



## THREE CHRISTMASTIDES

1913

Before the simple Christmas banquet ends,  
The smiling faces round about the board,  
In their glad babel, turn with one accord,  
Where, on his feet, the smiling host attends  
The pause for silence; then his head he bends,  
Raises on high the cup that he has poured,  
A loving cup with memories crowned and  
stored,  
And gives the final pledge, "To Absent Friends!"  
God bless them all! whether in east or west  
Across the ranges, or beyond the sea,  
The dear old friends have vanished from our  
sight,  
Wherever they have found a place of rest  
It is not possible that they should be  
Beyond the reach of loving thoughts to-night.

1914

Drear is our Yule-tide. With a double gloom  
Begins and ends the bleak December day;  
For darkly lowers the universal fray,  
And Heaven high the storms of battle loom.  
The cold of winter, with its icy brume,  
Is doubly chill by the tyrannic sway  
If shivering fears that nothing can allay,  
Freezing the blood with vapors from the tomb.  
Still, as the Season of the Wonderous Birth  
Draws on once more, and each beloved name  
Stirs in the recollection, let us haste  
To light o'er all this cold and darken'd earth  
The little fire of friendship 'mid the waste,  
And warm our hearts before the sacred flame.

1915

The flood-gates burst, and forth the deluge tore  
Of blood in seas, torrents of widows' tears  
High-billowing anguish, overwhelming fears,  
Outrage and cruelty unknown before,  
With such black horror as the fiends deplore.  
And storms of lamentation smote all ears,  
For ravage past the cure of coming years.  
The deluge drown'd the world. Men call it,—War.  
One thing remains. Ever about this time  
The Christian legend tells of Love made flesh,  
Of God himself to this low world come down;  
There being need to teach the world afresh,  
That many waters quench not love sublime,  
Nor all the floods from broken flood-gates  
drown.

ARCHIBALD MACMECHAN.

## English Universities and the War

IT is indeed difficult to give any idea of what England as apart from the rest of the Empire is doing in this Great War for the very excellent reason that the Empire has acted as one and not on any bases of accidental geographical distinctions. There is nothing true of England as geographically separate from the rest of the British world that is not also true of the Empire generally, namely, that patriotism and a voluntary system of military service have done marvels, evolved from the civilians of a non-military nation a fighting force worthy to rank in history with the very best of professional troops. The English are emphatically not a military nation, if by military is meant a nation who is always on the verge of quarrelling with its neighbours and ever desirous of extending its sway over unwilling peoples. Napoleon called the English a "nation of shopkeepers," and found to his chagrin that these same shopkeepers financed the campaign which closed with Waterloo and St. Helena. England never intended—we hope never intends—to maintain a great standing army. She needs an army no larger than that required to police her vast

Empire, to keep certain savage races in order, and occasionally send punitive expeditions against such races as break their promises—which is, internationally speaking, the unpardonable sin. One of the last things which English statesmen or merchants wished to do was to go to war with Germany; they held that for a civilised nation as they thought Germany to be, to have recourse to the brutal expedient of exerting force against a highly civilised nation like England, was a thing too dreadful to contemplate. England's most far-sighted statesmen always feared however that a day *might* come, in spite of all their efforts to avert it, when Germany would seek a pretext to attack the British Empire, seeing that history showed that she had repeatedly attacked kingdoms which had no quarrel whatever with her. The late Lord Roberts in particular predicted a day when demands would be made on England's military personnel greater than those with which the small professional army could cope. Lord Haldane was one of those prescient ones who know that a serious danger in England was the shortage of officers,

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## DALHOUSIE'S PART IN THE PRESENT WAR.

IT was only to be expected that a College with the reputation for football warriors such as Dalhousie has had would be worthily represented in the fighting lines when the call to genuine battle came. The spirit that carried the tigers to victory for many a successive year in hard-fought fights, and which seemed only to show its real quality when victory appeared to the onlooker to be beyond their grasp, could not be restrained when Germany unmasked herself and threw honour to the winds and challenged the nations to stand up for what they, equally with her, had sworn to defend. The sporting quality has not been a bad index to the character of the spirit of honourableness and high-mindedness of a class or a people, and it is a noticeable fact that both in the Old Country and in the new dominions the men who had in sport shown that they could "play the game" have been the first to volunteer to defend the right and have won signal distinction in action for coolness, dash, and bravery. Our first contingent was full of men of the true sporting instinct, and it is well-known that perhaps to an

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"A Merry Christmas to Ye!"

AT Christmastide even a Scrooge could look "so irresistibly pleasant, in a word, that three or four good humoured fellows said 'Good Morning, sir! A Merry Christmas to you!' and Scrooge said often afterwards, that of all the blithe sounds he had ever heard, those were the blithest in his ears." Such is the power of the Christmas greeting, "A Merry Christmas."

IN ye olden days the festive season was started at 12 o'clock "the night before Christmas," when the waites serenaded the godly and the ungodly alike, seeking in exchange for their indifferent entertainment, such loose change as their listeners saw fit to throw to them. Sometimes it was not all cash that was thrown at them, depending of course on the lateness of the hour and the irascibility of the victim. The head waitie always ended the nocturnal concert by saying "in a clear loud voice, as he had said in the village at that hour and season for the previous forty years—

'A Merry Christmas to ye!'"

Thus the celebrations began, to end long after the bells had tolled the hour of twelve on Christmas night. Year after year the same ceremony was repeated.

"When time comes round a Christmas box they bear, And one day makes them rich for all the year."

So they wove round Yuletide a romance which has lasted through generations, which our ancestors brought with them when they left the home land. It was a time of "Peace, Good will to all men," and earthly strife and activity were forgotten for the time being in the season's happiness.

THIS year the British Empire will celebrate another Khaki Christmas, despite the efforts of those whom Leacock humourously calls "The Peacemakers." Once more, millions of our own kith and kin will spend Christmas in the trenches, far away from their Yule Log and family Turkey. Old customs will have to rearrange themselves to the new order, but wherever our boys are on December 25th, they will meet one another with the old familiar greeting—"A Merry Christmas!"

"A Merry Christmas!" One may ask where is our cause for merriment this year?

Thousands of our finest are dead, thousands are dying and thousands will die on the battle fields of Europe. Many of our own boys have given their life blood for the world's liberty and many of us mourn the loss of loved ones who have fallen victims to the rapacity of the Hun. Notwithstanding the blood that has been spilt, notwithstanding the carnage and the waste of human life surely the citizens of the British Empire can lift up their hearts in thankfulness at this time of year. They have the rebirth of a nation to be thankful for—the return of the fighting blood of the race which they had thought long since dead.

There is also the note of optimism which at present seems to prevail. We have not now the feeling of gloom that we had some time ago. We are becoming more and more certain of the result as the days go by. Not the false optimism of miscalculation, but another optimism caused by the progress of events. We are becoming more and more certain that Germany and her allies will be crushed thoroughly.

The Hun is not as near the gate as he was this time last year and he is not making as much noise. He has had to increase his battle front and so decrease his strength on each particular front. His internal condition is not any too good, and from what we can learn his confidence is not as unshaken as he would have us believe.

The submarine warfare has practically ceased. While the censor reveals nothing very much and Mr. Balfour says less, yet we are inclined to believe by the numerous reports that there are not many German submarines afloat. The German policy of frightfulness has done nothing except to win us the passive and in some cases active aid of the so called neutral nations. Our navy is triumphant. The wonderful German fleet dare not come forth. If it did, it would never return.

We can at least be thankful because of these things.

Our lands have been free from invasion whilst others have been overrun. Nowhere have the British Dominions been invaded. Everywhere within our Empire there is peace and business is as usual. We can rejoice in this, as we wish each other "A Merry Christmas" this year—because of those brave deeds which will forever ensure the future security of the British Empire.

The old customs will prevail to some degree, but necessarily curtailed because of

(Continued on page 3)

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the war, to be renewed, we hope next year, when the war is over, with a newer and deeper meaning than ever. Let us bid every one "A Merry Christmas" on the 25th because they too may say "often afterwards that of all the blithe sounds they had ever heard, those were the blithest in their ears."



GRAHAM STAIRS

It came as a shock to everybody the passing of Graham Stairs, of the 85th Regiment C. E. F. Very few knew that he was sick and the thought of his death hardly crossed the mind of anybody outside his family. Big, manly, quiet Graham, a typical Stairs. Last year he belonged to the Dalhousie C. O. T. C. and, getting the recruiting fever joined the Halifax Company of the 85th. Now he is dead, struck down by pneumonia in his 21st year.

It is not long ago since his family were plunged into grief by the reported death of Gavin. By some mysterious mixup the name of Gavin Stairs was given out among those "Dead on the Field of Honour." Happily, however, this rumour turned out to be untrue.

Those who knew Stairs were touched with the boyishness of the lad. A man, yet a boy in looks, in actions, in everything. The writer last saw him at the Dalhousie-Wanderer football match somewhere toward the last of November. The 85th had just received their bonnets and a large crowd of them had turned out to witness their team defeat Dalhousie No. 2. Graham was among those who cheered and yelled the 85th to victory. His work in the C. O. T. C. showed the same boyish enthusiasm. Always present, always interested, and always quick to learn the military movements.

Words are superfluous at a time like this. One knows not what to say, but if the heartfelt sympathy of every Dalhousian can help to alleviate the load of sorrow which Mr. and Mrs. Gavin L. Stairs are bearing, they have it in full measure. We all liked Graham and we are stricken with grief at the sudden termination of his bright young life.

THE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS: AN APOLOGIA

By MAJOR JOHN CAMERON, O. C., DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, C. O. T. C.

THE O. T. C. movement was inaugurated in Great Britain in 1908 by Lord Haldane, who was then Minister of War. The writer had the privilege of attending one of the first meetings that he addressed in order to explain his new scheme under which all the University volunteer corps of the country were to become automatically transformed into O. T. C. contingents. At that time rumours of the forthcoming struggle with Germany were very prevalent and persistent. It was therefore recognized on all sides that the best thing to do was to proceed at once with the building up of a big reserve of officers from amongst University undergraduates. The movement prospered from the very first. For example, Manchester University which at the time possessed a volunteer student company about eighty strong, mounted up within a year to twice that number and the year after to three times that strength. The writer assisted at this transformation and upon obtaining an appointment on the teaching staff of the University of London, was asked to help in organising an O. T. C. there, no volunteer student corps having previously existed at that University. Within a few months we were able to raise six small infantry companies each about sixty or seventy strong and within two or three years possessed a goodly number of cadets who had taken both the A and B certificates and thereby qualified for admission to the special reserve of officers. At the outbreak of war these had swollen considerably in numbers and were immediately drafted off to their regiments. Though the writer has no official figures at hand, he knows definitely that up to the end of last June the University had supplied about two thousand officers to the army from its Infantry, Artillery. Engineers and A. S. C. contingents.

Immediately after the outbreak of this terrible cataclysm, the O. T. C. organized itself under war conditions and commenced a system of intensive training. The University of London O. T. C. took over a large athletic ground about ten miles from the city and instituted a training camp there. Needless to say, at the onset of the war there was a tremendous rush of cadets. The preliminary training of these, including squad, platoon and company drill was carried out in London, many of the detachments drilling in the evenings, so as not to interfere at first with their business vocations. They were afterwards drafted off to the camp in the country, where they did all their field work, including attack and defence practice, night operations, siege warfare, etc. A month of this was usually sufficient to complete their training and if they passed the examination held at the end of this period, they were gazetted to their commissions forthwith and drafted off to their respective regiments. Those unable to pass their examination were either sent back for another month's training, or else discharged as unfitted for officers.

Altogether, the O. T. C. has eminently justified its existence, not only in the mother

country but also in Canada, many of whose University graduates and undergraduates have nobly sacrificed themselves for the honour and integrity of our great Empire.

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# DALHOUSIE'S WAR RECORD

THE founder of Dalhousie was a very gallant Scottish nobleman who "did his bit" when Britain was fighting with her back to the wall a century ago. He entered the army as a boy of eighteen. He served in the West Indies, in Egypt, in Ireland, in the Peninsula under Wellington where he won the Iron Duke's rare praise, and at Waterloo. For his share in that last campaign he received, with other officers, the thanks of the House of Commons. At the end of his life, he was sent to India as Commander-in-Chief of the forces. He was a man of fine character, as his friend Sir Walter Scott attests repeatedly in his *Journal*, with a keen interest in agriculture and in education. Wherever he went, he left some memorial of his beneficent activity. At Halifax, for example, he founded the Officers' Garrison Library (now called Cambridge, out of compliment to the late royal duke), and he also presented to the Province the fine portraits of George III and his consort in the Legislative Council Room. At Quebec, he founded the Historical and Literary Society, and inaugurated the movement for a monument to Wolfe and Montcalm. His last public act before leaving Halifax was laying the corner-stone of Old Dalhousie on the Parade; and his last public act before leaving Quebec was laying the corner-stone of the first monument to Wolfe and Montcalm. His reputation is overshadowed by that of his son, the famous Governor-General of India, but he was a good soldier and a very honorable and public-spirited gentleman.

The first opportunity which Dalhousians had to show that they were worthy of such a tradition did not occur until 1885, when the "rebellion" of the Indians and half-breeds in the North-West stirred the whole of Canada. There was no east and no west; the country was suddenly all of one mind and united as never before. It surely was a portent that Nova Scotia still discontented with Confederation should send soldiers two thousand miles and more, to the aid of "Canada." A provisional battalion, commanded by Col. Bremner was made up of 150 men from the 63rd regiment, 150 from the 66th, and 100 men from the artillery. It left on the 11th of April and returned in the end of July. Their duties were guarding bridges and railways to prevent attacks by the Indians, and, to their regret, they had no share in the actual fighting. The good will was there. The battalion's return was a triumphal progress and culminated in a grand public reception in the old Exhibition Building, where All Saints Cathedral now stands. The Dalhousians who did their bit then were Lieut. Alfred Whitman, B. A., LL. B.; Lieut. G. Hensley, Second Year Law, now a broker in New York; Sergt. H. Hare, Hospital Corps, who has since been working with Grenfell in Labrador; Private James A. Macdonald, B. A., whose daughter is now attending Dalhousie; Private J. J. Miller, B. Sc.; Private W. J. Tupper, youngest son of the late Sir Charles Tupper; (Law); Private J. A. Ross, son of the late Senator Ross, P. C., now practising medicine in Halifax and colonel in the medical force. He

was not eighteen when the whole campaign was over.

It is a rather distinguished body of men who have since "done their bit" well in the community where they have found themselves.

The next opportunity was in 1899, at the outbreak of the second Boer war. The Dalhousians who were the first to go were "Cam" Macdonald (2nd year Arts), R. J. Keefer, B. A. ('92); W. G. Murray, B. A. ('98), second year Law; and Lieut. J. C. Oland, second year Law. Macdonald was a young giant, the bulwark, or rather the ramrod of the Dalhousie "serum". It was a beautiful sight to see "Cam," after the forwards had embraced, turn himself into a human battering-ram and shove the whole mass forward bodily *a posteriori*. Norman Murray, son of the late Dr. Robert Murray, was nearly as big, but he was fleet of foot and his place was in the "half" line. They all went into H. Company of the 2nd Battalion R. C. R., or the First Canadian Contingent, as it was popularly known. "Norm" and "Cam" were pals. A snapshot in the *Gazette* shows them in active service kit with their packs and rifles and big sun-helmets, like that worn by the bronze soldier beside the Province Building.

At the last moment, the command of the company was given to H. B. Stairs, B. A. ('91), LL. B. ('93), who had done much quiet work as an amateur soldier in the 63rd. He proved to be an excellent officer, taking a mother's care of his men, and showing the steady determination of his clan. Often in the distressing marches on the veldt, he would be seen hanging his head within the first hour; but he "carried on," as they say in the Navy, to the end.

Poor H Company! It was always the last to be attended to, the last to get blankets and hammocks and supplies, simply because of the position of its distinguishing letter in the alphabet. But the last shall be first. When Cronje's *laager* was assaulted the second time at a place called Paardeberg, on February 27th, 1900, H Company was at the very end of the long line of *khaki* which moved silently across the veldt in the thick darkness of the African night. Their orders were to advance until fired on; and they obeyed. A wrong order was given at the wrong moment and all the line retired, except G and H Companies. That they did not retire was due to the fact that Corporal "Cam" Macdonald, on the flank of G Company, questioned the order to retire as it was passed, and the two companies remained where they were. They held their ground.

"Cam" had two men killed on each side of him and went out several times to bring in wounded. As soon as the grey dawn broke, H Company found themselves within sixty measured paces of the Boer Trench; and their position enabled them to enfilade the long flank of the T; and they took their revenge for what they had suffered in the night. They exposed themselves breast-high, some were kneeling on the rough parapet they had made at the edge of the shallow *donga*; some were

even standing upon it. They fired till their rifles were hot.

Soon the white flag was hoisted and Cronje had surrendered. Starving H Company was making dough cakes in the top of their mess-tins for breakfast, when they were ordered to "fall in" with the rest of the battalion for inspection by Field Marshall Roberts, no less.

For his tenacity in holding his position, Captain Stairs was mentioned in despatches, praised especially by *The Times* and awarded the D. S. O. His first reinforcement that morning was the General Smith-Dorrien who came crawling into the trench from the bank of the Modder. He is now in command of the British forces in East Africa.

The two Boer flags in the Macdonald Memorial Library were brought back by "Cam" and "Norm" from Boksborg, where they were on guard over the mines. They marched 600 miles across the veldt with them rolled round their bodies under their tunics.

Oland was a good officer. He came through unscathed and died not long after his return. His brothers are all serving one way or another in the present war. "Cam" Macdonald, of course, could not keep out of it. He left his good business in Vancouver for the 3rd Field Co. Div. Engineers, C. E. F. in which he has been acting adjutant and quarter-master.

Now, for the third time, the call has come, and Dalhousians have been among the very first to harken to it.

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## :: IRELAND AND THE WAR ::

LAST issue of the *Gazette* contained some statistics of Irish recruiting which I gave in an address before the Canadian Club of Montreal. These figures need not be repeated in detail; put quite summarily they amount to this, that one in three of the men of military age from Ireland have been found willing to place themselves at the disposal of the Empire in the present struggle. Since these statistics were made up volunteering has been extremely active. Lord Kitchener might well say that Ireland has 'responded magnificently' to the call for men.

This is all the more gratifying because, as everyone is aware, certain circumstances of Irish politics gave occasion for anxiety at the outbreak of the war. Partystrife had waxed intense far beyond even the very high mark which is habitually reached in the 'Isle of Saints.' The Home Rule Bill was in its final stage, volunteers pledged to rebel if it were not put in force were faced by other volunteers pledged to something very similar if it were dropped, gun-running on both sides had become, as George Birmingham puts it, 'a national sport,' and the Imperial Government seemed to be placed between two fires. German spies gleefully announced that there were two sets of Irishmen, drilled and equipped, who were about to imbrue their hands in one another's blood. Pressmen had actually arrived to report the campaign for the Berlin newspapers. We may wonder that the Potsdam agents were not more sagacious in diagnosing the case, just as we may wonder that they attach such serious importance to the turbulent Suffragettes. But there are few who understand the psychology of a foreigner, and such perspicacity is not the strong point in a Prussian. Moreover it must be admitted that the spies had a good deal of colourable evidence. Bloodthirsty threats had been banded about by prominent leaders, and Prince Lichnowsky cannot be blamed if he did not sufficiently allow for my countrymen's gift of lurid speech. To him the situation must have looked delightfully grave. The imminent war of Ulsterman and Nationalist was reckoned upon as more than enough to keep British troops from meddling with Continental affairs. With a chivalry which we can never adequately appreciate, the Germans took this as an indication of the Fatherland's 'hour of destiny.'

But the disillusionment has been complete. In face of a common peril all ranks were closed. A small incident which occurred while I was in Ireland in August 1914, may serve to illustrate. Some time before a Royal Proclamation had inhibited the importing of arms. By one of those peculiarities of administration with which all observers of Dublin Castle are familiar, this edict remained nugatory as against the Ulstermen while it was enforced as against the Nationalists. One Sunday morning a consignment of rifles for the

southern force had been landed at Howth, had been received there by a body of National Volunteers, and was being transferred to Dublin. The men were met on the way by a detachment of *King's Own Scottish Borderers*, and were disarmed. As the *Borderers* returned to barracks they were assailed in the street with hoots and groans; a scuffle took place, which soon developed into a riot. Some subordinate officer lost his temper, the command was given to fire, and two persons were killed. Public excitement in the Capital became intense, the usual things were said about a brutal Saxon government, and the regiment was renamed on the spot *King's Own Scottish Murderers*. An official investigation took place, certain people were retired from their positions, and as the regiment was due to leave very shortly it was feared that an unseemly demonstration might occur in the streets as the men marched to the station. But meanwhile war was declared, the *Borderers* were ordered to the front, and popular feeling changed as if by magic. The contemplated removal of the troops by night was abandoned, and as they proceeded to entrain, the populace, forgetting their anger of only a week ago, mindful only of the great task that the regiment had to face, sent the men off with ringing cheers. It was a small but a very significant token of the temper of a people

When Mr. Redmond made his famous offer in the House of Commons at the outbreak of the war that National Volunteers would join with Ulster Volunteers to fight the common enemy, some doubt was expressed whether he could carry with him a united National Party. This doubt has been laid to rest. There is not an elected body, County Council, District Council, Poor-Law Board, City Corporation from Antrim to Cork, which has not cordially endorsed his action. The very few dissentients are wholly insignificant. Pro-German newspapers in the United States occasionally tell us of 'leaders of Irish opinion' who are anti-British. But the names they quote are comic in the last degree to anyone who is familiar with the country. For example how much we have heard about Sir Roger Casement! Yet Sir Roger's influence in his own country is about the same as his influence with those Irish prisoners in Berlin, whom he urged to break their oath of allegiance, and from whom he was with difficulty rescued by the Prussian Guards. It is true that a newspaper in Dublin was suppressed, just as it is true that the *London Globe* was similarly dealt with. But the *Globe* is a famous and an influential organ, while the Irish paper, whose name at this moment I forget and which at the time I could not recall having ever seen, is one of utterly negligible weight.

I regret that I have no knowledge of the precise part which the Irish Universities

have taken. I know only a few scattered details, such as the fact that four hundred officers have been sent to the front who were trained in the O. T. C. at Belfast; and I have read from time to time with mingled sorrow and pride of several of my own former students in Queen's University who have laid down their lives. Occasionally too, I notice with a feeling of momentary astonishment, which even yet one can hardly overcome, the names of extreme Nationalist Professors in the Colleges of the South, who have exchanged their anti-British rhetoric of a few years ago for language of the most fervid patriotism. If the old Catholic leaders could have foreseen in the Army List such names as Lieutenant Kettle, Lieutenant William A. Redmond, and Captain O'Brien we can scarcely imagine how they would have felt. Would they have said, like the Connemara peasant when cooperative dairies and agricultural banks were bringing all creeds in his village into friendly relationship, 'Bogorra if this goes much further, with Protestant and Catholic sittin' side by side, and no fightin', before long there will be no religion left in the country at all?'

Of the work of the Irish regiments at the front I need say nothing, for we hear of it almost every week in the despatches. No one expected anything else than that the Inniskillings, the Dublin Fusiliers, the Connaught Rangers, and many more whose names are a part of British military history, would preserve untarnished their own great traditions.

As I write the news comes to hand that in Serbia the situation was saved a few days ago by two heroic companies cut to pieces at their post; such men are of the spiritual kindred of the Canadians at Langemark, of the Black Watch, or of the Coldstream Guards; it is perhaps on the battlefield more than anywhere else that such bonds of national brotherhood are forged. If it is too soon to guess at many another outcome of the war we may at least be confident of this, we shall have learned for all time that the things which divide the British family are subordinate, and that the things which unite are fundamental.

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 Archibald, A. D., B. A.—A. M. C.  
 Atlee, H. B., M. D., C. M.—Lieut. D. S. O. 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers.  
 Austen, K. J., B. Sc.—85th Battalion.  
 Balcom, S. R.—Dispensary Dept. Dal. Hospital Unit.  
 Barss, G. A., M. D., C. M.—R. A. M. C.  
 Bauld, D. S.—Major 25th Battalion.  
 Bauld, W. A. G.—Capt. No. 1 Can. Stationary Hospital.  
 Beer, V. A.—Major R. G. A.  
 Bell, H. P., M. Sc.—Capt. 40th Battalion.  
 Bennett, C. N.—Lieut. 63rd Overseas Batt.  
 Billman, Ralph—Middlesex Regiment.  
 Billman, W. M., B. A.—Lieut.  
 Brehaut, Louis, B. A.—28th. Batt. C. E. F.  
 Cahan, J. F., B. E.—  
 Campbell, G. H., B. A.—Lieut. 40th Batt.  
 Campbell, L. B., B. A.—A. M. C.  
 Carruthers, J. S., M. D., C. M.—Captain 64th Battalion  
 Cavanagh, Harry—Lieut.—  
 Chambers, S. W.—  
 Chisholm, J. S., M. D., C. M.—R. A. M. C.  
 Chisholm, K.—  
 Churchill, Clair—52nd Battalion.  
 Collie, J. R., M. D., C. M.—H. M. S. "Sultan."  
 Collingwood, D.—Lieut. Pioneers.  
 Cook, P. A.—Dalhousie Stationary Hospital  
 Corey, R.—  
 Craig, A. F.—  
 Creighton, T. M., M. D., C. M.—Surgeon H. M. S. "Argonaut."  
 Crowe, Walter, LL. B.—Major 36th F. A.  
 Cunningham, Allan—64th Battalion  
 Cutler, John J.—44th Battalion  
 Dawson, Fred J.—Lieut. 54th Battalion.  
 Dawson, F. M.—Lieut. 40th Battalion  
 Dickson, C. H., M. D., C. M.—Capt. O. C. Clearing House, West Down N.  
 Doull J. A., M. D., C. M.—R. A. M. C.  
 Fages, Courtland—Capt. and Inspector of Cadets.  
 Forbes, D. H.—  
 Forbes, E. McK., LL. B.—  
 Fowler, G. W.—Col. 104th.  
 Foster, G. L.—Medical Officer, 1st Contingent.  
 Fox, F. B., B. A.—A. M. C.  
 Fraser, Alistair, B. A., LL. B.—Lieut.—  
 Fraser, A. D.—  
 Freeman, P. W.—Lieut. 40th Battalion.  
 Gass, C. L., M. D., C. M.—R. A. M. C.  
 Godfrey, H. M., M. D., C. M.—R. A. M. C.  
 Goodwin, Guy, M. D., C. M.—R. A. M. C.

Gordon, G. Huntley, B. Sc.—Capt. Mechanical Transport 1st. Can. Division  
 Gordon, Alex—Chaplain 1st. Infantry Brigade Can. Division.  
 Grant, G. W.—  
 Gray, K. H., B. A.—6th Mounted Rifles.  
 Guildford, David, M. A.—64th Battalion.  
 Hall, Harry—64th Battalion.  
 Hanna, W. F., B. A.—Cycle Corps.  
 Hardy, F. A.—Cycle Corps.  
 Hawkins, R.—28th. Field Battery.  
 Heal, J. G. F., M. D., C. M.—R. A. M. C.  
 Hogan, E. V., Prof. of Surgery—Major Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 James, A. M., M. Sc.—Heavy Artillery  
 Jones, G. C., M. D., C. M.—Gen. O. C. Medical Dept. Overseas.  
 Jones, O. B., M. A., LL. B.—Lieut. 40th Battalion.  
 Kenney, W. F., M. D., C. M.—Med. Officer 6th Howitzer Brigade.  
 Keswick,—Lieut. 64th. Regt.  
 Kirke, O. H.—  
 Leitch, R.—Staff Officer in Serbian Army.  
 Lindsay, W. S., B. A.—No. 9 General Hospital, France.  
 Logan, J. W., M. A., Lect. in Classics—Captain B. Co., 25th Battalion.  
 Logan, A.—Lieut. R. C. R.  
 MacAloney, C. W.—25th Battalion.  
 MacAskill, Rev. J. J., Chaplain.  
 MacAskill, W. R. '94—Sergt.  
 MacAulay, D. A., M. D., C. M.—R. A. M. C.  
 MacAulay, M. A., M. D., C. M., Demonstrator of Anatomy—Capt. Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 McColough, R. W.—  
 McDonald, A. T., B. A.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 McDonald, J. W., LL. B.—Capt. 64th Battalion.  
 McDonald, J. W.—McGill Base Hospital.  
 Macdonald, D. D., LL. B.—28th Field Artillery, Capt.  
 Macdonald, Nathaniel—A. M. C.  
 McGregor, A. F.—Dal. Hospital Unit.  
 MacIver, A. P., B. A.—Mounted Rifles.  
 Mackay, Victor N., M. D., C. M.—Capt. Dal. Hospital Unit.  
 MacKenzie, K. A., M. D., C. M., Lect. in Medicine—Capt. Dal. Hospital Unit.  
 Mackinnon, W. T. M.—Major O. C. Clearing Hosp. West Down N.  
 Maclellan, E. K., M. D., C. M., Assist. Demonstrator of Anatomy—Captain Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 MacLennan, S. J., B. A.—Captain Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 McLeod, D. A., M. D., C. M.—Captain Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 MacLeod, G. D., B. A.—A. M. C.

MacLeod, MacIntosh—Lieut. 40th Batt.  
 McClatchy,—Lieut. 28th. Field Battery  
 McRitchie, J. J., M. D., C. M.—R. A. M. C.  
 Maddin, J. W., LL. B.—85th Battalion.  
 Major, R. A.—Lieut. 55th Battalion.  
 Margeson, J. W., LL. B., M. P. P.—Paymaster 25th Battalion.  
 Marsters, C. G.—24rd Field Artillery.  
 Maxwell, G. H., B. A.—Major 64th Batt.  
 Meech, L. R., M. D., C. M.—R. A. M. C.  
 Mitchell, Rev. G. S.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Mooney, R. B.—85th Battalion.  
 Moore, H. S., M. D., C. M.—R. A. M. C.  
 Morrison, D. J.—A. M. C.  
 Morrison, T. F.—Lieut. 63rd.  
 Morris, Clare,—Major No. 1 Stationary Hospital, C. E. F.  
 Morton, L. M., M. D., C. M.—R. A. M. C.  
 Murchison, J. K., B. A.—A. M. C.  
 Murray, J. A., M. D., C. M.—Captain Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Murray, J. T. ('97)—Lieut. 11th. Batt. Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt.  
 Murray, L. M., Prof. of Medicine—Capt. Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Nicholson, J. H. T., LL. B.—6th Mounted Rifles.  
 Nickerson, J. S., B. A.—A. M. C.  
 Ormond, L. E., LL. B.—55th Mounted Rifles.  
 Paterson, J. G. L., B. A.—A. M. C.  
 Patterson, R. A., B. A.—A. M. C.  
 Phinney, E. C., LL. B.—Captain 85th Battalion.  
 Pineo, H. H., B. A., LL. B.—Major 6th Mounted Rifles.  
 Ralston, J. L., M. P. P.—Capt. 85th Battalion.  
 Ralston, Ivan—Capt. Regt.  
 Rankine, John, M. D., C. M., Assist. Demonstrator of Anatomy—Capt. Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Read, J. E., B. A., Lect. in Real Property—Lieut. 23rd Rgt. Field Artillery.  
 Read, W. W.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Regan, O. R., LL. B.—46th Battalion.  
 Roach, R. B.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit  
 Robertson, S. G., LL. B.—Colonel 17th Battalion.  
 Salter, B. C., B. A.—Cycle Corps.  
 Scott, R. H.—"A" Company, 85th Battalion  
 Silver, Harold—  
 Silver, L. E.—64th Battalion.  
 Smith, G. R., B. A.—Cycle Corps.  
 Smith, H. A., B. A.—Mounted Rifles.  
 Sponagle, J. A., M. D., C. M.—Colonel 25th Battalion.  
 Stairs, Denis—Lieut. 40th Battalion.  
 Stairs, G. S., B. A.—Major Grenadier Guards of Canada.  
 Stairs, G. W.—Killed in action.

Stairs, J. C.—Lieut. 25th Battalion.  
 Stewart, John, Professor of Surgery—Col. Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Stewart, John M., B. A.—Capt. O. C. Clearing Hosp. West Down N.  
 Sutherland, C. G.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit  
 Sutherland, R. S.—  
 Sylvester, G. M.—Lieut. 40th Battalion.  
 Tait, H. S., M. D., C. M.—R. A. M. C.  
 Taylor, H. G.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Trites, S. B.—40th Battalion.  
 Vair, J. D., B. A.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Weatherbee, J. A. T., B. A.—  
 Wiswell, G. B., M. D., C. M.—R. A. M. C.  
 Wood, Rev. G.—Chaplain.  
 Woodbury, F. V., M. D., C. M., Prof. of General and Oral Surgery and Anaesthetics—Capt. Dal. Hospital Unit.  
 Woodbury, K. F., D. D. D.—Capt. Dal. Hospital Unit.  
 Zwicker, R. J.—Corporal 64th Battalion.

### HOME DEFENCE.

Allison, L. M.—  
 Almon, W. B., Assoc. Prof. of Obstetrics—Lieut. Can. A. M. S.  
 Archibald, M. B., LL. B.—Clerk in recruiting Office.  
 Blackett, A. E., M. D., C. M.—Medical Officer 63rd Regt.  
 Campbell, G. M., Prof. of Clinical Medicine—Major. Can. A. M. S.  
 Cavanagh, J. L.—C. E.  
 Clayton, E. R., B. A.—Lieut. 63rd Regt.  
 Corston, J. R., Lect. in Therapeutics—Captain Can. A. M. S.  
 Creighton, C. S.—Lieut. C. E.  
 Curry, M. A., Prof. of Obstetrics—Col. 63rd Regiment.  
 Doane, Harvey—R. S. I.  
 Dwyer, D. L., LL. B.—Artillery, Kingston.  
 Evans, C. A., B. A.—Lieut. 63rd.  
 Flemming, P. R.—Qualifying for Lieut.  
 Foster, W. G., LL. B.—R. S. I.  
 Fraser, W. K., B. A.—Lieut. 63rd Regt.  
 Gaherty, G. A.—Lieut. 1st C. A.  
 Harris, W. E., B. A.—R. S. I.  
 McCurdy, L. B.—  
 MacGregor, M.—H. M. C. S. "Niobe."  
 Mitchell, E. F.—Lieut. C. E.  
 Murdoch, J. A., M. D., C. M.—Medical Officer Wellington Barracks.  
 Nicholls, A. G., Prof. of Pathology—Lieut. Can. A. M. S.  
 Potter, J. L., M. D., C. M.—Director Medical Services, Ottawa.  
 Reynolds, M.—R. C. E.  
 Rhodes, E. N., LL. B.—R. S. I.  
 Ross, J., Lect. on Skin Diseases—Col. Can. A. M. S.  
 Russell, B. W., LL. B.—R. S. I.  
 Seaman, A.—C. A.  
 Sinclair, D. C., B. A., LL. B.—Lieut. 78th, Canso.  
 Smith, E. S., M. A.—Lieut. 63rd. Regt.  
 Stairs, H. M.—Lieut. R. G. A.  
 Stairs, Herbert—  
 Thomas, G. K., Lecturer in Dentistry—Capt.—  
 Thompson, W. E., LL. B.—Dol. D. A. A. C., 6th Div.  
 Wilson, H. A.—  
 Wood, John E., LL. B.—Paymaster "Niobe"

### STUDENTS SERVING WITH H. M. FORCES WHO WOULD OTHERWISE BE IN ATTENDANCE.

OVERSEAS.  
 Buchanan, J. M.—85th Battalion.  
 Campbell, A. B.—Heavy Artillery.  
 Carson, J. B. C.—4th University Co., CEF  
 Chipman, N. L.—C Co., 85th Battalion.

Chisholm, E. A.—Major 23rd Regt. Field Artillery.  
 Coulter, W. B.—At front.  
 Craigie, J. H.—6th Mounted Rifles.  
 Creighton, H. T.—4th University Co., CEF  
 Crowe, V. D.—85th (to be transferred to 6th Div. A. D. C.).  
 Dawson, H. C.—85th Battalion  
 Dawson, M. H.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Dick, S. J.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Dickson, T. H.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Doane, W. E. E.—40th Battalion, Lieut.  
 Dooley, C. J.—36th Battalion.  
 Douglass, P. G.—A. M. C.  
 Dwyer, Gerald—40th Battalion.  
 Fisher, F. L.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Hamilton, K. B.—68th Battalion.  
 Harley, J. R. H.—Lieut. 40th Battalion.  
 Harrison, L. L.—85th Battalion.  
 Hawkins, C. R.—23rd Artillery.  
 Holland, C. W.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Hyde, Cyril—A. M. C.  
 Johnstone, M. F.—Heavy Artillery.  
 Jones, H. R. StC.—Lieut. 40th Battalion.  
 Livingstone, D.—85th Battalion.  
 Lockerby, J. E.—Cycle Corps.  
 McLatchie, Lieut.—28th Field Battery.  
 McCleave, H. A.—Lieut. 64th.  
 McCleave,—Capt. Intelligence Dept.  
 Macdonald, Campbell—3rd. Field Co., Div. Engineers.  
 Macdonald, N. E.—A. M. C.  
 Macdonald, R. C.—Lieut. 63rd C. E. D.  
 McInnes, Russell—6th Mounted Rifles.  
 Mackay, A. F.—Lieut. 85th Battalion.  
 MacKay, J. K.—Major 23rd Regt. Field Artillery.

MacKenzie, N. A. M.—6th Mounted Rifles.  
 Maclean, N. A.—A. M. C.  
 McLean, T. G.—Prin. Pat., C. S. I.  
 McLean, T. M.—Assist Adj. 85th Batt.  
 Macleod, C. T.—6th Mounted Rifles.  
 McLeod, Clement—36th Field Battery.  
 McLeod, D. F.—6th Mounted Rifles.  
 McLeod, H. G.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 MacLeod, J. O.—85th Battalion.  
 MacNevin, C. U.—40th Battalion.  
 MacNutt, R. D.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Marshall, D. F.—40th Battalion.  
 Mooney, F. D.—85th Battalion.  
 Moore, F. L.—A. M. C.  
 Moriarty, C. F.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Morrison, L. N.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Morrison, M. E.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Murray, George—A. M. C.  
 Murray, J. J.—85th Battalion.  
 Nicholson, J. A.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Pallen, Wesley—85th Battalion.  
 Patterson, F. H.—85th Battalion.  
 Patterson, F. H.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Pickup, J. W.—40th Battalion.  
 Pickup, W. W.—40th Battalion.  
 Rattee, N. M.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Roche, C. J.—Lieut. 63rd C. E. D.  
 Rogers, W. M.—Lieut. 64th Battalion.  
 Roope, R. E. G.—Lieut. 2nd Heavy Artillery.  
 Ross, A. D.—A. M. C.  
 Ross, J. S.—H. M. S. "Warspite"  
 Ruggles, W. T.—85th Battalion.  
 Russell, J. D.—6th Mounted Rifles.  
 Shreve, C. D.—36th Artillery.  
 Sifton, L. S.—46th Infantry.  
 Smith, E. E. B.—Lieut. 104th Battalion.  
 Stairs, G. L.—Lieut. 14th Battalion.  
 Stairs, Graham—Lieut. 85th Battalion.  
 Theakston, H. R.—85th Battalion.  
 Tweedie, W. J. V.—Master Gunner 6th Mounted Rifles.  
 Walls, V. B.—A. M. C.  
 Whelpley, T. H.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.  
 Whyte, E. F.—A. M. C.  
 Zwicker, C. H. R.—Dalhousie Hospital Unit.

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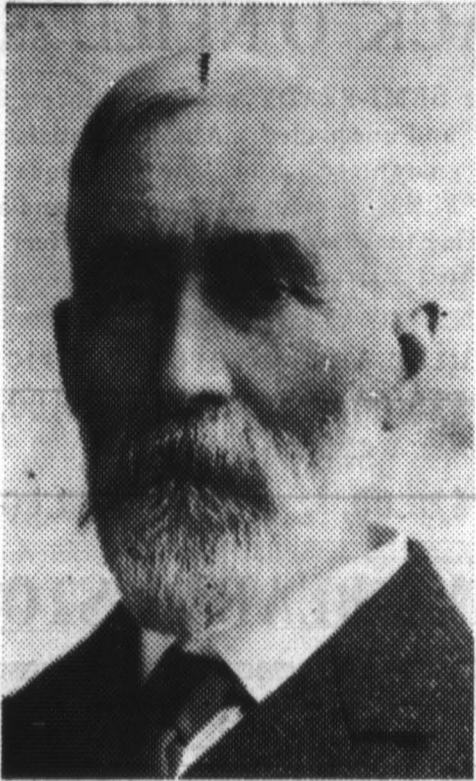
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LIEUT-COL. JOHN STEWART

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- Allum, H. A.—Attended School of Instruction.
- Anderson, C. A.—Passed for Comm. R. S. I.
- Arthur, H. F.—Attending School of Instruction.
- Bagnall, J. S.—School of Artillery.
- Bell, H. B.—Lieut. 1st C. A.
- Brookfield, G. P.—Attended School of Instruction.
- Campbell, J. G. D.—Attended School of Instruction.
- Campbell, R. F. B.—Attended School of Instruction.
- Chipman, H. R.—Lieut. 66th.
- Creighton, H. A.—Lieut. 63rd.
- Hallet, E. J.—Lieut. 63rd.
- Jones, F. H.—Lieut. 63rd.
- Lawrence, A. R.—Siege Art. Charlottetown
- Macaskill, W. R.—R. S. I.
- MacLatchey, E. B.—
- Moseley, H. A.—63rd.
- Scriven, W. G.—
- Stayner, C. StC.—Attended School of Instruction.
- Wilson, H. A.—Lieut. 63rd.



MAJOR L. M. MURRAY

## NO. 7 STATIONARY HOSPITAL

- The officers of this Unit are as follows:—
- Lieut-Col. John Stewart (Officer Commanding).
- Major E. V. Hogan.
- Major L. M. Murray.
- Captain J. A. Murray.
- Captain V. M. Mackay.
- Captain F. V. Woodbury.
- Captain E. Kirk Maclellan.
- Captain John Rankin.
- Captain Kenneth A. Mackenzie.
- Captain S. J. Maclellan.
- Capt. D. A. Macleod.
- Hon. Lieut. and Quartermaster, Walter Taylor.
- Lieut K. F. Woodbury, (Dental Surgeon).
- Hon. Lieut. and Dispenser S. R. Balcom.
- Matron L. M. Hubley, Halifax.
- Sertg-Major G. T. Brown, Peterboro.
- Q. M. Sertg A. Oatway, Old Cleeve, England.
- Staff Sertg, P. D. Macdonald, Whitney Pier.
- Staff Sertg, L. A. Woodin, New Glasgow.
- Sertg F. J. Howley, England.
- Sertg. F. H. Pond, Twillingate, Nfld.
- Sertg. T. W. Taylor, Blackburn, Eng.



CAPTAIN E. K. MACLELLAN

- Sertg. W. G. Jenkins, Albany, N. Y.
- Corpl. W. J. Martin, Halifax.
- Corpl. A. F. Tupper, New Glasgow.
- Corpl. J. Richardson, Wales.
- Corpl. E. D. Glenister, Halifax.
- Corpl. T. H. Robinson, Halifax.
- Bugler J. E. Doyle, Halifax.
- Pte. E. C. Armstrong, Armstrong Corner, N. B.
- Pvt. F. W. Armstrong, Truro.
- Pvt. W. H. Adams, Halifax.
- Pvt. H. Barrett, Gibraltar.
- Pvt. S. H. Bland, England.
- Pvt. J. L. Baker, Chester.
- Pvt. C. C. Briggs, Oakville, N. B. Q
- Pvt. J. W. Burnett, Scotland.
- Pvt. G. C. Beazley, Hantsport.
- Pvt. E. H. Clay, Parrsboro.
- Pvt. F. F. Chute, Berwick.
- Pvt. W. H. Chase, jr., Wolfville.
- Pvt. P. M. Clarke, Newcastle, N. B.
- Pvt. B. Carr, England.
- Pvt. A. P. A. Cooke, Halifax.
- Pvt. H. S. Cousins, England.
- Pvt. T. H. Dickson, Pictou.
- Pvt. S. H. Dick, Black River.
- Pvt. S. C. Dexter, Liverpool.
- Pvt. R. S. Dexter, Liverpool.
- Pvt. M. H. Dawson, Truro.
- Pvt. Frederick Eld, England.
- Pvt. G. E. Edgar, Prospect.



MAJOR E. V. HOGAN

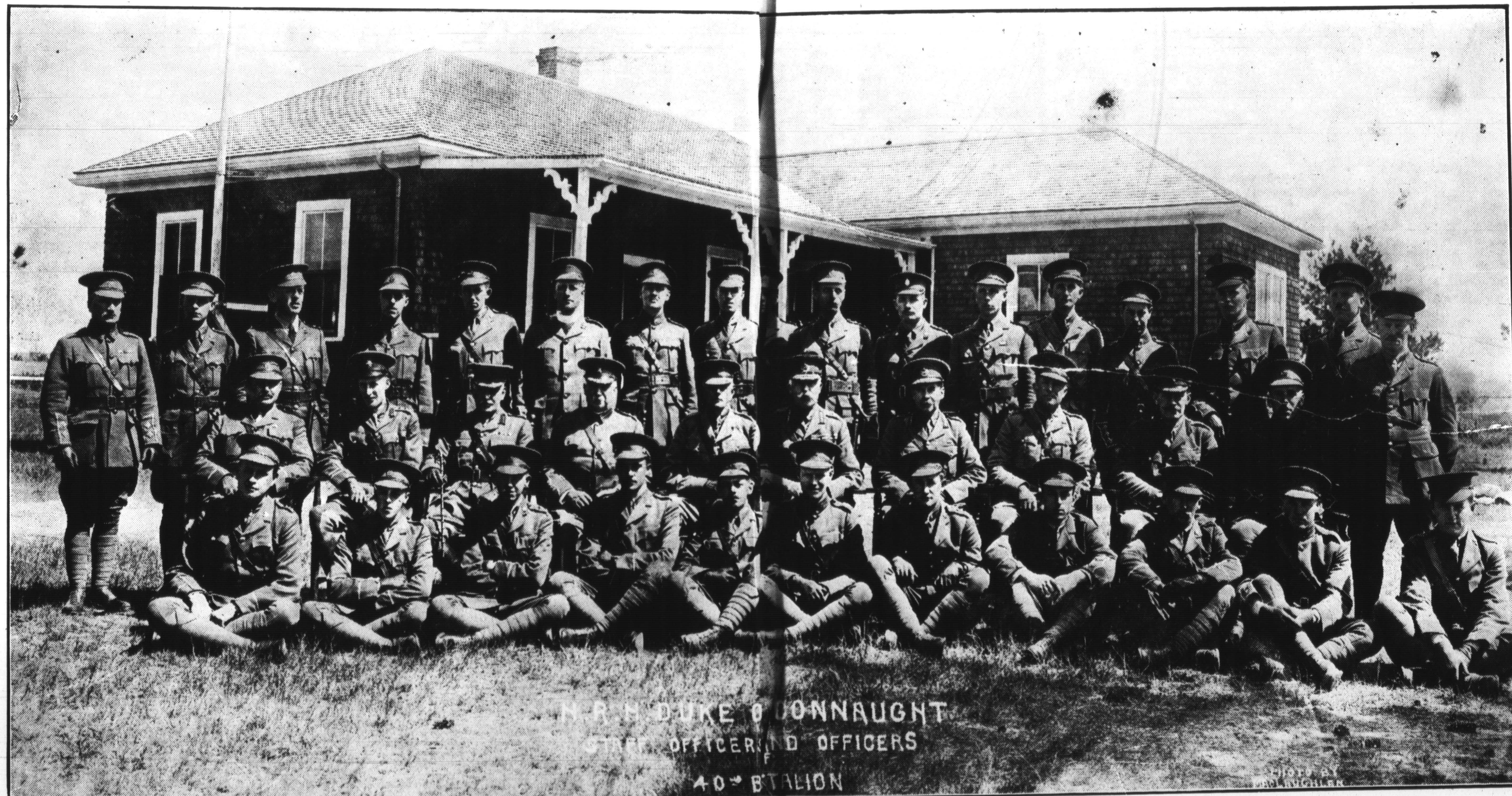


CAPTAIN J. A. MURRAY



CAPTAIN F. V. WOODBURY

SOME DALHOUSIANS NOW AT THE FRONT.



H. R. H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT  
 STAFF OFFICERS AND OFFICERS  
 40<sup>th</sup> BATTALION

*Top Row.*—No. 3, Lieut. Austin Cunningham; No. 8, Lieut. Denis Stairs (Arts '09), No. 9, Lieut. Phinney (Law '15); No. 10, L.O. B. Jones ('11); No. 11, Lieut. Sylvester (Arts '11); No. 14, Capt. Gordon Gillis; No. 17, Capt. E. (Doc.) Douglas.  
*Middle Row.*—No. 10, Lieut. (Cudgery) Jones (Law '14). No. 6, H. R. H. Duke of Connaught.  
*Bottom Row.*—No. 2, Lieut. Eric Dennis; No. 4, Capt. H. P. Bell; No. 6, Lieut. Francis Dawson ('10); No. 7, Lieut. Murray; No. 11, Lieut. L. E. Ormond (Law '14).



CAPTAIN JOHN RANKIN

Pvt. Isaac Earls, England.  
 Pvt. J. R. Eldridge, Yarmouth.  
 Pvt. F. L. Fisher, Truro.  
 Pvt. F. L. Findley, Sambro.  
 Pvt. G. R. Fairley, England.  
 Pvt. B. E. Fraser, Halifax.  
 Pvt. L. K. Grady, Summerside.  
 Pvt. James Hilton, Halifax.  
 Pvt. A. G. Hilton, Halifax.  
 Pvt. R. Hannon, Derby, G. B.  
 Pvt. C. W. Holland, Halifax.  
 Pvt. W. L. Floyd, England.  
 Pvt. W. L. Lloyd, England.  
 Pvt. C. W. Lockerby, Tatamagouche.  
 Pvt. H. C. Lewis, Yarmouth.  
 Pvt. F. C. Lusher, Halifax.  
 Pvt. G. R. McLeod, Newfoundland.  
 Pvt. A. McDonough, Ireland.  
 Pvt. H. G. McLeod, West River.  
 Pvt. R. D. McNutt, Truro.  
 Pvt. C. J. McCarthy, St. John.  
 Pvt. M. S. McKinnon, Sydney.  
 Pvt. C. McLean, Musquodoboit.  
 Pvt. C. J. McDonald, Halifax.  
 Pvt. A. R. MacPherson, Halifax.  
 Pvt. A. T. MacDonald, Reserve.  
 Pvt. J. McBurnie, Tatamagouche.  
 Pvt. J. F. McLellan, Tatamagouche.  
 Pvt. A. M. Mackintosh, Oxford.  
 Pvt. A. F. McGregor, Springhill.  
 Pvt. Daniel McNeill, Thorburn.  
 Pvt. Walter Martin, Halifax.  
 Pvt. Wm. Morgan, England.  
 Pvt. R. J. Millett, Gaspereau.  
 Pvt. M. E. Morrison, River Bourgeoise.  
 Pvt. L. Morrison, Oxford.  
 Pvt. E. N. Morrison, Halifax.  
 Pvt. G. H. Morrison, Amherst.  
 Pvt. G. S. Mitchell, Linden.  
 Pvt. Simon Mury, West Arichant.  
 Pvt. C. F. Moriarty, Truro.  
 Pvt. S. B. Murray, Dorchester.  
 Pvt. E. Noseworthy, St. John's Newfoundland.  
 Pvt. W. A. Nicholson, Dartmouth.  
 Pvt. J. A. Nicholson, Valleyfield.  
 Pvt. R. D. Newsome, Bedeque, P. E. I.  
 Pvt. W. E. O'Toole, Halifax.  
 Pvt. G. W. Paice, England.  
 Pvt. G. H. Power, Dublin.  
 Pvt. W. J. Parkhill, Ireland.  
 Pvt. W. H. Poole, Montague, P. E. I.  
 Pvt. Harry Patten, Springhill.  
 Sergt. C. A. Redmond, Sheet Harbor.  
 Pvt. R. B. Roach, Windsor.  
 Pvt. N. McL. Rattee, Noel, Hants.

Pvt. W. W. Read, Halifax.  
 Pvt. D. J. Strachan, Mulgrave.  
 Pvt. C. O. Scargill, England.  
 Pvt. D. H. Stevens, Halifax.  
 Pvt. F. E. Smith, Port Hood.  
 Pvt. F. C. Schurman, Springhill.  
 Pvt. J. Sandall, England.  
 Pvt. C. M. Shupe, Lunenburg.  
 Pvt. D. H. Sutherland, Pictou.  
 Pvt. J. C. Sutherland, Pictou.  
 Pvt. C. G. Sutherland, New Glasgow.  
 Pvt. Richard Shaw, Halifax.  
 Pvt. T. S. Tobin, Halifax.  
 Pvt. W. L. Turner, Halifax.  
 Pvt. H. B. Titus, Digby.  
 Pvt. P. R. Tingley, Wolfville.  
 Pvt. H. M. Taylor, Falmouth.  
 Pvt. J. D. Vair, Pictou.  
 Pvt. H. Walker, Dzrtmouth.  
 Pvt. W. A. Webber, Jeddore.  
 Pvt. H. B. Watts, Port Hood.  
 Pvt. T. H. Whelpley, Dartmouth.  
 Pvt. C. P. Wright, Halifax.  
 Pvt. B. H. Windsor, Bathurst.  
 Pvt. Hazen Zwicker, Lunenburg.

In addition there are twenty-seven trained nurses with the rank of lieutenant.

This Unit was mobilized on the 9th of November, 1915, and is housed in the old Medical College, at Halifax which has been given for this purpose by Dalhousie University, free of charge.

The following is a list of the Nurses who will go with the Hospital Unit:—

Miss May Laura Hubley, (matron), Halifax, who has the rank of Captain.

Miss Jessie Davidson, formerly operating room nurse in the Victoria General Hospital.

Miss Elizabeth A. Cook, a Nova Scotia girl, whose professional work has been chiefly in the United States, in one of whose large hospitals she was, like Miss Davidson, an operating room nurse.

Miss Lillian Fitzgerald, formerly of the staff of the Victoria General Hospital.

Miss Mary E. Chisholm, also of that staff. A daughter of Dr. M. Chisholm.

Miss Alice Johnston, A. M. C.

Miss Levinia Fraser, of the Victoria General Hospital.

Miss Sarah Churchill, a Nova Scotian who, however, has practiced chiefly in the United States.

Miss W. Irene Thompson, of the Victoria General Hospital.

Miss Jessie McDonald, operating room nurse.

Miss Sadie Archard, formerly night superintendent of the Victoria General Hospital.

Miss Lolia E. Thomas, a recent graduate of the Victoria General Hospital.

Miss Sadie McLeod, also a graduate of that institution.

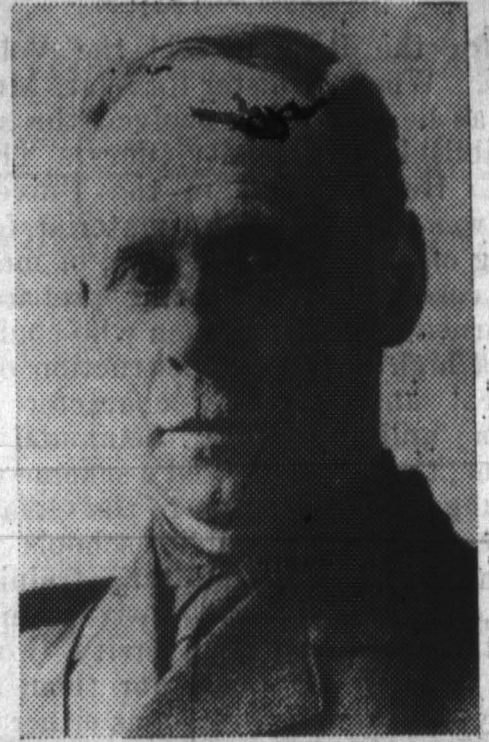
Miss Rose O. Young, of the same hospital.

Miss Francis A. Rice, A. M. C.

Mrs. Lela Donovan, wife of Dr. Donovan, of the R. A. M. C., now overseas. Mrs. Donovan is a graduate of the Victoria General Hospital.

Miss Josie Cameron and Miss Jessie B. McDonald, graduates of the Victoria General Hospital.

Miss Jean M. Mitchell, of Dr. McLellan's Hospital.



CAPTAIN S. J. MACLELLAN

Miss Margaret McDonald, who received her professional training in Cape Breton. Miss Jennie C. Calder, of the hospital at Sydney Mines.

Miss Lorinda MacAulay, of Pictou. Miss Katherine McLean, Miss Maisie E. Williams, Miss Katherine Smith, and Miss Emma Walters, all graduates of the Victoria General Hospital.

Miss Euphemia McKinnon, who received her professional training in Cape Breton.

Miss Mary M. Macdonald, Hopewell, Pictou Co.

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## ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES AND THE WAR.

(Continued from page 1)

both for the Regular and the Volunteer armies. When Minister for War, Mr. Haldane, as he was then, evolved the scheme of establishing University Officers' Training Corps. He saw that in the Universities there was the very best material for the making of officers, young men, of means in many cases, who were being prepared for the learned professions, men who could profit to a high degree by instruction of that technical and scientific character which modern military study demands. Lord Haldane, therefore, devised a scheme whereby young men coming up to the Great Universities from the public schools where they had had some military training as cadets, might receive such instruction along with their ordinary University work as would make it very easy for them subsequently to obtain commissions either in the Regular or the Territorial army.

Lord Haldane's scheme has abundantly justified itself. On the outbreak of War, thousands of young men with the necessary social and educational qualifications were ready or almost ready to receive the commissions directly they had left the University. Possibly Lord Haldane never contemplated that such enormous demands would be made on the Officers' Training Corps that about one third of all the students of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London and Birmingham would be ready for active service in a few months, yet such was the case. Literally thousands relinquished their studies and went out at once to serve the Empire in the greatest trial through which it has ever passed or is likely to have to pass in the future. England owes more to Lord Haldane's prescience than can easily be expressed; the cry about his Lordship's German sympathies is the unintelligent bleating of uninformed children totally incapable of gauging the extent of his intellectual powers. For Lord Haldane's is a mind of the first order as is to be expected in a Scotsman who has a physiologist for a brother. Of course Lord Haldane admires certain Germans of the past, as every student of European culture must. But because Lord Haldane's knowledge of German philosophy and German science is peculiarly intimate, no sensible person ever thought that Lord Haldane could possibly approve of present day German methods—infra-human savagery begotten by the megalomaniacal monsters at the Prussian War Office.

While we cannot forget the way in which English patriotism has expressed itself in the enlisting of hundreds of thousands of men in every rank of life, yet as members of a University we are naturally interested in the success of these University organizations, the O. T. C., devised by a University man. For Lord Haldane is very much a University man—a graduate of more than one University, and a philosopher, statesman, lawyer, and expert on explosives to boot!

As will readily be believed, I am quite unable even if I had access to the necessary facts, to give any worthy account of the part that England, as distinguished from the rest of the Empire, is playing in this now world-wide struggle; but as University men the condition of things in the parent English Universities must vitally interest us. It may be briefly summed up

by saying that the English seats of learning, old and new, are half closed; work is being in some measure carried on, for it must never be said that the forces of true culture was paralysed by the ravings of a foreign barbarism. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have welcomed as guests the members of the Universities of Louvain and Liege; England is, as ever, the home of the persecuted and the oppressed; the home of the freed; is, as ever, the asylum for those in search of freedom. The English Universities are suffering acutely; impoverished in funds they have yet devoted their stately halls to the reception of the gallant wounded.

Goethe once said; "Read one fine poem, see one good picture, hear one noble piece of music every day"—and I venture to assert that if the present representatives of Goethe's nation had even attempted to carry out his advice, there could have been no European War of 1914. The treasures of Louvain's library would still have been open to the student of the past; the sunshine through the windows of the cathedral at Rheims would still be staining the white radiance of pillar and pavement. But it has been reserved for the countrymen of Beethoven to drive music from Europe, of Goethe to burn irreplaceable books, of Luther to make a god of carnage.

The University of Cambridge alone has sent more than 11,000 to the great war. Of these 614 have been killed, 900 wounded and 123 taken prisoners. 214 have been mentioned in despatches, 3 have won the V. C., 36 the D. S. O., 48 have received the Military Cross, 4 the Medaille Militaire, 10 the Croix de Chevalier, 4 the Croix de Guerre, 5 Russian Orders, 1 the Serbian Order, 2 have been made C. B., and one K. C. B.

Of the University of London up to the present date, 250 graduates and undergraduates have been killed or died of wounds.

"We see with regret," say the English professors in their noble manifesto, "the names of many German professors and men of science whom we regard with respect and, in some cases, with personal friendship appended to a denunciation of Great Britain so utterly baseless that we can hardly believe that it expresses their spontaneous or considered opinion."

The German White Book contains only some scanty and carefully explained selections from the diplomatic correspondence which preceded this war. Yet it is the duty of learned men to make sure of their facts, and we venture to hope that our German colleagues will sooner or later do their best to get access to the full correspondence and will form therefrom an independent judgment. They will see that from the issue of the Austrian note to Serbia onwards, Great Britain strove incessantly for peace. Her proposals were supported by France, Russia and Italy, but unfortunately not by the one Power which could by a single word at Vienna have made peace certain.

So deeply rooted is Great Britain's love of peace, so influential amongst us are those who have laboured through many difficult years to promote good feeling between this country and Germany that, in spite of our ties of friendship with France, in spite of the manifest danger threatening ourselves, there was still up to the last

moment a strong desire to preserve British neutrality, if it could be preserved without dishonor. But Germany, herself made this impossible.

Belgium had appealed to Great Britain to keep her word, and she kept it. The German professors appear to think that Germany has, in this matter, some considerable body of sympathisers in the Universities of Great Britain. They are gravely mistaken. Never within our lifetime has this country been so united on any great political issue.

We must carry on the war on which we have entered. For us, as for Belgium, it is a war of defence waged for liberty and peace."

D. F. H.

## The Royal Military College of Canada

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 Survey 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 9½ 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 divisional areas and 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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## A Med. defends the state of the Old Arts Building

Our readers can inspect and judge for themselves

Dear Mr. Editor:—

In the columns of your last issue there appeared an article in which reference was made to the present state of the old Dalhousie Building, now occupied by the Faculties of Medicine, Law, and Dentistry. In it, also, a reflection was cast on the present caretaker to the effect "that he was not on his job."

There seems to be a certain per cent of Dalhousians—and, I hope, only a very small per cent—whose "chief aim in life" is to "Knock, Kick or Bark." There is yet a smaller per cent, who contrary to the traditional past and principles of their Alma Mater, love to see themselves in the glare of print, and in their desire to gain notoriety say and write things which "cut to the quick" of some poor unoffending mortal who, like most of us, is sensitive to any undeserving or unkind thought.

I am not pretending to champion the cause of the janitor, or of any one else, but I beg to present the following facts to the writer of the last article for consideration:—

1. As in previous years, there are at present two janitors employed to take care of the building.
2. One of these men has been ill now for some considerable time.
3. The University authorities asked the other janitor if he could cope with the work in the interim or if he needed additional help. The reply was "I'll try to do my best until Mr. ——— gets better."

4. Added to the work of the janitors this year is the care of the "Dissecting Room the true significance of which "any man who is on to his job" knows.

5. Others, as well as myself, who have been attending this University for four or more years, cannot notice any change worth mentioning in its state of cleanliness. True enough there are microscopic particles from the campus therein; there always were and always will be, but the microscopic portions of which our friend writes must be intrinsically bound with with the sole of his boot, and hence hears "the perpetual 'crunch, crunch,'" at every tread.

6. In the column following the article I refer to, there appears this statement: "The Press should be a booster and not a knocker. We are no knockers." Is not one's loyalty to his fellowman—irrespective of his station—as noble and as much to be encouraged as one's loyalty to his King and country.

If the article I refer to came from the pen of a medical, we may venture to suggest that he follow the advice of his clinical instructors and get his Symptomatology and Incidence before attempting a Diagnosis, or suggesting any line of treatment.

If from a law man we should ask him to weigh his evidence and to ascertain the import of the phrase "Fair play and justice." On any man who is conscientiously doing his best, any such knocking must have an effect which no one would like to be the recipient of—not even a knocker himself.

If from an Arts man, we advise him to stick to his present quarters until he knows what he is talking about.

It's up to some one, Mr. Editor, "to get on to his job" and find out the source of these repeated "Knockings." When there is a cause to bark—bark and bark until you are answered, but see to it that you are barking at the right door lest an unexpected kick send you away from the wrong door, like a dog with his tail between his legs.

"JOHN WATSON, '17"

## THE CIVIC IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE

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I really should join, but my experience teaches that the public is not over particular when it comes to cleanliness, sanitation, etc.

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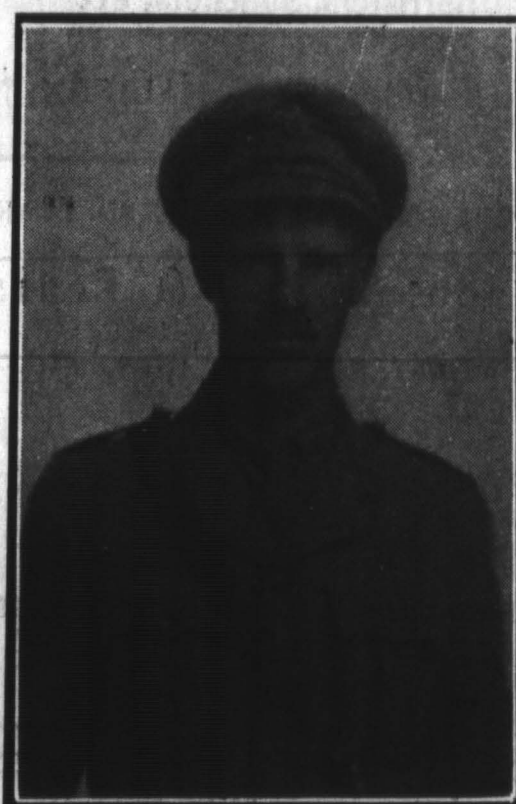
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## ∴ Here, There and Everywhere ∴



MAJOR D. D. MACDONALD.

It would be rather a good idea to have the college electrician place a light over the Law Door. On account of the corner in which said door is situated, this entrance is very dark in the evening and the poor lawyers have a very hard time locating the steps. A few cents expense will save a broken arm or leg. Let the college authorities get busy.

Captain J. W. Margeson of the 25th Regiment C. E. F. is back home again with wounded soldiers. Margeson was one of our famous debaters. He is now M.L.A. for Lunenburg and a leading light in the Opposition of the Legislature.

D. D. MacDonald, whose photo is reproduced this week, is a member of Law '14. "D. D." is in command of the 28th Field Battery now at Shorncliffe. He is as popular with his men as he was with his classmates. Success to you D. D.

Tuesday evening, December 14th, was "Dalhousie" night. By the generous consent of the Academy Players, part of the proceeds went in aid of the Hospital Corps. Toler and O'Connell are making a name for themselves with their "benefits." It speaks volumes for these player citizens of ours that they are willing to give of their time and talents in aid of our various funds. This is not the first time the Players have helped along. Dalhousians should patronize them every week. They are worthy of it.

Two college men met, Larry and Harry. Larry—I like Professor Whatshisname in Shakespeare. He brings things home to you that you never saw before. Harry—Huh, I've got a laundryman as good as that.—Dartmouth Jack-o'-Lantern.

Although the story has been told many times, it is worth while taking the risk to repeat it.

The following is a speech made by a certain Canadian Colonel to his men just prior to the King's inspection of his corps: "Squad—tion! Now men, the King

is going to inspect you. Remember you are Canadians. See that your equipment and yourselves are in perfect condition, and for Heaven's sake, men, when the King is here, don't call me 'Alfred'."

The influence of Dr. A. O. MacRae, on behalf of the Empire is shown by the following account—

"Lately word has come from Calgary of the unveiling of a roll of honor in the gymnasium of western Canada college, in the presence of a large attendance of parents friends and boys, past and present. Lieutenant Colonel Cruickshank, D. O. C., unveiled a roll of those from the college now serving king and empire.

One hundred and five old boys and four masters are upon this honor roll thus far, and it is believed there are others whose names have not yet been received. 105 old boys means well nigh 20 per cent. of the total attendance at the college since its foundation some twelve years ago. This is a singularly high record. So far no such high percentage has been heard of in Canada

It is certainly a splendid tribute to the influence of the principal, Dr. A. O. MacRae, a well known alumnus of Dalhousie university. He himself spent two years in post graduate work in Germany, and since the foundation of the college of which he has been principal, he has never ceased warning his young men and lads under his care, of the coming of this terrific war. He bade them prepare themselves to take part in this world struggle for domination. Numbers of the old boys have reminded him since the outbreak of the war of what he had told them.

Many old friends and college companions of Dr. MacRae who remembered him as an ardent imperialist will hear with pleasure of the splendid work he has been doing for the empire in the last great west. Well done MacRae!! Your Alma Mater wishes you great and yet greater success in your good work.

The London Spectator has a highly complimentary review of Professor H. L. Stewart's book "Nietzsche and the Ideals of Modern Germany" written by Lord Cromer. In the course of his article Lord Cromer says:—

"Professor Stewart has done a real service alike to the thinker, the practical politician and the general reader, by giving them a brief but singularly lucid sketch of Nietzsche's philosophy, and by exposing the fallacies of his reasoning. It is eminently satisfactory to learn on such high authority that Nietzsche was a very incompetent meta-physician. "He had all the vices of the amateur; in particular he had the vice of hurry, and he had the vice of seeking some one principle by which all conduct should be explained." Neither was he more competent as a psychologist than he was as a metaphysician. His psychology of motive is "utterly wrong." Even those who are neither metaphysicians nor psychologists can readily grasp the force of Professor Stewart's argument that "even from a psychology that is right no ethic can automatically follow. An investigation of the

impulses which, as a matter of fact, we have obeyed, cannot inform us which of these impulses we should obey." This plain common-sense argument cuts at the root of the whole of Nietzsche's pseudo-philosophy, says Lord Cromer in concluding this portion of his article which goes on at considerable length in a very interesting-review of the book by this Halifax author.

The President of the University had dark circles under his eyes. His cheek was pale, his lips were trembling; he wore a hunted expression.

"You look ill," said his wife. "What is wrong, dear?"

"Nothing much," he replied. "But—I—I had a fearful dream last night, and I feel this morning as if I—as if I—" It was evident that his nervous system was shattered.

"What was the dream?" asked his wife.

"I—I—dreamed the trustees required that—that I should—that I should pass the freshman examination for—admission!! sighed the president.—*Youth's Companion.*

Two country darkies listened, awe-struck, while some planters discussed the tremendous range of the new German guns.

"Dar now," exclaimed one negro, when his master had finished expatiating on the hideous havoc wrought by a forty-two centimeter shell, "jes' lak I bin' tellin' yo' niggehs all de time! Don' les' have no guns lak dem roun' heah! Why, us niggehs could start runnin' erway—run all day, git almos' home free, an' den git kilt jus' befo' suppeh!"

"Dat's de trufe," assented his companion, "an' lemmè tell yo' sumpin' else, Bo. All dem guns needs is jus' yo' ad-dress, dat's all; jes' giv'em de ad-dress, an' they'll git yo'."

J. Welsford MacDonald of Law '14 is with the 85th Regiment. I saw Welsford the other day with his cock's feather stuck in his bonnet. I almost mistook him for the Secretary of the Alumni Association in his curling regalia. You cannot miss an 85th man even now, but wait until he gets his kilties.

"What's the matter with you?" inquired the Medical officer. "Please sir, I've come to be vaccinated, inoculated, and have my tonsils cut." The doctor looked impressed. "H'm" he said reflectively, "You might as well have a bath too, since you've going so far."

Just as we are going to press we notice that our old friend "Billy" Bowser has been made Premier of British Columbia Vice "Dicky" McBride (resigned). We wish Premier Bowser and his cabinet the best of Good Luck and hope that they will live forever.

The Gazette this issue acknowledges with thanks the kindness of the Halifax Herald in lending it the cuts of the 40th. Regt. and the officers of Dalhousie Unit. This is not the first time that the Gazette has been under obligation to the Herald for cuts and matter, and at this festive season it is fitting that these thanks should be conveyed. Thank you Herald! We hope some day to reciprocate.

## College Presidents Plead For Hospital.

On Sunday evening, December 12th, the Academy of Music was thronged to hear the Heads of Dalhousie, Acadia, and Mount Allison plead the cause of the Hospital Unit. His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, was in the chair, and Presidents MacKenzie, Borden, and Cutten were the chief attractions. A letter was read from Dr. Ferguson of St. F. X., who regretted his inability to be present. Sergeant McElhinney of the 64th Regiment gave a vocal selection and the 66th band was in attendance.

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor MacKenzie opened the meeting with a few words of praise for the speakers he was about to introduce. He said the subject to be treated would be based on No. 7 Stationary Hospital. President Mackenzie of Dalhousie college, was the first speaker. He reminded the audience that at the present time the war news was not the kind to give us satisfaction. Leaving this unpleasant subject behind he told of the wonderful gift we have had handed down by our forefathers, Canada. The fertile fields and wonderful liberty and freedom we enjoy was touched upon. We had won that liberty and freedom easily enough, but now comes the time that that is challenged, and we must not only cherish that freedom, but fight for it, that we may hand it down to the next generation.

President Mackenzie's was a scholarly address, full of hopeful words yet placing full significance upon the war situation at the present time. He laid emphasis upon the call for men and suggested a new method of recruiting. President Mackenzie would like the allies to make known how many men were wanted to win the war, and he felt sure that Canada would furnish its quota with one grand rush.

He said the meeting was of an honorary character to the No. 7 Stationary Hospital, the inception of which was due to the energy of Dalhousie college directors. Two months from the date of its authorization by the militia department, the unit was fully mobilized and ready for overseas services where they will go shortly.

"Edith Cavell has added an extra honor to the name of nurse that has never been known before," said the speaker "And again in the Aegean Sea a hospital ship was sunk by the enemy. When the English cry arose, 'Women first,' the nurses' cry rang back, 'fighting men first.' Then, I am sure, a new page was turned in the history and honor of the name of nurse."

After dealing generally with the sterling work and essentiality of a hospital corps, President Mackenzie said a fund was necessary that the work of the No. 7 Stationary Hospital might be more thoroughly and comfortably be done. A call would be made this week, he said, and he was confident that the people of Halifax, when they knew this unit was in need, would give its officers such a reply that would be an assurance that anything they wanted they would have.

President Borden, of Mount Allison, said the Nova Scotia No. 7 Stationary Hospital was one that must commend itself

to the people as the most essential and valuable asset to the fighting forces. Apart from the humanity aspect, the strenuous business of this war demands such a unit.

We must not let these brave men and women in No. 7 Stationary hospital go to the front without everything that their work requires," he said, "and we must give and give without complaint until our financial resources are bled white. The sight of women all over our land knitting and sewing with tears in their eyes and sad, tender thoughts in their hearts, is to my mind the saddest and most inspiring sight in the world.

President G. B. Cutten said it was a time when men should be glad to be alive. He was not only glad to be alive, but he was gladder to be a British subject and alive. He might go further and say he was glad to be a Canadian and a Nova Scotian. He felt sure that the grand response of the Canadian to the call for men would go down in history as one of the outstanding features of this war. "There has never been any trouble to get men," he said, "and our regiments are being filled as rapidly as could be wished. And the funds were always forthcoming for any patriotic service. The fund for No. 7 Stationary Hospital," he said, "would be easily forthcoming." His words were straight from the shoulder and he asked the audience what they knew about the war, what sacrifices they had made. He compared the state of affairs here and in France and Belgium, bringing to the minds of the people who heard him, a new sense of smallness of the sacrifice we have made.

In closing he made a powerful appeal for the Hospital Unit, giving it added force by asking those present what their feelings would be if they knew one of their loved ones had died on the field of battle because of something lacking in the hospital which their friends had been asked to supply.

A letter received from the front says: "The trenches here are simply frightful, a few inches of greasy mud being all over the place. Our trenches are noted for being a veritable death-trap. They are called 'Hell Corner' by the Canadians, and 'Glory Hole' by the British Tommies.

"The salient stretches to within a few yards of the German lines, where bomb-throwing by trench mortars heaving so-called 'sausages', is indulged in day and night by the occupants of the separate trenches.

"The sausage and aerial torpedo are not nice. I think they are about two feet long and are fitting with high explosive. If they strike an object true, they move a few tons of earth some distance.

"Sniping is kept up day and night, but we seem to keep even with the enemy. The last time our men were here the Boches seemed to be making merry, but our boys took no heed of the invitation. "Come over here, Canadians." We kept peppering them with bullets instead."

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## DALHOUSIE'S PART IN THE PRESENT WAR

(Continued from page 1).

even greater extent the same thing is true of the Australian and New Zealand early contingents. What finer thing will the history of the Great War have to tell than the stand of the Canadians at Langemarck, when in sight of the old veteran British regiments they "saved the day" for the allies against fearful odds in men and an unknown form of choking death, or the landing at Gallipoli of the dauntless Anzac men. Anyone who knows the generation of Dalhousie has but to cast his eye down the lines of the Roll of Honour given in this number of the *Gazette* to find old football captains and heroes and upholders of her prowess in action and debate, and by many of them she has been represented in the actions which have already made the name of Canadian Soldier to be dreaded by our enemies, and a password to the regard of our allies.

But it is not only the element among College men to whom sport or adventure appeals that has found the call to arms insistent; the man of quiet meditative type who found more joy in his books than in public college activities felt that his duty led him with equal insistence to join the forces going forward to fight for every principle we have been taught to hold dear. This is as it should be, if college education is doing what we claim it is to do. The men of Pine Hill have set a pace that those of any department or Faculty of the University will find it hard to equal.

Much has been said about the unfairness of our system of voluntary recruiting in that it takes the best of our young manhood, and leaves the worst to possess the land. No class of young men have volunteered in such a large proportion as those attending our Colleges; and if, as we claim is true, it is the very cream of our youth that makes up the student body, the toll we are paying to war is ruinous indeed. It has made it very difficult for colleges to carry on operations, with financial collapse staring them in the face, and it has made a serious inroad upon the character of the work that can be done—but they would recognize their inherent incompetence were it otherwise.

Dalhousie has taken her share in every military event in which Canada has had a part. Her representatives were in the contingent that left Halifax to help quell the North-West Rebellion. In the Boer War it is sufficient to recall the names of Major H. B. Stairs, who wears a medal for Distinguished Service at Pardeberg, and Cam. Macdonald, who brought back the two vierkleurs which hang over the west mantel of the reading room of the Macdonald Memorial Library. Cam hurried to the front with the First Contingent, and if he comes back, and may it be granted, will no doubt bring back further trophies to present to his Alma Mater.

How well Dalhousie is playing her part in this war is best told by the Roll of Honour printed herewith. Of those who would be in attendance were it not for the war, 78 were attached to Overseas units and 19 to Home Defence units, when this list was compiled. When it is stated that in ordinary circumstances we

have only somewhat over 300 male students in attendance, and it is seen that about 100 have already joined His Majesty's Forces, it will be evident that we have every reason to be proud of the spirit of the men whom we attract to our halls. One out of every three, especially when one remembers that all are not physically fit and that many are under enlisting age, is a proportion that will, I think, bear comparison with that of any other college in the country.

The list of past students and graduates of the University given below is far from complete, and probably does not contain one-half the names which should be on it; but Dalhousians are spread so far and wide over the continent that it is difficult to know who have enlisted and in what unit. Anyone who can supply deficiencies in this list would confer a favour on the University by sending such information to the *Gazette*. As it stands the list contains the names of 174 and more Old Dalhousians.

When the war is over, it is but the slightest honour we can pay these true sons of Alma Mater to erect a tablet in the Library to commemorate their loyalty to high ideals. May the number of those names which must bear before them the "fallen" sign be small.

THE following letter has been received from an old class mate of George W. Stairs. It speaks for itself:

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 4th., 1914.

Dear Editor:—

G. W. Stairs '08 was one of our best class of college men, of unquestioned high ability, popular alike with professors and students, and always a true gentleman in the fullest sense of the term, he was among the first to give his all for king and country, when his name was added to the roll of honor at Langemarck those to whom he was personally known underwent a sense of deep personal loss. He was our premier student in '08 taking the Waverley Prize in his sophomore year while in his senior year he won the Avery Prize. But his interest in college life was not confined to class work. He was prominent in the debating clubs, took a keen interest in "Pawns and Pieces," and was one of the best marksmen in the Dalhousie Rifle Club. On leaving college he went with the Montreal Trust Co, at first in Halifax, and later in Vancouver and Montreal. Not only was he a splendid example of a college man, but the best type of citizen—a man of whom the greatest achievements might naturally be expected. Quite unassuming, and always to be relied upon George Stairs has by his untimely death left a vacancy which it will be difficult to fill and not only have Halifax and Dalhousie University lost a true citizen and friend, but Canada herself has lost one of her most promising sons.

H. S. T.

E. W. G. Chapman was in the V. G. for a week, undergoing an operation. Chappie is as cheerful a patient as he is in everything. Imagine being cheerful when Joker Lyons is attending you! However, what with a quiet game and a smiling disposition E. W. G. C. managed to throw off his attendant's treatment and get well.

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## Life in No. 1 Canadian General Hospital



THE accompanying cut shows that nature has provided a very effective disguise for at least three of the Dalhousie men at the front. The letter from one of them, shows that in other ways they have not changed, and after seven months' service are still able to enjoy a good time together in the old college fashion. This letter should give us a fair picture of what many of our boys are doing in this unique time the full significance of which we may not see until the clouds of battle have rolled away.

No. 1 Canadian General Hospital,  
C. E. F., Nov. 15th, 1915.

Dear—

I received your very welcome letter yesterday and you may be sure it was very much appreciated indeed. We are always glad when Canadian mail day comes around. Letters from old friends are always reread.

We often look back to the days of yore and sometimes gather round the light of the candle and spin college yarns, and sing a few of the old songs which we used to sing, but we have never given the yell since that night at Halifax Docks.

Murch., Arch, Neil and I are all in the same hut, by ourselves, and have jolly good times together after the toil of the long day is 'oer. Sometimes it is hockey that we play, Dal vs. Wanderers, but the biggest part is usually noise. I tell you it is nice to have some of the boys here whom we knew in days of old. I never appreciated the value of friendship so much until I joined. All our little crowd are in the best of health. Cpl Geo. Murray is night supervisor. Murchison '12 is in the office and Arch, who is also corporal is Post-man. There are quite a few students in the corps—

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## SULLIVAN-MASTER OF SYMBOLICAL DESIGN

PROF. MACMECHAN SPEAKS ON MAN WHO INTERPRETED "SARTOR RESARTUS" IN HIS ILLUSTRATIONS.

It might be said that Professor Archibald MacMechan's lecture on Sullivan and his Works, presented on November 23rd, 1915 under the auspices of the Art Association of Montreal before a large audience last night, was the outcome of his study of Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus." Finding, as many people had done, that "Sartor Resartus" was an insoluble puzzle. Professor MacMechan started a four years study of the work, in the course of which the illustrations of Sullivan came under his notice. He at once realized the intellectual qualifications of the artist, who through the medium of his art had displayed a remarkable understanding of Carlyle. Deeply interested, the lecturer had followed up Sullivan's creations, had become personally acquainted with him, and last night presented by word and picture some fascinating side-lights upon an illustrator whose rank is of the highest.

Commenting upon the difficulties of black-and-white as a medium of expression, Professor MacMechan declared that a great many artists used color to disguise bad drawing. Black-and-white was a process of interpretation, a clever artist being able to express color to a wonderful degree.

Sullivan, said the speaker, was a master of symbol, possessing humor, imagination and freshness. He had the power of grasping the thoughts of the artist in words and transferring them to paper.

By means of a series of fine stereoscopic views, Professor MacMechan presented some of Sullivan's illustrations to "Sartor Resartus" and samples of his later works, commenting upon the marvellous technique displayed and pointing out the finer points likely to be overlooked by the layman.—MONTREAL MAIL.

This lecture was also repeated before the "Arts and Letters" club of Toronto and the students of Queens University, Kingston. The students of Dalhousie should not lose the opportunity of hearing these lectures with which our learned professors have charmed other audiences and other Universities. There is a feast of learning right at hand for the students, if somebody will get busy and arrange the hearing. Are we not allowing others to enjoy that which is within our reach.

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