



MAJOR-GENERAL HUGHES TO VISIT HALIFAX AND INSPECT THE DALHOUSIE C. O. T. C.

MAJOR-General, the Hon. Sam Hughes, will make a brief visit to Halifax this week. Although he is the busiest man in Canada, at the present time, he will endeavor to inspect the Dalhousie Canadian Officers' Training Corps at the South End Rink.

General Hughes comes of a fighting family and is himself a soldier through and through. There is no "fuss and feathers", no trace of the "pink tea" soldier about "Colonel Sam" as he has been affectionately known to the Canadian public during the past years. As has been said he believes in doing things and usually accomplishes whatever he undertakes, no matter what obstacles stand in the way. It was his suggestion that military training should be made part of the college course so that men might become proficient officers before they graduated from the Universities.

General Hughes' connection with the volunteer militia dates from his teens. By the time he had reached the age of 20 he held a commission in the 45th Militia regiment, with which he is still connected as honorary colonel. He gradually rose in rank becoming Lieut. Col. in 1897. General Hughes saw service early in life at the time of the Fenian Raid, and later distinguished himself in the Boer War 1899-1900. Perhaps his most noted exploit during his service in South Africa was his brilliant and celebrated advance into Bechuanaland in command of a British force and his capture near Kuruman of 300 Boers and an immense stock of ammunition and animals. For this his name was mentioned in despatches for the third time during the campaign. General Hughes acted as assistant-adjutant general of the South African field forces towards the close of the war, and in 1902 was promoted to the rank of Colonel.

The political career of General Hughes is just as interesting. In his first contest he was defeated, but at the next election he was successful. For nineteen years he sat in Parliament, and on the defeat of the Laurier Government in 1911, he was sworn in to the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Militia and Defence in the Borden Cabinet. Some time ago he was promoted to the rank of Major-General.

ADDRESS ON THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

MR. RALSTON, K. C., LECTURES BEFORE LAW SOCIETY OF DALHOUSIE.

THE Privy Council" was the subject of a splendid address before the Law Students' Society of Dalhousie by Mr. J. L. Ralston, K. C., on Friday evening Nov. 27th. The lecture was held in the Munro Room at the University, and the audience included a number of members of the Bench and of the Bar as well as a full representation of law students. Mr. Ralston, having conducted a successful case before the highest Court in the Empire last summer, was able to present a first hand knowledge of his subject, and he dealt with it in a most entertaining as well as instructive way, speaking of the men who compose the Court as well as its jurisdiction and procedure.

Mr. E. R. Macnutt, President of the Society, acted as Chairman and announced the intention of the Society to establish a series of lectures outside the regular course.

Mr. Ralston dealt first with the historical side of the Privy Council, tracing its development from the original King's Council, through the days when it was sometimes confounded with the Star Chamber, to the present state of the Court, whose constitution was established in 1883. He outlined the make-up of the Judicial Committee and mentioned the fact that colonial representatives, including Chief Justice Fitzpatrick of Canada, were members.

The jurisdiction of the Privy Council, he said, was absolute, but a case must be an important one, in point of law or in the amount involved, before an appeal could be heard.

After outlining the procedure to be followed in taking a case on appeal, the lecturer gave a vivid and entertaining description of the actual hearing of a case. The chamber in which the Judicial Committee sat was not at all impressive. He described the entrance of the Lords of the Privy Council, and sketched briefly the brilliant personalities who constitute His Majesty's Court of Appeal for the Empire, men whose wide learning and thorough scholarships had been developed by a specialized training from youth for the Bar and for public life. Lord Haldane who is head of the Court, curiously enough, had not had judicial experience before acquiring his seat in the Council as Lord Chancellor. The sittings of the Judicial Committee were informal but nevertheless most dignified. The arguments were delivered in a quiet and conversational tone.

Mr. Ralston then mentioned several Nova Scotian cases of prominence which had been decided by the Judicial Committee and which were of interest to the law students present.

Commenting upon the tremendously important matters which engage the attention of the Court, he mentioned the fact that on that memorable day, August 4th, 1914, the Lords of the Privy Council had heard seven petitions, had considered other questions of political importance, and Lord Haldane, as a member of the Cabinet, had taken part in the momentous decision that determined England's participation in the war against Germany. Lord Haldane's various positions, —as Lord Chancellor, Speaker of the House of Lords, a member of the Appeal Court of the House of Lords, and a member of the British Cabinet—imposed upon him very onerous and responsible duties.

The lecturer closed by emphasizing the cosmopolitan character of the work of the Privy Council, which is the final court of appeal for all the widely scattered possessions of Great Britain beyond the seas, and which is called upon to administer the most varied systems of law,—the ancient customs of the Channel Islands, the Code Napoleon of Quebec, the Roman Dutch law of South Africa, and the ancient Koranic laws and customs of the six hundred odd feudatory states of India.

Dean MacRae moved a very hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer for his brilliant address, and after a few complimentary remarks from Judge Longley, the meeting closed with the National Anthem.

STUDENT INTEREST GREATER THAN EVER IN THE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS AT DALHOUSIE.

The Officers' Training Corps continues creating the interest and obtaining the support of all the students at Dalhousie. The Corps has now become a recognized part of the student's work. Three times during the week, the students assemble in the South End Rink for instruction. They have learned squad drill, and are now busy learning the use of the rifle. "The progress they have made in the past month" says Major Thompson, "is a credit to any body of men. Their willingness to learn, and the interest they maintain in their separate companies is producing a most beneficial result."

Eighty three per cent. of the student body have joined the Corps, of which the average attendance at drill is 220, or in other words 75 per cent. of the male students is attending every drill.

Our girls have also caught the war spirit and are busy forming a "first aid" corps, along the lines laid down by the Red Cross Society. In spite of approaching examinations, the interest remains as great as ever, and nearly every student in Dalhousie is devoting from four to eight hours a week in military service of one kind or another.

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ONE of the most important incidents in the history of our Officers Training Corps at Dalhousie will be the visit of inspection to be made by Major-General, the Hon. Sam Hughes, Canada's Minister of Militia and Defence. The inspection will take place at the South End Rink, and it is expected that there will be a full turn out of all the members of the Corps.

The Dalhousie students welcome a visit from so distinguished a Canadian. To us he represents the ideal Canadian. A man full of energy and determination. A man who does things. In these stirring times of war it is comforting to know that at the head of the Department of Militia and Defence, there is a man who knows, a man who is sparing neither himself nor his staff in preparing and executing military arrangements of the first importance to Canada and to the Empire. Despite what critics may say to the contrary, the people of Canada as a whole repose the utmost trust and confidence in him. If ever there was the right man in the right place at the right time, we believe that man to be Maj-Gen. the Hon. Sam Hughes in the position of Minister of Militia and Defence at the present time.

Dalhousie students are proud that the first inspection of their Training Corps is to be by the Minister of Militia and Defence. We do not forget the kind interest he has taken in Dalhousie in the past. We do not forget the keen interest he took in our students Campaign of the past summer.—Great as is our obligation to him, we feel it has been increased by his appointing Major Thompson to take charge of our Training Corps.

On behalf of the students we take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to Major-General Hughes for the interest he has taken in Dalhousie student activities. We feel that he is one of us. We can't say more.

ON November 19th we announced in the Gazette, that the subject for the Inter-collegiate debate was, "Resolved that it would be more beneficial for the world's civilization that Germany and her allies should win the present war. than that France and her allies should win it."

We expressed then the opinion that it was an unfortunate selection, and we are pleased to know that the University of New Brunswick has submitted an alternative resolution. Everything considered it was the only thing that could be done.

The new resolution reads "Resolved that the Canadian tariff should be altered by a reduction of the protective element." Dalhousie must communicate her choice of sides by December 10th.

The debate will take place in Halifax during the last of March, and will create considerable interest, because every one is interested in the tariff.

There appeared in the Monday issue of the Halifax Herald a letter which strongly criticises the Gazette. We thank "Alumnus" for his well meant criticism. We shall endeavor to remedy our faults which are as patent to us as to him. Time and experience teach all. We shall only say that we would have appreciated it more, had he sent us his letter for publication, instead of the Herald, a paper which has seldom in its past had a kind word to say about Dalhousie.

HALF YEAR REPORT OF Y. W. C. A.

THIS year the Y. W. C. A. has three divisions:—the actual meetings, practical work, and Bible study groups. The meetings have been very interesting. A course of lectures by prominent speakers was arranged and carried out to the great satisfaction of the girls. The outside speakers were, Rev. Mr. Nicholson, Dr. Forrest, Dr. McKinnon, and Miss McCully. Their talks were enjoyed very much indeed and we hope to hear them all again. Miss McCully told about her work in Korea and asked for teachers for the mission schools.

The other meetings were Miss Creelman's report of her trip to Muskoka, which made us all want to go, a program by the Junior Class; a paper on the Red Cross Society by Miss MacKay; and a program in charge of the Sophettes.

Before the first meeting, heralds were sent abroad among the girls to urge them to attend Y. W. The result has been very gratifying to all the officers. The attendance has been very large every day which perhaps is the best evidence of the success of the meetings.

The practical work up to the present has not been very extensive but, judging from the expressions of pleasure (audible and visible) from those practised upon, the quality was good. It might interest the uninitiated to know the character of this work. It consisted in cheering the inmates of the City Home, body and soul, on several occasions with viands and song. Either pleases them very much but the two together make red letter days in their lives.

The Bible study groups are an important feature of the Y. W. work. There are several groups under the leadership of the girls and Dr. Bronson has a Normal group for the leaders and a few others who are interested. These groups give the girls an opportunity to hear and air opinions on various subjects of interest and importance. Of the subjects discussed a time schedule has made the greatest noticeable upheaval. All of the girls agree that the idea is a very good one but only a few have really adopted it. These girls claim that "it's simply grand" and are to be seen any day hastily fleeing about in a wild endeavour to keep up with their schedule. One unbeliever remarked that the only difference a schedule made was that the girls who worked by one put in far more time studying than formerly. Results will probably show in the Christmas examinations.

Besides the main division of Y. W. and the two wings already mentioned there was one attempt, a very successful one, to seize upon some much needed filthy lucre, for even a Y. W. C. A. finds a use for it. This attempt took the form of a grand banner and fudge sale. It was held in the Munro Room all one day.

The Banners were of many and varied designs and the fudge of all natures from the granite rock variety to cream. However it was all sweet and the boys bought it like heroes and, mirabile dictu, were exceedingly generous with it. Never was such an interchange of confectionery in the history of Dalhousie. Friendships were made and hastily broken by means of that dainty—fudge. The Banners were of a superior order and were bought in a very satisfactory manner. The most impressive thing about this sale was the knowledge the boys have of sewing. This was the more remarkable because hitherto unsuspected and one could not but wonder if the secret was not accidentally revealed.

Altogether the Y. W. C. A. has been very successful this first half year, and we have every reason to believe that it will be fully as good if not better after Christmas.

E. M. C.

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NIETZSCHE'S VIEW OF ARISTOCRACY.

A crowded Munro Room greeted Professor Stewart when he delivered his second lecture on the Philosophy of Nietzsche.

Dr. McRae, the Dean of the Law Faculty, presided.

Dr. Stewart spoke in part as follows:

The object of Nietzsche's deepest hatred was the Socialist agitator, "who undermines the workingman's instincts, who destroys his satisfaction with his insignificant existence, who makes him envious, and teaches him revenge". He regarded mankind as marked out by Nature in two classes; those born to be masters and those born to be slaves. The difference was one of capacity; it did not admit of being reduced by any scheme of social improvement; rather must wise administration accept it and so far as possible give effect to it. It was seen in the secular conflict throughout all history between oligarchy and democracy, between the rule of the few that are competent and the rule of the many that are incompetent, between capacity relying only on its native worth and stupidity backed by overwhelming numbers. In the great pagan age the issue had been decided aright, for the race had indeed been to the swift and the battle to the strong. But the darkened glass of "Christian values" had obscured for the modern world this, the real, issue between civilisation and decay. Alike in Greek views of self-development, in Plato's contempt for the swinish multitude, in Aristotle's vindication of slavery, and in the old Imperialisms there was involved the natural right of the few to rule and the natural obligation of the many to submit. But the New Testament had filled men's minds with contrary ways of thinking; it spoke of the blessedness that belongs to the poor in spirit, to the meek, the merciful, the peacemakers; it tells how God has made foolish the wisdom of the wise, it even exalts misery into a distinction, for the chastisements of God are regarded as marks of His peculiar love.

This, in Nietzsche's view, was calling evil good and good evil. The Christian religion had played on human vanity; it encouraged the slave to think of his own wretched qualities as intrinsically equal to those of his master; and it invented a whole system of supernatural dogma to support the fond illusion. Thus it spoke of a God before Whom all men were alike, of the intrinsic worth of the soul as such, of a day when the first would be last and the last first, of a divine incarnation in a Man of Sorrows. The next step was easy. If slave qualities were paramount before the Judge of all why not anticipate Providence by reversing the order now? Why not cast down the mighty from their seats and exalt the humble and meek? When the system of democracy, that is of government by counting heads came into vogue the conspiracy against culture, hatched by Christianity was complete.

Yet there was, he admitted, a sort of provisional value in the Christian point of view. It taught the masses some virtues which they required, for example the virtues of humility, and self-effacement. Not all of the slave class had drawn or would draw the daring conclusion of the rest. The danger came from the revolutionary leaders;

the rank and file still profited from the Sermon on the Mount.

In spite of much that was repulsive here Nietzsche had emphasized some principles that were true and important. He had drawn attention to the limits of democracy; he had stopped the hasty generalisation about "all men born free and equal". There were inequalities which no legislation could remove. The world's goods could not be distributed alike, for the attempt to do so would destroy the chief stimulus to individual effort, and it would as every economist knew very soon diminish the amount of goods available for distribution. Moreover among the things called good there were some that could be appreciated only by those with a capacity not given to all. It did not follow that everyone must be debarred from certain privileges—university education for example—merely because those privileges could not be made universal, or even because the exertions of the larger class must be made in some ways subsidiary to the opportunities of the smaller. As Sir John Seeley used to put it "All men have equal rights, but not a right to equal things". Men were entitled to equal consideration; but among the things to be considered we must include the natural qualities of the various persons, and the interests of all were often served by treating them not identically but differently. It was further to be granted that democracy had often been a hindrance to social progress; that at certain stages rule even by one was the most effective agent for such progress. And we might well doubt whether we had not to some extent replaced the divine right of kings by the divine right of majorities. After all it was Caiaphas who said "It is good that one man die for the people and that the whole nation perish not".

But despite these points of value, Nietzsche's reconstruction plainly resulted not in amending the principle of distributive justice but in obliterating that principle altogether. He substituted simply the creed of exploitation; aristocracy was defended not as the best thing for all parties, but as best for the aggrandisement of one party at the expense of all the rest. It was the naked affirmation of caste; he was strangely insensible to the claims of labour, strangely callous to the "people of the Abyss". This meant turning all our moral axioms upside down, and it meant reversal of the Christian values. Nietzsche set out with boldness to effect both; and his success or failure it would be the task of two succeeding lectures to estimate.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS POSTED

The list of the Christmas examinations for the students in Arts, and for the first and second year men in medicine, has been posted in the main hall. Anxious groups may be seen gathered about the bulletin. Those fortunate enough only to have one examination a day, turn away from the examination with happy faces. Others, less fortunate, who have two or three examinations on the same day stand, gnash their teeth and—do, you know what.

The examinations commence on Thursday, December 17th and finish on Tuesday the 21st.

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IT IS BETTER TO SMOKE HERE THAN HEREAFTER.

It may well be observed that in all spirited and aggressive, wide-awake and progressive communities, a suitable and apt change follows speedily upon the heels of discontent, when such discontent has been discerned as being well founded. The proximity of discontent and its necessary and consequent change, or remedy, may be almost universally accepted as a criterion indicative of the social and material progress of any community wherein such may be observed. Here we do not refer to such discontents as are private or particular in their nature, for such are so numerous that an attempt to discuss them at any length would be nothing short of sheer folly. But we are here referring to discontent in general among the subjects of a community, and we predicate the fact of the student community of Dalhousie as of any other. So that if we happen to note anything of this nature in our midst we should lose no time in probing it to the core, with a view to satisfying ourselves as to whether or not it has been well founded, and if we discover that there is a real grievance we should lose less time in applying the proper remedy.

Now in "Dear old Dal" one has but to descend to the small dungeon-like enclosure in the basement to discover the discontent among the students assembled there, and if he has eyes about him he will further discover the real cause of such grievance. The apartment to which we refer is the smoker if one may call it such. A truly inviting spot it is, with its lonely time-worn and battered old table occupying the centre of the room as its sole surviving article of furniture for the four cheap scarred and age-wrecked chairs which have hitherto been forced to lean limberly against the four corners of the room to support their burdens have lately been relegated to their proper sphere—the scrap heap, and this table, barely able to uphold itself upon its creaking supports, now holds fort alone.

This is the place, then, to which Dalhousie's students must resort if they wish to smoke, and this is where they must stand and shiver while so doing.

Now leaving aside the fact that this is the meeting place of that great, active and aggressive body known as the Student's Council, can you wonder that the smokers who constitute about ninety per cent, of the whole student body should complain? What are the members of the Students Council doing in the matter? What are their intentions in respect to such? Must they be haunted and spurred along in their every movement? If they have complained to the proper authorities and have, for their pains, received no satisfaction, as they are not unlikely to tell us, why do they not take the matter in hand themselves, and effect something in the way of a satisfactory remedy? Would they not feel somewhat ashamed in taking a friend from any of our other provincial institutions into such a place?

Let us suggest that if the proper authorities do not feel it their duty to suitably furnish this room that they donate some part of the two thousand dollars which is being exacted annually from the students to this purpose. They owe a duty in this regard to the

students, and to themselves. They could easily donate, say two hundred, or ten per cent. of one year's collection to the purpose, and such a movement upon their part would, they could rest assured, meet with the universal approval of not only the whole student body, but of the college authorities as well, and would furnish a satisfactory remedy to this grievance which is so keenly felt. But the Student's Council may say that such an act upon their part would be *ultra vires* of their constitution. This excuse, however, if offered, can hardly justify them in remaining silent in the matter. Their obligations to the student body and to the university should lie in attending to the actual needs of the students in different respects, and in so attending to these matters the council should not confine itself to following the beaten tracks of their predecessors in office. If they observe and realize, as they must in this case, that there exists a matter of dissatisfaction affecting the whole student body, then, their duty, surely, as representatives of that body, should lie in seeking out the cause of such, and applying the remedy properly and suitably adapted to the circumstances. Let us as students not be disheartened, however, and await patiently as the mills of the gods grind slowly but surely. Let us hope that they will not turn a deaf ear to a matter which so affects themselves, and that ere many moons we shall see a change, and such a change, a real change, not an attempted one. The room perhaps is the best available and so let it be made as comfortable as we can reasonably do so. Let us have new, substantial and comfortable furniture, better heating, better sanitation, and in short a habitable and comfortable smoking room. A. J. M. D. '16

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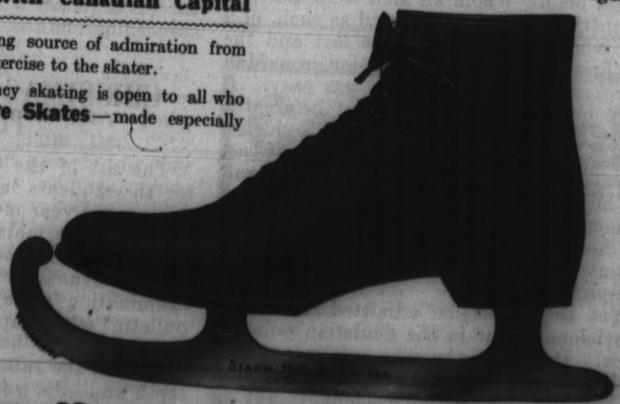
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DALHOUSIE GRADUATE CON- DEMNS ATTITUDE OF THE APATHETIC MAN.

As a Dalhousie graduate who has always been deeply interested in her welfare, I wish to protest against the article "The apathetic man" which appeared in your issue of Nov. 4th.—The very title is an offence at this supreme crisis of the world's history. These Laodicean opinions might well have received from the Gazette the Laodicean judgment. I cannot believe that the editors' sympathies are with the sentiments expressed.

The apathy of the writer, whoever he may be, accounts for his dense ignorance, and his ignorance explains his audacity in posing as the priest and leader that he claims to be. One would not be surprised to find him on the staff of *Le Devoir* where lack of knowledge and superiority-to-facts would be no disqualification, but surely there is no room for him in the Dalhousie Gazette since being a University paper it should represent learning and enlightenment, never the product of apathy.

Your correspondent takes upon himself to sneer at neutrality as being a word, and asks "Will any man contend that had France entered Belgium to attack Germany we would have flown to help Prussia crush the French". This he asks in the face of the publicity that has been given in the daily press and elsewhere to the English "White paper". His inexcusable ignorance leaves him in the dark as to the negotiations and for his enlightenment I would draw his attention to no. 114 and 111. No. 114 is the identical demand sent by Sir Edward Grey to Germany and France for guarantees of the neutrality of Belgium. There was no bias in favour of France as Mr. Graham sneeringly suggests. Similar demands were made by Britain, of both countries, in 1870 and then Germany as well as France gave the assurances required, and though France was at one time so hemmed in by her enemy that she could not escape without crossing into Belgium she surrendered thousands of her troops rather than violate Belgian neutrality.

If this apathetic man will sufficiently rouse himself to read No 111 he will learn something more. Sir Edward Grey telegraphed to Sir. E. Goschen. "I said to the German Ambassador this morning that if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it at St. Petersburg and Paris and go the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it his Majesty's Government would have nothing more to do with the consequences."

But after all, what is the meaning of this man's laboured effort to make the worse appear the better cause? Can it be anything but that the sight of his fellows rising early for drill, leaving home and comforts behind, preparing to make sacrifices and even to die for their patriotism awakens in him a haunting consciousness that a noble sentiment, which he cannot understand makes these men better than himself; and so he flies to paper and in aimless questions and inane contradictions tries to prove by

cant phrases that he is an even nobler man than they? If he will make comparable sacrifices for any cause whatsoever he may be entitled to speak but by that time he will not call himself "the apathetic man". In the mean-time let him be thankful that narrow walls of nationality still exist and that he is on the English rather than the German side also that the English treatment of the expression of sentiments such as his is different from the German otherwise he might now be within the narrow walls of a prison or even the still narrower confines of a grave.

JOHN WADDELL,
Kingston, Ontario.

THE FALLEN ONES.

WE here reprint a poem which appeared in "The Morning Chronicle" of November 13th.

The writer "T. Lebb," more familiarly known to his intimate friends as "Martin," is a M. D. C. M. Dalhousie 1914. "Martin" neglected to send us a copy of it, and consequently we are obliged to file it from a daily newspaper.

It is appropriately entitled the "Fallen Ones." Others may sing of the glory and pomp of war, but this writer catches and reveals a glimpse of war's other side. He does not sing of brave heroic deeds, but reminds us of that which we are so anxious to overlook, the darker sadder side of the story, the story of the mother to whom nothing is left but to "kneel by the roadside to pray."

THE FALLEN ONES

There's a maid in the vale of the Vosges,
Who sits, silent and sad through the day;
There's a widow who dreams in the twilight
Of her only son marching away;
There's a mother in desolate Namur,
Who kneels by the roadside to pray

There's a tragedy told in each hamlet,
By the stillness which comes with the light;
There's a heart-ache, a soul pinch in fighting,
Though you're fighting for honor and right;
And the God of the Just and the Righteous
As of old—guards the vanquished to-night.

So be calm and be patient, you Mother,
Who waits for the lists of the dead;
Remember the pathway to Freedom,
Is littered with sons you have fed.
And the God of the Just and the Righteous,
Has carved your boy's name—over-head.

—THOMAS A. LEBBETTER.

DR. J. R. COLLIE SAFE

The report which appeared in the last issue of the Gazette that Dr. John R. Collie M. D. C. M.'11. of River John, Pictou Co., had lost his life in the wreck of the British hospital ship "Rohilla" is not correct.

Dr. Collie had been on the "Rohilla", but left her only two weeks before she met with the accident, and is now serving his King and country on one of the dreadnoughts in the North Sea.

A cable was received by a relative in Pictou Co., a short time ago confirming his fortunate escape from the "Rohilla" disaster.

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ARTS AND SCIENCE

"Resolved that the establishment of a purely elective Arts Course is advisable." Mr. Ray Smith ably supported the resolution for three main reasons. An elective course by leaving the student free choice, and therefore throwing upon him a certain amount of responsibility tends to strengthen character. Again a student invariably does better in subjects for which he has a particular preference. In conclusion, Mr. Smith announced, "I and all other great philosophers are of the opinion that a purely elective system will produce the best results."

Mr. George MacLeod contributed to the more metaphysical phase of the evening's entertainment. From sorrow as well as from joy do we derive benefit. In order to command, a man must first learn to obey. It is precisely this element of discipline that is afforded by non-elective subjects. We grant, this is the age of Specialism, but not of narrowness. A man in modern times should know something about everything and everything about something. Under the elective system a student will most naturally follow the lines of least resistance, and take up those branches for which he has a special aptitude. The result will be that he will graduate knowing everything about something, and nothing about anything else. Thus he will be absolutely unfit to cope with the problems that under modern conditions every college man must face.

Mr. Fielding spoke next, and considering that it was his debut in Arts and Science, he did very well. From the Heavens and all the stars, from the earth and all thereunder, he proved to his own satisfaction that an elective system mentally, morally and physically is in the best interests of all. Away with English, French, Classics, Science and History. These things are no good, for they possess no moral worth. Substitute in their places the study of the human body in order that each and all of us may be made more fit for the business of life. Truly Mr. Fielding was full of sound and fury but as to whether his words signified anything, we are not prepared to say. As this juvenile Cicero went on from point to point in wrapped oration free, there were some in the audience who actually thought that the great W. S. was before them in disguise. With a noble tribute to Kelly's keys to the Classics, and an exhortation to all true students to use the same, amid a storm of cheers this most loquacious and gifted orator took his seat.

Mr. Chipman followed, his speech was chiefly characterized by logic as solid as the rock of Gibraltar. He appealed to the intellect rather than to the emotions of his audience. Make an Arts Course purely elective and you will destroy the very reason for which it exists, a broad and comprehensive education. It would be folly to leave the choice of their studies to frivolous, thoughtless youths of the first and second years, and here the speaker looked knowingly at his predecessor. Not only would you by establishing an elective system lower the standard, but since those who advise such a change are impelled by the sordid motives of laziness and shirking, you would by so doing give an impetus to vice. After the leaders had closed for their

respective sides, a certain tall scholarly looking individual arose. My name, said he, is Mr. Lessel. Furious applause. Then followed an address which will surely rank with the "Philippics" of Demosthenes and the "In Catilinam" of Cicero. Woe, woe unto the classic English of Shakespeare, Milton and Macaulay, for the day of its deposition is nigh. The following are a very few of the more striking phrases of this chef d'oeuvre.

"When a guy is making a bust at a stunt of this kind, he should be right there with the berries and let it come right from the heart. Mr. Fielding hits this idea off pretty good. He made an awful bust to spit out his guff. Now if a fellow hasn't got enough gumption if he isn't there with the class, or if he can't muster the required amount of elbow grease to get his hearers' goat, then he should beat it. Again, if you're hitting up the hot dope, "Eloquence" you should jump right in with both feet and come right across with the pre-maculah." Truly this speaker won for himself an enviable immortality, and needless to say he received the heart felt thanks of the meeting.

COMMUNITY SERVICE.

READERS of the Gazette may be interested to know what the College Y. M. C. A. is endeavoring to do in the way of Social Service. Two definite forms of work have been undertaken.

The first and perhaps the more important, is an effort to teach Russians the rudiments of English. There are more than two hundred Russians in the City of Halifax. Some of them know a little English; others know none. They, therefore welcome this effort on the part of the students, to teach them. There are eight classes. Each class meets twice a week, and is taught by two students, one of whom takes the class each night. By this means about seventy men are being instructed by sixteen students.

Controller Harris is Dean of the faculty, so to speak, and meets with his staff once in three weeks. After a cheerful supper, most interesting reports are given by the teachers, and plans for improvement are discussed.

The second branch of Service, although not so important from the standpoint of the student, is yet of great significance to the community.

The plan is similar to the "Big Brother" movement, worked with signal success in Philadelphia. The object is to assist the officers of the Juvenile Court, and to supplement their work.

There are quite a number of boys on probation from the Court. A "Big Brother" is made responsible for a boy. He visits the boy's home, and becomes a friend of the entire family. He studies the boy's peculiar needs, and seeks to find a cause for the delinquency. It can easily be seen that the right man brought into touch with the right boy could work wonders.

These are the main activities. There are others of minor importance. A number of fellows can be used, chiefly among the boys. The committee will be glad to put any willing student in touch with some branch of this work. It is hardly necessary to add, that the experience thus derived will be very valuable.

GUY MACKENZIE, (Chairman Social Service Com)

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THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

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

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

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education. The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

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

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually. The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 9 1/2 months each. The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras, is about \$800.

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

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

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NIETZSCHE'S REVISION OF MORAL IDEAS, OR THE TRANSVALUATION OF VALUES.

AS usual the Munro Room was crowded on Sunday afternoon, November 22nd, to listen to Professor Stewart's third lecture on the philosophy of Nietzsche.

Mr. George S. Campbell, chairman of the Board of Governors presided at the meeting. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Campbell congratulated the students on the way they were turning out for the Training Corps under Major W. E. Thompson. He referred to the call for men, and said that whilst Dalhousie had accomplished much for Canada and the Empire in the past, still Dalhousie will accomplish more in the future. As to service at the front, that is where men are needed at present. Some Dalhousie men were there already, others would follow. The responsibility for volunteering for active service rested in each case on the individual himself. Each man would have to satisfy his own conscience, and in the testing time he felt confident no student would shirk the issue.

Dr. Stewart, upon being introduced, spoke in part as follows:

Nietzsche had a serious quarrel with academic teachers of Moral Philosophy; he maintained that they were, for the most part, either stupid or dishonest, for they assumed at the outset the very proposition whose truth or falsity it should be their main business to determine. They professed to make scientific study of mankind's moral feelings, judgments, actions. Surely the thing of most consequence there was to decide how far these were right and how far wrong. Philosophers had not attempted this; they had been content to classify and systematise the moral ideas which they found current, taking their validity for granted. So far from solving the real problem they had not even raised it; they had played the part of docile sycophants to the 'powers that be,' to the influential people who had coined the accepted valuations. The first task of a genuine philosopher was to write a natural history of morals, to investigate how men had come to value things in the conventional ways; then we might be in a position to say what these approvals and disapprovals were worth. To this task Nietzsche addressed himself.

He found that man thinks collectively before he thinks individually. At first the tribe, the clan, the nation are everything. Certain ways of acting reveal themselves as useful, others as injurious to the community; in consequence if the community is to maintain itself every member must be taught to value what is socially serviceable and to condemn what is socially dangerous. The words 'good' and 'bad' were invented to signify this distinction. But the origin became lost, and a new meaning was found for the names. They were taken to stand for some intrinsic quality in actions apart from the results to which these actions might lead. Thus men still said that good is good and bad is bad, no matter what the outcome of goodness and badness might be. The next step was to attribute these qualities not to conduct but to the motives from which conduct springs; then motives were considered not in isolation but as forming a total character; and it was thought necessary to feign the absurdity of

'free will' in order to give a sense of responsibility.

Thus the idea of goodness was explained as arising from what the tribe found useful to itself. But different things are useful in different degrees, and different things are useful to different tribes. Moreover within a single people the division emerges between the rulers and the ruled. A man began to value as good the qualities which were useful to his own particular subdivision, and to condemn the qualities of the competing set. Hence master-morality and slave-morality.

The question then arises; Do the current valuations which we have seen to be instruments for self-preservation tend to preserve the sort of society which is worth preserving? Nietzsche replies that they tend to maintain a decadent type; this decadence is illustrated from various marks of Christian society; its contempt of the life that is here, in comparison with a life to come; its morbid sensitiveness to suffering; and its glorification under such terms as "humility" and "forgiveness" of those traits of character which are low and servile. His inference is that we must "transvalue the values" through and through, if humanity is to be set once more on the ascending line.

Nietzsche's analysis was full both of philosophical and of psychological blundering; for he had no equipment for the gigantic task he had set himself. But it contained elements of insight, especially in the following points: (a) his doctrine that every moral judgment is a proposition of value; (b) his recognition of the fact that these values must and do change with changing circumstance; (c) his insistence that despite changing ideals there is a single objective system of values to which the moral consciousness should increasingly conform. Its defects lay (a) in the absurd contention that human nature has only one spring of action, viz. "will to power"; (b) his complete misunderstanding of the place and nature of instincts, leading him to represent them as conscious or unconscious calculation; (c) his constant treatment of moral ideas as "inventions" in defiance of all the reasons which go to prove that wherever human life exists there is recognition of moral axioms, at first confined to the limits of the tribe, but waiting only a higher intelligence to extend their range beyond the tribal bounds.

DALHOUSIE STUDENTS FOR THE FRONT.

In addition to the thirty Dalhousie students who enlisted in the first contingent, the following is a partial list of those who have volunteered for the second contingent:

- Captain J. K. MacKay, Law '17, Captain E. A. Chisholm, Law '16, Captain J. W. Logan, Lieutenant J. C. Stairs, Arts '12, Lieutenant J. E. Read, Arts '10, Lieutenant C. T. MacLeod, Law '16, Lieutenant G. H. Campbell, Arts '15, Private W. F. Hanna, Law '16, Private G. R. Craigie, Arts '17, Private G. DeW. Young, Law '15, Private Raymond Smith, Arts '15, Private C. O. Ross, Arts '17, Private B. C. Salter, Arts '13.

EXCHANGES.

ACADIA ATHENAEUM.

We beg to congratulate A. W. Rogers, J. S. Millett, and S. W. Stackhouse for publishing a magazine called The Acadia Athenaeum.

THE PRESBYTERIAN.

It is with reluctance that we beg to take issue with this leading review of the Canadian Church life and work; but the topic of an article "The Public School as a Factor in Religious Education" conveys two incompatible ideas to the reader's mind.

Time was when the Church and State were synonymous terms. This was to the decided retrogression of both, and fortunately in this age each has its own sphere, which is sufficiently well defined to cause very little friction.

But this is of not so great concern to us now as is the fact that "in every Province of the Dominion provision is made for certain religious exercises at the opening and closing of school."

We have an uncompromising belief that a rigid code of morality, which is for all practical purposes the cream of any religion, should be instilled into the very texture of every child, yet that is the work of the church or home, and any teacher in the Public Schools who attempts to impart any religious ideas is in truth usurping the function of the home just as much as were he to discourse on Eugenics.

Uniform instructions are necessarily given. This, if it does anything, tends to infuriate any dissenters on whom the established religion is urged and is not consistent with the impregnable maxim "Grant to others the liberty you claim for yourself."

BRANDON COLLEGE QUILL.

We find in this magazine a pleasing little story "The Man Who Wished His Life Away." The writer in a unique way depicts a life of achievement spurred onward by the anticipation of the morrow.

healthy attitude of the character portrayed in this article, may be only conceived by a realization of the inactivity engendered by living in our irrevocable yesterdays.

We beg to gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following exchanges: Queen's Journal (Semi-Weekly), McGill Daily, The Manitoban, U. N. B. Monthly, The McMaster Monthly, The Argosy, The MacDonald College magazine, The Trinity University Review, Brandon College Quill, Normal College Gazette, The Presbyterian, and The Acadia Athenaeum.

College poetry is receiving severe criticism in the McGill Daily and other college papers. For our part we heartily endorse the statement in The Argosy that "some poetry in the College magazines is so intensely patriotic that it ceases to be poetry at all".

TO THE STUDENTS OF LIEGE, (August, 1914.)

In old Liege, when those dark tidings came Of German honor callously forsworn And the red menace that should bring the scorn Of ages on the Kaiser's name and shame;

O valiant souls! who loved not Duty less Than Honor, whom no fears could move to shirk The common task, no tyrant's threat subdue When Right and Freedom called in their distress,—

BERNARD F. TROTTER, '15. McMaster University Monthly.

1915 THEATRE PARTY AND THE PLAY.

THE Senior Class in Arts and Science held a Theatre Party on Friday night last. The event was a pleasant one. Though such a party does not offer much chance for formation and exercise of acquaintanceship yet the happy mood of all made up for the deficiency in manifold topics and partners.

The Academy Players were presenting "Pierre of the Plains", a popular play of Canadian life in the North West. Perhaps one is not exaggerating a bit when he says that it was the best play that Toler and his cast have put on the boards this fall.

The work of Miss Summerly was next and good. Her part as "Jen" required only the exercise of her ordinary talents. She filled the bill. The presentation to her of a bunch of roses and carnations by the class shows clearly enough the appreciation in which Dalhousie boys hold "the leading lady."

Baker Moore as "Val Galbraith" suited (Continued on page 9)

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J. S. N-ck-rs-n (to C. A. Pugsley, during an exciting game of chess): "Charge! Chester, Charge!" Pug-ley "On! Stanley, On!"

(Continued from page 8)

the audience. Mr. Moore always makes a fine boy. His manner is pleasing, his "interpreting" clear-cut. It would be interesting to see him in an extended role, to see what he really can do.

But out of Abbey they cannot make a hero. His part as "Peter Galbraith" father, tavern keeper, simple back-woodsman required some touches he failed to give it. The effect was not at all impressive. Abbey makes a fine villain of the smooth 20th century type, particularly in a big swindling deal. It is to be feared that he was out of his element all last week.

George Morris, Martin Woodworth, Patrick Curran, Edna Egbert, Anna Doherty, did well enough in their respective parts. Woodworth as the malignant "Durkin" must be complimented for his dexterity. Charlie Howson had quite a suitable part. It was thankfully observed that his "flourishes" are getting fewer and fewer. The writer ever recommends simplicity to Chas. E.

An old creditor of many delinquent Dalhousians in the person of R. J. Leary late tailor, presser, etc., was there in the role of inspector of N. W. M. Police. Undoubtedly his every appearance was a distinguishing reminder to many student "dead brokes" and "tight wads".

Altogether the play was an enjoyable one, a little depressing in spirit in places but on the whole clear and pure in sentiment and moral effect. Such things, however, the author had subordinated to stage setting and to action.

The party afterwards repaired to Bond's where a nice light lunch was tastefully served. A few short speeches from the boys of the class, and one from Mr. Auld, and a few pleasant words of advice from Professor Macneill helped to round off the entertainment.

Mrs. Macneill was thanked for her services as chaperone, an office which she has often kindly filled for the 1915 boys and girls.

At or about ten minutes to midnight the usual formalities friendly and patriotic, had brought to a close another happy social occasion, another of the golden milestones in a college course had been passed.

DRAMATICS.

THERE'S a world to be learned from "Madame X". And half a world to be unlearned. It's a great teacher, and it has been spoken of as a corrupter of morals. You remember that Socrates was condemned to death for just that. The test must be "Is one better or worse for having heard it?" And you must be the judge in your own cause.

The play has the tragic stamp. It moves to fear and pity. It makes a man feel ashamed of the man-made morality of our society. It can only make a woman feel that the sanctions of sin are sure and swift and terrible.

It is the old, the eternal, triangle again. No, it's a quadrilateral. But the sides are never equal. Jacqueline married to Louis Floriott, a serious minded young lawyer, fails to find the satisfaction of her longings for communion. She elopes with her lover, leaving Floriott and a baby boy. After two years she returns and Floriott in

his self-righteousness spurns her from his home. Noel, his friend, learns of it and heaps reproaches on him for that he never had, in spite of all his protestations, truly loved his wife. Noel had himself loved her. And when he declares that if Floriott will not take her back, he himself will Floriott guesses his secret and repents. Together they seek Jacqueline. Twenty years go by; the baby boy has become a barrister and has his first case. One of murder. Done by a mysterious, abandoned woman known as Madame X. She refuses to speak as the evidence is piled up against her. The boy defends with skill and feeling. The husband and father sits on the bench. It is tense. There is the murderess who is Jacqueline, the Floriotts, father and son, both with hearts full of pity, the father's remorseful, the boy's instinctive, both overwhelming. "Not guilty" comes the verdict. The prisoner cries in agony "No! Oh God, I want to die! I must die!" and falls in a faint. The Court is cleared. Her son learns the truth and returns to comfort the lonely woman he loved as a mother before he knew the truth. He conceals his knowledge. He cherishes the aching heart of the woman. At length he can contain himself no longer and the Magdalen and her boy are happy in each other's arms. He runs for his father. Jacqueline is dead when they return.

It is so hard to tell the story without bathos. It is as difficult to act. At times it was farcical. The author placed a tremendous, a perhaps impossible task on his interpreters. Miss Summerly in the little role was superb and time and again saved the play from the burlesque. Her ability in heavy drama I have always recognized. It cannot longer be a matter of discussion. The part of Floriott was taken by Sidney Toler and he played it most capably. It was not however the principal male role. It fell to Baker Moore to play this, the part of Floriott, Jr., the young attorney. It is a role that requires a skill that is found only in the star. Mr. Moore played the part creditably but not sweepingly. He failed to reach the standard set by Miss Summerly. Yet without reproach, for his part was difficult beyond measure. He must be an orator as well as an actor who could play it. And Mr. Moore showed signs of both.

The play is an education. You are in College for that. See it. F. D. G.

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LIBRARY NOTES

Stewart Collection.

Seven cases of the John James Stewart collection have already passed through the hands of the assistant librarian—not to mention a generous sprinkling of dust. These books and pamphlets to the number of 1244 have been properly labelled and entered, for future identification, each with its accompanying number and a short descriptive paragraph. Some of these books, such as the first volume of 'the Nova Scotia Chronicle and Weekly Advertiser', present a very ancient and honorable appearance and date as far back as 1769. But although they are yellow and shabby with age, they are of peculiar value and contain many curious and interesting facts for future reference. Nearly all will have to be bound or rebound. For the present, alas, for lack of funds and space, they are packed again into their respective cases and once more consigned to the attic, to be brought forth in the light of some happier day.

Canadian Corner:—

Sometimes, instead of the usual pamphlets and shabby covers, such thing as a complete set of Francis Parkman's works are brought to light. This set is practically new, is well and attractively bound and illustrated, and should supply a long felt want in the Canadian Corner. Another case gave up four volumes of De Mille, also new, while scattered here and there throughout the various cases are many volumes of Canadian verse and song, grave and gay, serious and satirical, with every variety of subject and binding. Some are in pamphlet form and are written in controversial vein, for the religious or political instruction of the public—many by purely local bards. But the majority are collections of the verse of the best Canadian poets of the nineteenth century. These, too, will be a welcome addition to our "Canadian Corner."

DALHOUSIE CORNER:—This department of the Library is always receiving additions. The latest work by a Dalhousie to find a place on this particular shelf is "Representative English Plays" by Dr. J. W. Tupper, ('91) and his friend Dr. F. Tupper of the University of Vermont. It is a collection of twelve well known eighteenth century plays from "The Conquest of Grenada" to "The School for Scandal", with introductions, notes and biography. This is a most useful piece of work. To get a good text of so many important plays between the covers of one handy book is a great thing in itself. "The apparatus" is condensed and business like; and the introductions to the separate plays have a snap and vivacity quite unlike the usual style of such writing. Dr. Tupper has already done good work on the English drama and this volume will increase his scholarly reputation.

LAW LIBRARY NOTES.

The Dalhousie Law School is greatly indebted to the Kings Printer Fredericton, for copies of the Statutes of New Brunswick passed from 1893 to 1914 inclusive.

We must also state our indebtedness to F. W. Smith, Esq., King's Printer at Hal-

ifax for copies of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia as well as the Nova Scotia Statutes of the past few years.

A letter has been received by the Dean of the Law Faculty from the King's Printer, Toronto.

The letter states that there has been forwarded from Toronto to Dalhousie the Statutes of Ontario for the past twenty-five years, also a copy of the Consolidated Revised Statutes of that Province. These are a gift to Dalhousie from the Ontario Government, and they will be of great value to the students in Law.

The Law library can thus boast of a complete list of the Statutes of Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia down to the present time.

DALHOUSIE AS WELL AS QUEENS SUFFERS FROM A PECULIAR DISEASE.

A disease is spreading through the Canadian Universities which is greatly affecting student life. The disease is one which is creating considerable comment but so far has not received much attention from the public or from the Dominion Government.

At Queens University the outbreak of the disease is mentioned. At Dalhousie it appears in a very violent form, and unless effective means are taken it promises to affect all our male students at Dalhousie. The disease is described as consisting of a peculiar sort of growth on the upper lip of the persons having the misfortune to be afflicted. It appears to affect different people in varying degrees, in some cases its presence is difficult to detect without the aid of the microscope, in others a close side view is necessary, but in most other cases it becomes evident even at a considerable distance. "An unfortunate feature of the case", says the Queens Journal, "is that certain of the individuals concerned do not seem to be aware of the danger of their condition preferring to regard the disease as a personal adornment calculated to attract the notice of the fair sex and to elevate the wearers in their good graces."

So alarming are the indications, and so threatening the aspect that a special extraordinary meeting of the "Delta Gamma" was called to consider means of eradicating the evil. It has not been announced what decision was arrived at, but the matter was discussed fully and freely. Some favored a laissez faire policy arguing that the disease would work its own cure. Others favored petitioning the Government for an immediate supply of "Gillettes". The universal opinion seemed to be that the persons suffering from the disease could remedy it if they only wanted to do so. Pine Hill, Law and Medicine were all condemned for permitting its continuance. The girls are frightened of being affected by this disease, and are planning to give the money usually needed for their annual dance, to the Patriotic Fund. This they threaten to do, unless the disease disappears.

The President of "Delta Gamma" is reported as saying "The disease is one of the many effects of the war. The epidemic spread from the Val-Cartier camp. But the "Delta Gamma" with the aid of the H. L. C. hope to effectively repress the disease."

ANOTHER DALHOUSIAN FOR THE FRONT

J. T. Murray ('97), the son of Captain David Murray of Truro, has joined the "Old Boys Brigade" under "Somaliland Swayne" and is at present in camp near London. Mr. Murray is one of the most distinguished of our graduates. After getting his degree at Dalhousie with High Honours in English and English History, he did remarkably well at Harvard. There he won the Hooper Travelling Fellowship (value \$1000) and was the first recipient of that honor. Four years ago he published his "Elizabethan Dramatic Companies", a work of great research which was most favorably received by the critics. Mr. Murray is married and has four children. His home address is Banwell Abbey, Somerset. He finds his life under canvas "interesting" and is "thriving" on it.

LAW DINNER.

The Dalhousie Law Dinner was held on Thursday evening at the Halifax Hotel. Unfortunately our reporter has not recovered from the effects of the evening and consequently we are unable to furnish a report of the proceedings in this issue.

In the next issue we will print an extended account of the great law function of the year.

MR. ANDERSON HAS RECOVERED

Mr. Anderson, more familiarly known to the students as "Alec", has been suffering from a severe attack of quinsy the past week. He was confined to bed for several days and suffered severely. However he has now recovered, and things assume a familiar appearance at College. It seemed unusual not to meet our genial janitor one place or another in the Halls. The students are all pleased at his early recovery.

WHO'S WHO AT DALHOUSIE

In our next issue we shall inaugurate our Dalhousie Directory. Even now a committee of Law students are engaged in the compilation of a Female Directory of the College and City. W. W. Pickup is convener and John Harley, Chief Whip. That is what Nietzsche meant when he said "Goest thou woman, take thy whip."

G-y Mc-K-n-z-e, speaking to toast to the University—"Ladies and Gentlemen, I will not inflict on you a long speech. I would not if I could and I could not if I would, and if I didn't I'd be done and if I did it I'd be damned."

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ATHLETICS

FOOTBALL REVIEW FOR THE SEASON.

The foot-ball season that has but come to a close, was in certain respects a success at Dalhousie.

The season marked the beginning of the coach system, it marked the beginning of discouraging graduate players representing the University on its fifteens; it marked an improvement in the manner of impressing upon the candidates for the team the value of practice and subordination to the views of those whose care it is to develop the players.

However, notwithstanding the facts above referred to, there is still room for improvement. These departments have insinuated themselves merely, and are yet to be highly developed.

The coach system is the only one to install and follow if we are to compete successfully with our rivals—rivals in the "city league" and the rival teams from the other Canadian universities that play English Rugby. This statement does not need amplification. I need only refer to the fact that Dal. were the Champions of Eastern Canada until the title was taken away from their grasp by a well coached and trained team from the Inter-collegiate League some three seasons ago. The title that was so sternly fought for and held by former Dal. teams wandered away. It is yet wandering about in the Inter-collegiate League, the honor being upon the winners of each year's play—either Acadia, Mt. A. or U. N. B. Is it not time for the "sons of old Dalhousie" to prove themselves "worthy of the pastures in which they were bred" and regain the title won by their predecessors, a title that was their pride and the undisputed proof of Rugby supremacy?

A coach, in order to develop a foot-ball team of any merit, must have a free hand in the matter of choice of players—and absolutely unlimited power in that direction otherwise his efforts will not be as thorough in their effects as he would like them to be. Has the coach a free hand at Dalhousie under the present system? No. The name, as applied to him, is a misnomer.

Under the present system at Dalhousie, the coach is subject to and dictated to by a committee and a captain, (to say nothing of the suggestions of other players) who, with all due respect to them, are as a rule lacking in both foot-ball lore and sagacity. This is the point. A coach is hired to develop a team, and then, according to our system, a committee is appointed to develop the coach and pick the team. What does the ordinary undergraduate committee at Dalhousie or any other university know about the merits or demerits of an athlete—a committee that is confined to a type of men who never played the game, and whose claim to distinction and foot-ball knowledge is that they turn out to the side lines occasionally at a practice, and sit in a stand throughout a match game and then are so accompanied that they cannot give their best attention to the play before them. Where is the logic in hiring a coach if a committee of undergraduates be so omniscient on all the

points that come before him for decision? How a skillful coach can be secured under these conditions is to me inexplicable.

In order to pick a team, the choosers must know their men and the play of their men perfectly. They must be acquainted with their men thoroughly and have their system according to a set plan based upon the ability of the men to carry out the plays in the positions for which they are suited. Is a committee, such as referred to, more capable in that direction than a good coach who follows his men and the development of the team most anxiously every day and whose every move is fathered by him? The writer of this article has had some experience in the selecting and the development of successful teams whose province of endeavour was varied, and they were moulded into champions because they played his football and his hockey and not the hockey or foot-ball of a committee or of a player whose presumption was unwarranted. The advice that one interested in Dal's success would venture for next year is; if you have a coach, do not have a coach by committee. Forget that committee and give your coach, who knows foot-ball, a chance. Imagine your system in vogue at McGill, Varsity, Harvard or Yale. What nice teams they would have! What an excellent opportunity for class and fraternity to have men on the team without respect to qualifications!

A students committee would be of service to a coach should they work in their proper sphere that of seeing to it that all the available material from the class that each member of the committee represents shall turn out to practice. As an advisory board they should not have jurisdiction.

Graduate players were not on the team in such numbers. That these men should play on the team is unfair to the material in the undergraduate section of the students. This state of affairs discourages the Freshmen turning out. They look upon the practise as being of a nature superior to their abilities on account of the reputations of some of the graduates who are taking part and thus are somewhat shy when asked to report. Also, upper class men who turn out and are doubtful of their positions, do not enter into the work with a whole heart as they are of the opinion that their places will be taken by the old grad. stars(?) when the struggle is expected to be keen. This old grad "star" comeback is another creation of student committee Government.

Players this year who made their positions turned out for practice on the occasions that these practices were held. A man who will not turn to the practices should not be considered. He should be cut away from the squad entirely.

Now, finally, a word or two in connection with the practices. Good teams practice every day at regular game work until they are in condition. Then, as a rule, they work at new formations or at strengthening their weak points, and that also every day. This year's Dal. team practised three times a week, last year's twice. The team that represented Dal in 1908-9 practised twice

(Continued on page 12)

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"QUALITY BRINGS OUR CUSTOMERS BACK"

(Continued from page 11)

a day when possible. In 1908-09 they were Champions of Eastern Canada and three points were scored against them. This year they had a wish in that direction and were twice beaten by college teams something very unusual in the record of a Dal team. Even the best of the material would be benefited by a daily practice.

In the next issue we shall deal with formations, and endeavour to prove that modern foot-ball is superior in all respects to the style of play in vogue in England fifteen or twenty years ago.

A. D. C.

THE RETURN OF THE TROPHY.

A GAIN we arrive at the end of another season of foot-ball, and with the passing of the pig-skin, the Interclass Trophy passes into the Medical College for ever. We say, for ever, and so it is for out of the eighteen years required to decide which faculty should have the right to hold the trophy, Medicine has won it for fourteen years, Arts for three, and Law one.

In the years 1912 and 1913, Medicine with much chagrin was forced by the Arts faculty to bite the dust and so for these two years the trophy has hung in the Arts and Science library where nothing breaks the monotony of that ever irksome quietude, save the rustling now and then of a satin petticoat or the occasional squeaking of a cowhide boot. Could anything fostered so many years in the Medical College tolerate such surroundings? No! and so since 1912, that Trophy banging upon the library wall has appeared almost to cry out, "Oh, Medicine, Medicine, how long must I be imprisoned here? How long must I suffer? When wilt thou again deliver me and return me to my cherished trysting tree, where I may hear again the laughter and the songs of life and may smile as the smoke rings curl upward about my polished face?"

Meanwhile the Meds were formulating a policy and arranging for an interclass campaign, vowing to bring back the trophy or else for ever turn aside in shame when addressed as, followers of Hippocrates. Could it be possible for such a policy to pass and leave no impression? You may be better able to answer when we say that the Meds were summoned to a special meeting of the society and there called upon to take the following oath:—

"I Medical student at Dalhousie, Member of the Medical Society, Humble disciple of Hippocrates, Defender of all things regarded as sacred and loyal to our noble profession, do swear by all the skulls and by all the cross-bones of the Medical College and furthermore by the profound learning of our esteemed Professors and the congenial felicity of our beloved Janitor, that I in company and league with my fellow medical students, will recapture the foot-ball trophy, even at the price of Liquor Sanguinis."

"Even so," said old Sim and the Meds, Don Campbell leading, one by one kissed the skull, bowed to the skeleton and silently departed.

Well fellows, you know the rest of the story, so what need to repeat it here? Briefly we may put it thus:—Arts '16 and '18 lost to medicine by a score 17-0. Law forfeited without even a try, and so the

real struggle was on between the Meds and Arts '15 and '17. The first game ended in a tie even though each team played hard and at times scoring seem inevitable. The final game was played on Saturday, Nov. 21st, when the same old rivals lined out against each other,—grim determination written on the visage of each. The play started with a rush from center field and for fifteen minutes the play see-sawed back and forth on the field, neither side appearing able to score. Finally on a long drop-out from Arts, "old Sim" caught the ball fairly and crouching for a second, launched himself like a torpedo into the ranks of the Artsmen and by superior speed and effective straight arming, cut his way through and placed the ball for a fair try. This was not converted. The Artsmen returned to their guns and endeavored to force the Medical line but the ever-ready quarters and half-line and the steam-roller scrim of the Meds proved too great a bulwark. Finally a long-range free kick was successfully dropped over by the Medical full-back and the game ended 6-0 in favor of those who had placed themselves under binding obligations to bring back the Trophy.

The following was the line up of the medical team, winners of the Interclass League.

H. S. Moore, alias "Sim"	(Full-back).
A. Hines, alias "Smoke"	} Half-line.
D. St. C. Campbell (Capt.)	
P. M. Gittleson	
S. J. Turrel	
J. A. Currie	} Quarters.
J. W. McKay	
G. Smith	
C. W. Thorne	} Forwards.
N. A. MacLean	
A. T. Godfrey, alias "Juniper"	
A. F. Weir	
A. H. MacKay	
W. O'Brien	
C. Bain	

DER KAISER UND DER CROWN PRINZ.

Der Kaiser called the Crown Prince in
Und said to him, Mein son
I tink ve go und lick der worldt.
Dot gif us lots of fun.

Der Crown Prince says, Perhaps we can't
Der Kaiser schlapps der teble.
If I want to lick der worldt,
By Gott, mein son, I'm able.

In spite od dreaties I will show
Der Belgians who I am,
I'm yoost like Teddy Rosenveldt, Kid,
Mein vord ain't vort a D—

I come right back from Paris quick
Und tackle him Herr Czar,
I bet he says D— suddenly
Vot fighting man your are.

Und if der Yankees give me sass.
I go right over dere
Und tare der whole D—m country up.
I will, by Gott, I swear.

Der yellow Jap dat talks so big,
I giff dem fellers H—
I make dem t'ink der planet Mars
On top of dem has fell.

Vy, you don't know me yet, mein boy.
You never seen me fight,
But dat's der Gott almightiest ding
In vich I take delight.

McGill Daily.

DALHOUSIENSIA

Ray Sm-th, '15 (orating in Arts and Science).—"I and all the other great philosophers——"

B-ll Fr-s-r, '14, (Seeing the sun rise the morning after) "By George, MacNab's Island is on fire."

F-sh-r, '18, informs us that he does not intend joining the Officers Training corps till they start something he doesn't know. It is rumored he and J-hn M-tch-l '17, are trying to form a nursing brigade.

M-n-y, '16—I'm going to get a fag, I'm tired carrying my coat."

Junior President—"What's a fag anyway? A cigarette butt?"

Th-k-st-n:—What's the show like at Ackers this week, Chip?

Ch-pm-n—Rotten, they all wear long dresses.

R. McG. Da-s-n (on tram-car, drawing attention of young lady to a large sign-board advertising a certain well-known transfer company:) "Don't you see something suggestive about that sign?"

The young lady experienced a thrill of delight as she read: "Move Dawson's Way!"

Howard (in Latin 3): "The Roman mile consisted of one thousand paces; that would be a rather short mile, Mr. Salter?"

Salter: "Oh, no Sir, the Roman pace was a two-step."

Rich-nd (in the course of an animated discussion as to the relative merits of the various companies of the Officers' Training Corps): "I understand that Dentistry is going to form a guard of honor when General Sam Hughes comes here."

J. A. Daw-n, "Yes, Dentistry has a very good company, but they do all their drilling in the Infirmary."

Sammy (very seriously) What do you put on your hair to prevent it falling out. B-ak-der?"

K. K. B-ak-der: I used Blakies' hair remedies and with good results, now I'm using it on my upper lip."

A few law students should try this remedy also.

McLean, Sask. "Say Phin. Did you hear that Cyr who is training in the C. O. T. C. got shot Thursday?"

Phin.—"Good Heavens—No! Where?"

Frog.—"At the Law dinner."

Phin.—"Indeed! I suppose then the shot you had that night, you bought at the hardware store."

Eben, (after watching Freshie Gr-rs-n, vainly try to fill a burette, of which the stop-cock is open). May I enquire, are you trying to fill that burette?

G-ers-n. "Precisely, Sir."

Eben.—"Then I would advise you to close your stop cock."

Greshie G.—"Oh! any fool can fill it when it is closed."

Eben.—"Don't talk back to me. I am a Professor."

Harry.—(removing a sign "No passage this way for teams," which originally belonged on the campus but had been fastened at the foot of the main stairs). This sign should read no passage for d-mn fools.

V-ck-ry." Oh! Harry, that is pretty tough on the Professors."