Be a cosmopolite is the cry. Only by understanding the problems of other natious can people come to sympathize with the difficulties of other countries. Such a knowledge and sympathy will be of material assistance to Canadian citizens in establishing their attitude towards Canada's conduct in relation to those countries. Only thus can they know whether their country's action is worthy of approval.

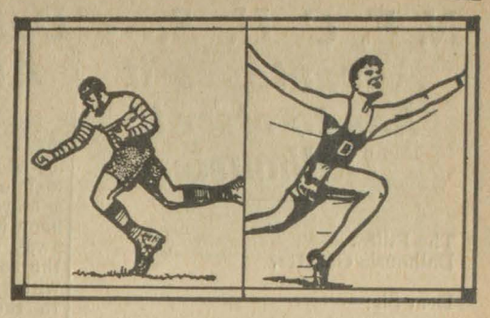
Most of the influences which shape the opinion of people today are used to maintain the old tradition of patriotism. The public school, the press and the pulpit could be used effectively to instil and advocate true patriotism, The text books, especially the histories, used in Canadian public schools, must be changed. The minds of the children become seeped on the ieda that their country, if indeed ever in the wrong, must be upheld. The great majority retain the same idea on reaching maturity, never attempting to think out an opinion which could be called their own. Such persons, of course, should be encouraged to establish their own views, but if they will not it will be much better that the feeling which they have been taught and which they call an opinion, should embrace the true meaning of patriotism. National history is important but universal history should be given a large place. Why should, (as is done in histories), the obviously false be taught to anyone?

The greater part of the press fears radicalism. With the least provocation on the part of another nation, it sheds much of its common sense and takes on a garb of unreasoned sentiment. Canada at once becomes a country worth dying for, while hitherto it was not worth living for. All at once the press becomes concerned for the honour of its country.

Nor can the pulpits acquit itself of much cant in this regard. In 1922 when Great Britain and Turkey became unfriendly, pulpit orators sought to inflame Canadian citizens to active participation in support of the empire. It mattered not that such clergymen were ignorant of the facts regarding the threatened clash. It was enough that another country had dared to oppose the ambitions and desires of their country or empire. A few feeble and casual remarks are aimed at war in general each year in the churches. Then when war does come the church pretends to hate that very thing which it could have done much to prevent. If the pulpit would realize its opportunity and its responsibility much progress could be made in Canada towards effecting a saner public opinion on the question of patriotism.

If these means which have been suggested are used, one incentive to war will be lessened. Doing what is in the best interests of one's country is surely true patriotism. The conflict of opinion must often arise as to what is the best course for the nation. An honest attempt to discover it, is better than subscription to the brand of patriotism which has been practiced for centuries. A new patriotism must be preached. It must be talked about and it must be practiced. It is worth a trial in the effort to increase international sympathy and cooperation.

SPORTS



Dalhousie Defeats Y. M. C. A. In Opening of Basketball League

Team gets away to early lead—All players turn in brilliant performance—Davidson high scorer

Davidson

With an opening rally that literally swept their opponents from the floor, Dalhousie Tigers, under Captain Don McRae, walked away from the Y. M. C. A. Gym on Saturday evening, with a 33 to 22 victory over the Association quintet for Dalhousie's initial appearance in the Halifax City Senior Basketball League. Scoring two baskets for four points in the first minute of play and then settling down and gradually piling up their lead, the Dal team, composed of the same players that won the City League title last year, played one of their best games in the opening period to give them a twelve point lead at half time. Going carefully in the second half, they maintained their advantage throughout were never seriously threatened and came out on top, 33 to 22.

The forward line with McRae at centre and Davidson and Fairstein on the wings worked brilliantly. Davidson was high scorer in the game, his work under the basket being deadly, he passed to perfection and checked back well, playing his first strong defensive game. He tallied 13 points. Sam Fairstein played one of his best games since coming to Dal. His shooting was particularly accurate, he covered the floor at a marvellous pace and was a continuous source of worry to the opposing guards. Scoring 9 points. Sam was directly responsible for a great number more. It looks as if he were in for a big season. Don McRae played a great game at centre, and while a little off in his shooting, he more than made it up in his getting the tip offs at centre, thus enabling the Dal plays to start toward the ultimate score. McRae, who is one of the cleanest players in the City League, and the misfortune of being charged with four personal fouls, and had to retire from the game shortly after the middle of the second period. Duncan McKenzie, who took his place, played a nice game, and scored on one of the nicest shots of the game. While all of the players were going good, perhaps what was most directly responsible for the victory was the fast breaking of the forward line as a whole and their equally speedy back checking after they had lost the ball. They showed a marked superiority over their opponents in this respect.

The guards, Handler and Anderson, were going great guns. The Y. forward line time after time attempted to get in close for shots at the baskets, but were frustrated almost every time, and finally resorted to shooting from outside the defence. Charlie Anderson's long shots, were working to perfection and one of them starting the scoring for Dal. Harry Handler played up to his usual high standard, his play making being one of the features of the game. Handler to Fairstein to McRae to Davidson was responsible for the majority of Dal's scores.

Anderson opened the score when he shot from centre floor and the ball went cleanly through the hoop. Davidson made it 4 to 0 before the end of the first minute when he scored from under the basket. Hill and Young each got one for the Y to even up matters. It was the only time that they were up to Dal. Davidson scores again, Anderson gets one point on a penalty throw, Davidson gets a big cheer, when he puts the University 6 points up with another basket. The Y. get started again with two points by Young. Fairstein retaliates with a score. McRae gets one for his team on a foul shot. Archibald gets one point for the Association. Fairstein and Davidson go on a scoring spree once more just before the end of the half. Sam gets two points and then Harold gets three. When the timers gun ends the period the score board reads Dalhousie 19, Y. M. C. A., 7.

The Y. starts out well in the second period, when they cut four points off the lead. Hill playing centre gets the first score, and Hamilton accounts for the second. Their chances look a little better; but only for a couple of minutes. Fairstein adds two points to Dal's score, the result of a beautiful play. Young gets one point. Davidson does one better and gets two points. Young scores two more. Davidson not to be out done drops in another two, after a penalty throw, and Young scores again for the Y. The teams were playing fairly even at this point. Fairstein puts another two on Dal's total. Young working hard scores a minute later. McRae gets credit for a score for Dal, when one of the Y. guards intercepts a pass and the ball bounds into the basket. Shortly after McRae gets his fourth personal and has to retire from the game.

McRae

Duncan McKenzie goes in his place. He scores one for Dal on a free throw. Hamilton does the same for the Y. McKenzie gets two points on a lovely shot. Dal leads now by 13 points 32 to 19 with only a couple of minutes of play remaining. Young gets a basket for the Y. Hamilton adds another point to end their scoring at 22 and just before the gun goes, Fairstein scores on a penalty shot to give Dal a total of 33.

C. S. Perry and Bev Piers referred. Individual scores follow:

Dalhousie	G	F.	T.
H. Davidson	6	1	13
S. Fairstein	4	1	9
D. McKenzie	1	1	3
D. McRae, Capt	1	1	3
H. Handler	0	0	0
C. Anderson	2	1	5
N. Brittain	0	0	0
H. Kennedy	0	0	0

Y. M. C. A.	G.	F.	T.
C. Smith	1	0	2
B. Beazley	0	0	0
S. Young	5	1	11
L. Archibald	0	1	1
J. Hill	2	0	4
G. Hamilton	1	2	4
C. Winchombe	0	0	0
F. Smith	0	0	0

Dalhousie Intermediates Win Twice

With a complete reversal from the form displayed the previous week, the Dal Intermediates came into their own last Thursday night at the Studley Gym, when they gained a victory over St. John's by a 19 to 12 score in a regular scheduled fixture of the Halifax City Intermediate Basketball League. With a slow first period in which the winners scored only two baskets and their opponents one, the game developed into a nice exhibition in the second half when Dal outscored their opponents 15 to 10. Playing the brand of basketball, of which they are capable, the winners walked away from St. John's, and shortly after the period started the issue was no longer in doubt. Dal piled up a comfortable lead, but slowed up somewhat in the last few minutes of play allowing their opponents to score a number of points.

Alex Nickerson played his usual good game, being high scorer in the game with 10 points. He covered the floor well and was particularly adept in penetrating the defence for close in shots that were sure tallies. Charlie Lorway playing his first game of the season seemed to be a big help to the team. He scored 6 points and was directly responsible for a large number more. O'Brien played a good game, but had hard luck on his shots.

The teams lined up as follows:—

Dalhousie—O'Brien, Richardson, Nickerson (10), Lloy (2), Lorway (6), McSween, Thompson, Clarke (1).

St. John's—Vail (3), Payzant (7), Stockall, Tattrie, McDonald J., McDonald K. (2), Lipsett, Marshall, Isenor, Cox.

Dalhousie Intermediates took their second straight victory in the City Intermediate Basketball League when they defeated the strong St. George's Aces by a 21 to 6 score at the Y. Gym on Saturday evening. Getting away to a good start, they held their opponents scoreless in the first half, with the exception of one lone basket scored from centre floor. On the other hand they were successful in collecting 12 points themselves. The work of Nickerson, Lorway and Richardson was outstanding in this period as well as in the next half, when Dal added another 9 points to her score. All of these forwards played nice combination, broke quickly when the opportunity presented itself and checked back fast. McSween and Clark were strong on the defensive, the St. George's team finding it practically impossible to break through towards the basket. The team as a whole is now a smooth working combination and should go far on their way towards the championship.

Alex Nickerson was again high scorer of the game collecting 10 points for his team. His work around the opposing basket was exceptionally effective. McLellan, who played a nice game, had 4 points to his credit. Richardson was next with 3. Webb and Croucher did the scoring for St. George's the former getting two baskets and the latter one.

Dalhousie—O'Brien, Richardson (3), Nickerson (10), McLellan (4), Lloy (2), Lorway, McSween, Thompson, Clark (2).

St. Georges—Miller, Grey, Francis, Campbell, Webb (4), Mitchell, Croucher (2).

Wanderers Win From Tigers On Soft Ice

Team shows improvement over recent years

The Halifax City Hockey League got away to a good start when the fast skating Wanderers team defeated the Dalhousie Tigers, before a crowd of over 300 spectators, to the tune of 4-1.

Although the ice was very soft and covered with heavy, watery slush there was a good deal of nice puck carrying and poke checking, at the latter the Dal forwards were there, especially in the last period when they checked the Wanderers dizzy.

Just before the game the Tigers named Hughey Martin as their captain. Anyone who has seen Hughey in action knows he is a cool head to direct the attack, and he came thru to score Dal's only goal in this game

Oyler, Tom Foley and Bernie Eaton started on the line for Dal but were slow in getting warmed up. Whereas the Wanderers led by George MacKay and Rainnie, two former Wolverine players, started from the gong at full speed and showed some nice combination work, but they were stopped often by Jack Buckley and Hal Connors, who played great defensive hockey for the Yellow and Black. After ten minutes Rainnie dented the twine for the Reds on a nice piece of work combined with Taylor. George MacKay duplicated the next minute. Ike Smith, playing his first game of senior hockey, had no chance to save on either score. Smith wentdown on his face time and again to save shots that were labelled. The first ended 2-0. Smith stopping 5 to Edwards 6. Jack McDougall got the only penalty and it was well deserved.

Dal came out trying and trying hard to even the score in the second period but the punch did not come until 10 minutes and 20 seconds after the gong when from a mixup in front of the net Coleman passed to Hughey who shoved it home. Wanderers came right back and scored one to keep two ahead. Both sides now put on speed and but for the condition of the iceit would have been a nice exhibition. As it was Buckley went from end to end and narrowly missed scoring on two occasions.

In the third period the snarling Tigers had the Reds boxed in their own defense area and it was not for the want of trying that they did not score. Eaton took a trip to the cooler for two minutes when one of the refs got his eyes crossed. Martin, Taylor and Coleman ably relieved the first line and flashed some nice work in the corners and back checking. Many passes came out from the corners but over anxiousness got the better of them.

Under Hughey Martin's direction the squad is fast rounding into shape and Dal should take the Wanderers into camp when they meet again. At last the students are getting behind the hockey team. Several cheers were heard. Let's hear more of them.

St. Mary's Show Championship Form to Win 5-2

Dal's defence woefully weak—Buckley and Foley score

Dalhousie Tigers lost to St. Mary's in their first game of the Intercollegiate League before a crowd of 500 enthusiastic fans who were treated to a good exhibition of fast skating, combination play and excellent checking. Although the final score was 5-2 it does not indicate the closeness of play. St. Mary's got two counters in the first period and had the advantage of play over their opponents who as usual were late in getting started. However the Tigers came back strong in the second stanza and had the game well in hand, breaking up the attack of the Red and White Collegians, and retaliating with an offensive that was only held in check by some nice work on the part of the goalie.

Tommy Foley got the first marker for the Gold and Black when he coasted down the right wing, drew the defense and shot a swift one in the upper corner that the goalie hardly saw. Jack Buckley, playing centre, started many plays but due to passing the puck at inopportune moments the rival defense were able to smother the play. Jack was a marked man and whenever he tried to ride through alone he was met with heavy checking. The second period ended 2-1. It looked as if the Tigers had the game in the bag.

The third period started away faster than the preceeding ones with St. Mary's launching a three man offensive, splitting the defense wide open and Chris Grant, who was easily the best man for the red and white going thru to put his team two up. The Dal forwards spent too much time digging in the corners which on numerous occasions left the defense to handle the vicious attack. Jerry Coleman did some great poke checking in this period and carried the puck well but there was no one to receive his passes and many opportunities to score were lost. St. Mary's fourth score came on a pass out from the corner for Jimmy Eagen to push it in. Jack Buckley scored the second Tiger counter from a long shot beyond the blue line.

The nicest score of the game came as a result of a lone try by Eagen who wended his way through the entire team to slip it by Ike Smith.

Jerry Coleman and Eaton were the pick of the Gold and Black, while Grant and Eagan were the pick of St. Mary's.

Dal line up,—Smith, Goal; Stanfield and Connor, defense; Buckley, Oyler, Foley, Coleman, Eaton, Taylor, forwards.

Interfaculty Basketball

The opening games of the Interfaculty Basketball League were played at the Studley Gym on Saturday afternoon, when Commerce defeated Dentistry 15 to 14, Theology defeated Medicine 15 to 13 in overtime, Freshmen won from Arts and Science 25 to 13 and Law captured an exhibition contest from Engideers 11 to 7.

In the first game between Commerce and Dentistry, the former team led at half time 9 to 3. Dents gradually reduced the lead in the second half and when the final whistle blew they were only one point behind. McMullin was high scorer in the game with 8 points. Hart was high for Commerce with 6 points.

Line up:

Commerce—G. Thompson, C. Miller, H. Thompson, M. Ross, L. Hart (6) B. Hatfield (4), B. Stoddard (4).

Dentistry—Duxbury (4), McMullin (8), Chaisson, Harris, Parker (1), Mcintosh (1), Peters, Clough.

Continued on page 6.

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N. F. C. U. S.--- Advantages it has to offer to Dalhousie.

The Editor,
Dalhousie Gazette.

Dear Sir:—

Through the columns of the Gazette I would like to draw the attention of the Student Body to the functionings of the National Federation of Canadian University Students and the advantages it has to offer to Dalhousie.

The annual conference of the Federation which is held during the Christmas holidays did not, unfortunately, take place this year. The financial position of the Federation was not in a very healthy condition due to the fact that the Imperial Conference held in the summer of 1929 and sponsored by the N. F. C. U. S. placed a heavy burden upon that body from which it is just recovering. As a result of the Conference not being held your representative is not as well qualified to present the intricacies of the Federation as perhaps would be the case if the body had met and had the advantages derived from discussions of the business at hand.

There are however, three outstanding features being undertaken at the present time: the Exchange of Undergradutes Scheme, Student's Overseas Tour, and purchase of athletic equipment.

In regard to the exchange of undergraduates, the object of the scheme is to permit specially selected student to take a year's work at another university in a different part of Canada. The scheme has now been in effect for two years, during which several students have taken advantage of it and have voiced their appreciation to the opportunities it affords. Any student, male or female, who is applying for study in a university (other than a university of the Maritime Provinces in the third year of his course or any year beyond the same provided that he is returning the following year to his home university is eligible. The period of study at another university under the exchange is one academic year only. All applications must be in the hands of the local selection committee on or before the first day of March, 1931. Dalhousie has not accepted the scheme for all time, but has agreed to give it one year's trial.

The Second Annual University Undergraduate Tour to Europe arranged and directed by the N. F. C. U. S. will cover Scotland, England, Holland Belgium and France over a period of forty three days and at a cost of $434.75. The tour will sail via Canadian Pacific from Montreal on June 17 and return about August 1. The itinerary has been arranged to make a special appeal to students and the travelling accomodations on both sea and land have been planned with this motive in view. Applications must be forwarded not later than April 30 to the travel secretary. Further information will be gladly furnished by our representative.

Pursuant to an arrangement with the firm of A. G. Spalding, Ltd., all athletic equipment may be purchased at wholesale prices from that firm. It is hoped that in the future Dalhousie will take advantage of the saving which this offer undoubtedly provides.

The foregoing is merely a brief outline of the work which the Federation has and is undertaking. One of the most successful accomplishments of the N. F. C. U. S. is the debating tours which it sponsors not only by arranging debated between Canadian Universities but also by bringing debating teams into Canada from other countries. Business which is now occupying the attention of the executive includes reduced railway fares for students, correspondence exchanges, text-book facilities, scholarships and loan schemes.

Yours truly,
DONALD G. GRANT.
N. F. C. U. S. Representative.

Hall News.

Gertrude Ells, member of Class '34, through a regretable illness, has had to go to her home in Buston.

Miss Mildred Ritcey of Mt. Allison was visiting her sister Fances Ritcey at Shirreff Hall.

We hear that one of the Freshettes entertained at tea Tuesday afternoon, in the first floor wing sitting room om honor of a guest from Ottawa. Fortunately for the hostess a couple of boxes were received from home which replenished a rather depleted larder. Tea was served at five o'clock.

Say it Sweetly!
Moirs
XXX
CHOCOLATES

Dalhousie Defeats All Star Outfit.

Playing their first game of the season, the Dal. Senior Basketball team defeated an All Star outfit from the remaining teams in the City League by a score of 48 to 24 last Tuesday at noon in the Gym at Studley. Getting away to a slow start half time found the collegians two points to the good with the score board reading 15 to 13. In the second half they went on a scoring rampage that netted them 33 points to bring their total to 48, while they were holding the opposition to 11 points for the half. Harold Davidson, star forward, was particularly effective in this period scoring eleven baskets for 22 points.

For the winners, Davidson, McRae and Fairstein were outstanding. Davidson was high scorer with 26 points, 22 of which were made in the second half. McRae was runner up with 13 points. For the All Stars, Arcnibald had 8 points, Piers 7 and Hull 6 points.

Harold Hill and Ernie Richardson referred.

The scores follow:

Dalhousie	B.	F.	T
D. MacKenzie	1	0	2
N. Brittain	0	0	0
H. Davidson	13	0	26
S. Fairstein	1	2	4
D. McRae	5	3	13
H. Handler	0	0	0
C. Anderson	1	0	2
H. Kennedy	0	1	1
All Stars.			
M. Lloy	1	0	2
L. Archibald	3	2	8
B. Piers	3	1	7
J. Hull	2	2	6
C. Sperry	0	1	1
F. Smith	0	0	0

University Book Store Statement.

The following figures are submitted to the student body to indicate the business of the University Store up to January. 1931.

Sales	New Books	Used Books
	$2338.91	$489.97
Students Income on Used Books		440.32
Net Income on Used Books		49.65
Purchases		
New Books	2238.56	
Inventory Dec. 31, '30	203.58	
Cost of Books sold	2034.98	$2034.98
Gross Profit on New Books	303.93	
Less Expenses	187.96	
Net Profit on New Books	115.97	115.97
Total Profit for period ending Dec. 31, 1930		$165.62

On December 31, 1930, there were no commercial accounts Payable outstanding, but there was due to students, on account of Used Books, $29.71.

The committee is justified in feeling particularly gratified that the store should show such favourable results when it is considered that it was started without one cent of capital and with a rather indefinite management arrangement. We are now clear of all bills except the small amount due students on Used Books, and there has been no need of touching the $200 which was invested in November by the Students Council.

The committee realizes that there are possible many improvements in the store which would make it more serviceable and of greater convenience to the students. We feel, however, that for a new business with no precedents on which to base operations, and with very little operating space, the store has justified its existence. In addition to the convenience to the students in being able to secure their books on the campus, it is necessary to consider the actual money savings on the purchase of the books. It is impossible to arrive at a fighre which can be considered absolutely accurate, but we estimate that the savings amount to at least $700 and probably as much as $900.

We hope that the students will continue to patronize the store, not only for books but also for confectionery and supplies. It must be kebt in mind that if it were not for the cooperation of the Canadian Institute for the Blind, the establishment of the store this year would have been impussible. We owe their representative, therefore, a certain debt, payable in patronage and goodwill.

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"A Devil with the Women"
with
VICTOR MCLAGLEN

Marlborough

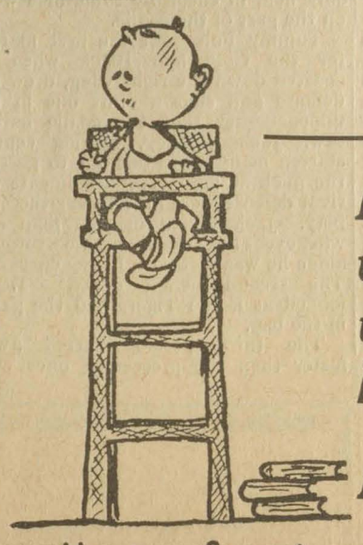
Continued From page 4 Col. 3

The contradictions in his character baffled all analysis. He lived in the most intemperate, immoral and extravagant age in English history. Yet he was never known to be drunk; his married life was unimpeachable; when he died he had the first money which he earned, five thousand pounds "for services rendered" to the Duchess of Cleveland, favourite of the Merry Monarch. The terror of half Europe, he was a dandy with the manners of a fop and the voice of a young girl A man born to camps and fighting, he fainted once, at Malplaquet, at the sight of blood. The most treacherous of mankind, he spurned the highest bribe ever offered to any politicians in that corrupt age.

Interesting as a piece of speculation is the author's thesis that the secret of Marlborough's success was the Duchess a woman with the face of an angel and the temper of a spitfire. Without the assistance of her ambitions the Duke would have remained John Churchill, a plain country gentleman "He was an astounding piece of mechanism. The electrical connections were there, but the current was lacking." Sarah Jennings, says Mr. Chissey. supplied the current (p. 135). If the Duchess spurred her husband to the heights, it is well, however, to remember that she cost him his political destruction. Marlborough's disgrace at the hands of the Harley clique was made possible by the enmities which the Duchess aroused by her sharp tongue and stupendous pride.

From the standpoint of strategical analysis, the work is not impressive. The descriptions of the major engagements of the War of the Spanish Succession are graphic, accurate as far as they go, and more easily followed than the accounts in the heavier books. Mr. Chidsey's account of Blenheim would make a valuable introduction to Hilaire Belloc's little book on that battle. No effort is made to estimate Marlborough's military genius. The fascinating if invidious task of settling the question of primacy between him and Wellington is not attempted.

Mr. Chidsey's book cannot be regarded as our definite life of Marlborough. He admits, with a modesty becoming his twenty-eight years, that it is a parasite's book, founded on the labours of other men. It may help to dissipate the blackness which has settled around the figure of the Great Duke. In his Introductions (p. xi) the author fastens the blame for a large share of Marlborough's unpopularity on Macaulay, who is accused of accepting as true any material vituperative of the Duke. Such may have been one effect of Macaulay's *History*, but it is doubtful if it was the opinion of Lord Macaulay himself. In support of this view, Trevelyar is a most respectable witness. In *Clio*, p. 168, he writes: "Antithesis was dear to him not only in the composition of his sentences but in the delineation of his character It was with him a matter not of politics but of unconscious instinct to contrast as vividly as possible the selfishness with the genius of Marlborough. But, unfortunately, he lived to complete only the least important and pleasing half of the picture. He had blocked in only too well the black background, but died before he came to the red coal and eagle eye of the victor of Blenheim. If Macaulay had lived another five years, Marlborough would now enjoy the full mead of admiration and gratitude still denied him by his countrymen's little knowledge of what he did."



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Interfaculty Basketball

The Theolog-Medicine tussle went into overtime before a winner could be decided. There was very little scoring in the first period. Medicine led 5 to 2 at half time. Theologs came back strong in the second session and levened the score before the final whistle. In the overtime, Theolgs scored 5 pointe and Medicine three. The former were victors 15 to 13. Mickson was high scorer with 6 points, while Sullivan and Piercey each had 5 points.

The Freshmen team walked away from Arts and Science by a 25 to 13 score. They led the whole way through the game and were never threatened. At half time they were 5 points ahead 12 to 7. In the second half they out scored the opposition this time 13 to 6. Goldberg was high scorer for the winners accounting for 11 points.

Law won from Engineers in the final game of the afternoon, an exhibition affair. Engineers led 6 to 5 at half time, but the Lawers came back strong in the second period scoring 6 points to their opponents 1, bringing the total final score 11 to 7 in their favor. Finalyson was high scorer with 5 points.

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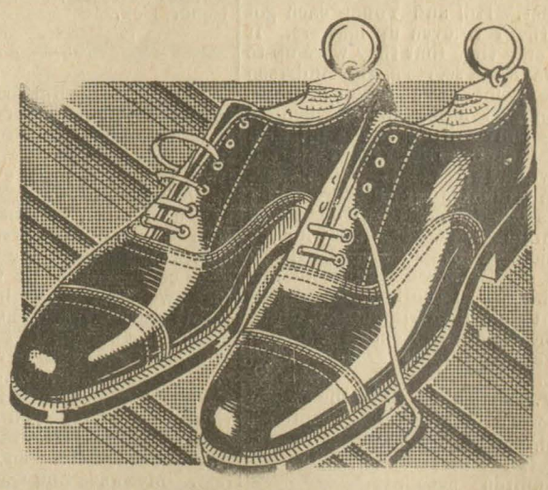
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