

The Dalhousie Gazette

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The Dalhousie Gazette

— FOUNDED 1869 —

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EDITORIAL.

The nominations for the Students' Council brought with them the usual plotting and counter-plotting between classes and members of classes, especially of Arts and Science. Particularly was this so as regards the co-ed side of the Council. A certain group appear annually at nomination time who advocate the non election of girls to the Council and who do their level best to prevent the election of females to the Council both from their own class and from any other Society within the university. Lack of organization among the girls usually makes the success of the boys plans assured although sometime when these plans are overdone they do not work out so successful because it is said by present day politicians "you never can tell which way a woman is going to vote." The result of all this plotting and skillful diplomacy is a bitter, acrimonious struggle which usually ends with the end of the college term when holidays bring a burial of the hatchet and the beginning of the new term sees a new start in life. Thus the endless round.

It would seem that the only satisfactory solution to this question of equal representation would be a Girls Student Council to rule themselves and to control the fund which springs from the five dollar due collected by the office and used for the benefit of student organization. This organization properly worked out with a good constitution and thoroughly organized would settle forever the eternal question of co-ed representation. It is being carried on in other universities and will inevitably come in Dalhousie. It offers the girls the true solution of their problems and paves the way to harmony between the dominating factor and the supposedly weaker vessel.

In our endeavor to control the struggling factions who attempt to appeal to the student public for proof of the truth and never the falsity of their statements we evidently let pass something which to put it mildly, literally brought the House down on our heads. We refer to the short but inharmonious note entitled "Have we an Aristocracy in Dalhousie?" Now, of course, it is perfectly understood that the opinions of writers in the Dalhousie Gazette are not

necessarily the humble opinions of the Editor and that he is not forced to believe that everything which is passed for publication is true. All fair-minded people will see the fallacy in arguing from one particular to a generality and will pass over what is evidently intended to "start something." It should hardly be the place of any co-ed to rush to their own defence in this matter, for that would be but attaining the end which all such knocking articles are intended to create—the bitter, sarcastic type of writing for which some people wait with bated breath. It is conceded that the best of Dalhousie's students respect and appreciate the co-eds and are willing to disregard the few unladylike students who have managed to creep within the fold. That those few are marked by most of the student body makes their position all the more uncomfortable.

However, while thinking this matter over as Editor, others came to our help and the Gazette received no less than eight replies to Plebian. It is obviously apparent that not all can be published so we have selected the most conclusive answer, written by a graduate and one who has the interests of Dalhousie at heart. It is being published because we believe it expressed what the other seven writers wished to say and what some five hundred students did not express so openly but nevertheless agree with heartily. It is our desire not to have this matter go any further and those writers who might be inclined to reply would do well to hesitate before wasting time.

The Gazette sympathizes with the large number of students who were victims of the mild type of LaGrippe and Influenza which at the present time is prevailing in the city. It is a relief to know that although several cases have been quite serious, yet no one has succumbed to the disease.

DALHOUSIE NIGHT AT RINK.

Dartmouth has a little rink,
It's size is ten by twenty;
Of students who went there to skate
O you could find a-plenty.

At first they skated on their feet
But that did not excite,
So off their feet and on their heads
They slid till ten at night.

And now and then a cheer went up,
It really was amazing;
The number who were on their heads
While others stood by gazing

It really was a happy night
We wish it oft repeated,
Where slams and snobs were all forgot,
And friendship seemed completed.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE.

When the last exam has been written,
And the little "B.A." has been won,
When the last Latin Ode is forgotten,
And your last College year is done;
You will rest, and no doubt you will need it
For a month, or perhaps even two,
'Til the sad question once more arises—
"Now, what are you going to do?"

"To do? Why that ought to be easy,
I've a B.A. degree now, you see,
Journalism might be quite pleasant,
At least it appears so to me."
But your name creates little excitement
In the Editor's sanctum, it seems,
And all of your golden hopes vanish
Like the fabric of wonderful dreams.

"But why don't you teach?" someone asks
you,
They're certain to do it you'll find,
"Instructing the youth of the Nation
Should surely appeal to your mind."
It's no use at all, then, to answer,
But better to just slip away
For its useless to try to persuade them,
You really would like better pay.

"Office work" has no use for the student,
"You can't run a typewriter" they say,
"And that's the chief thing in an office,
Without that you can't draw any pay."

And money, you mournfully ponder,
With your bank account dwindling fast,
Although scorned by some folks as an evil
Without which you often must fast.

The solution? For that you'll look further
Than this doggerel verse of a day;
When a coal heaver gets better credit,
Than a College Professor, they say.

J. F.

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J. W. GODFREY,
Business Manager.

BASKETBALL.

Standing of Interfaculty League:		
Arts and Science Even	5	1
Pine Hill	5	2
Law	5	2
Medicine	3	3
Arts and Science Odd	2	5
Denistry	0	7

One game between Arts and Science Even and Med. postponed.

GENERAL Y.W.C.A. MEETINGS.

One branch of the Dalhousie Y.W.C.A. consists in its general meetings which take place every Tuesday evening in the Munro Room at 7.30.

The purpose of these meetings is: To hold aloft at Dalhousie the highest of Christian ideals. To present them in a practical form. To so impress them that they will leave a definite and lasting mark on the character of Dalhousie's graduates.

The meetings seldom last more than three quarters of an hour and they have been a great benefit to those who attended.

There is an indescribable something in the atmosphere of the Y.W. that might perhaps be called "Fellowship."

Different girls have taken part in leading several of the meetings. The other speakers have been Miss Harcourt, Miss Wisdom, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Mader, Rev. J. W. MacKinnon.

A series of practical talks which should be of interest to every college girl have been commenced. The first one was given by Professor Falconer, "Profanity" being his topic. The next one was on the matter of "Dress."

Watch the bulletin boards and come to Y.W. These talks are going to be worth your while. The meetings are not long enough to be tiresome and to many they have proved an inspiration, to others, substance for thought, and to not a few an excellent sedative.

No matter how humble your life work, the fact that you are university trained gives you prominence in your community and you will be expected to be better able to thresh out problems of public interest than others less fortunate.

Such education as the Y.W. offers is a necessary part of your equipment for your life work no matter along what line it lies and this education can in part be gained by attending the general meetings of the Y.W. C.A.

A. C.

MUSINGS OF A MORTAL.

The other night we attended the Engineers' dance and made some most interesting observations. About half way through the evening all the lights went out and, alas, our partner was unable to find us.

* * *

While engaged in holding up the wall we noticed F. P.—y gallop past with a young squab closely gathered in his arms. How he managed to navigate at all is a mystery to us because his face was buried in her hair.

* * *

Several of the couples seemed to pay particular attention to the corners of the room where they slid back and forth in a most monotonous manner.

* * *

One of the mysteries of the evening was the way some of the couples slipped off during the supper dance. We, being of an envious disposition, as is the privilege of our sex, decided to investigate, and, much to our surprise, found many of our classmates in the upper floors, some in more or less engaging positions. Go easy boys, it's Leap Year.

* * *

The punch bowl was quite popular altho' we heard rumours that all was not as it should be in prohibition times.

THE SPECTATOR AT DALHOUSIE.

I have lately learned of one of the strangest happenings that I have ever heard of since I came to Dalhousie. I have heard and seen many peculiar things but this is the best: and for the proper telling requires a story, which I shall tell you. I told it to my friend Sir Roger while he was calmly sipping his ale, whereupon he laughed so heartily that he almost choked, and in fact, took some moments to regain his composure.

It appears that after the strenuous hours of skating on Saturday evening, a young Freshman of Dalhousie and a young lady, wended their way into a local eating house, where they enjoyed a light repast. After that was over, the young Freshman produced his cigarettes, and out of pure devilment, offered them to his escort. She accepted his kind offer, and, having taken a cigarette, lighted it. This, no doubt, looked very stylish, and the chest of the verdant youth was swelling with pride at his friend's accomplishments, when—alas, it was reported to Somebody in authority. A few carefully chosen words whispered in the ear, and the little cigarette was abandoned. How can I tell you of the mortification of this verdant Freshman, and of the amusement which this little episode furnished the spectators. It is wonderful to think what a little event like the lighting of a match will bring to pass, and the tears spring to one's eyes when thinking of this unfortunate Freshman. Sir Roger remarked that he hoped the young man had the thoughtfulness to choose a dark route towards the young lady's home, so she might be able to enjoy another cigarette in peace. He also remarked, "Good Heavens! What will the Freshmen be doing next?"

I am sorry that "Plebians" should feel so badly about the girls, and I fear the fault lies with himself. I have asked the opinions of several of my brother spectators concerning the matter, and their answers are all of the same kind, so the answer of one will serve as well as the answers of all. "Perhaps if 'Plebians' would go a little out of his way to be nice to the girls at Dalhousie who always have a pleasant smile for me and yet I have never met these girls at a social gathering. As he says, there are many boys at Dalhousie who have not the money to spend on social events, and I am sure that point makes no difference with the majority of the girls. One can be pleasant and nice to the girls without spending vast fortunes, and 'Plebians' will find that an attitude of friendliness will go a long way. Money is not everything, my friend, and a pleasant manner will often go further than a long purse."

Several of my correspondents have asked me to say a few words of praise concerning that breezy article "Sense and Nonsense." The title is excellent and if one reads the article carefully one will find infinitely more sense than nonsense in the apparently foolish phrases. It is a long while since such a clever article has appeared in the Gazette and I look forward to seeing some more "Sense" from our friend "H".

"U"

Life savers and cigarettes were apparently very useful. We had several (life savers) ourselves.

* * *

We noticed H. R. C. and his dress suit. Tough luck Chip, you could not wear it at the U. S. C. dance.

If Holland doesn't give up the Kaiser, what will it Coster?

Of course Bill is not Green, neither is he Young at the game, and wouldn't mind sticking a Thorn into Holland, if by a Fluck he could save himself from the position of a man in a Lyons den. I predict he will lead them a merry Chase.

Alex. M-r-ay (discussing the High Cost of Living)—"You cannot really understand how humbly the French people live you have no experience in visiting their kitchens. You will bear me out on that, George, won't you?"

George McL-d No. 2 had no experience with French kitchens.

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THE LAW OF THE LAND.

In every organized society or community of persons there must be some machinery, or system of rules by which the individual actions of the members composing that society and their relations with one another can be regulated for the good of one and all.

In its general sense the law is a collection of rules and orders imposed by an established and recognized authority for the conduct of persons living in a political society or community.

The effect of the introduction of law among the scattered phenomenon of nature has simply been to make science, to transform knowledge into eternal truth, and when we regard the uncertainty of current beliefs, the war of creeds, the havoc of inevitable as well as of idle doubt, the reluctant abandonment of early faith by those who would cherish it longer if they could, is it not plain that the one thing thinking men were waiting for was the introduction of law?

We are free to confess that even when in the first dim vision, the organizing hand of law moved among the unordered truth of this world, poor and scantily furnished as it was there seemed to come over it the figure of transfiguration.

Before law the world was a collection of single isolated and independent facts. What the discovery of law has done for the nation is impossible to estimate. Despite the limitations of its sphere on every side law is still the largest, richest, and surest source of human knowledge.

Without law the work of the state could not be carried on, but without law it could not progress. Law is the foundation on which the splendid fabric of our civilization is upreared. The laws of our country help to defend us against foreign foe. If we did not have laws how could the large number of people, in some cases hundreds of millions be induced to act together so that they form one nation.

When we read the history of the early times when the laws were not made or enforced, we are overpowered at the amount of suffering which seems to have been caused needlessly. Would we, if we did not have laws, be a strong nation? Would we have been able to wage this war with Germany that had been planned by the Germans for so long? What was it that compelled the shirkers to enlist, and thus help win the war in a short time?

Did the home missions establish the day schools, and induce children, moreover compel them, to attend school and thus provide them with education and teach them the self evident fact of the worth of our civilization, and the ways of preserving it from impairment and assisting it in its progress question?

We go without thought to our beds at night assured of our personal safety, and of that of our property. Why? Until law existed protecting property we could not own it to begin with. If one happened to have a particularly well proportioned club, or handsome husband in the ages past even before the time of David, and the Chief of the Tribe took a fancy to either, our loss would be the Chief's gain. Today every man's house is his castle, and from the very Sovereign on his Throne to the humblest of his Subjects the man who enters my house against my will does so at his peril. I summon a policeman; if that is not enough a body of Constables, and if that is not enough the riot Act is read and if necessary a whole militia regiment is called

out and warships are brought to the scene to protect me. It is not a question of how much the value of my home may be, but as to how much of a right is invaded. Today I am laboring and perhaps depriving myself to accumulate a competency, that my little children may be free from want in case I am taken from them or that I may produce a commodity which I may sell to another and turn into cash, and secure something else which I need. The power not only to possess this property, but the right to transmit it to my heirs, and the right to convey it to another are the inventions of law and without law in this regard neither of these things could be done, and there would be taken from the human race the greatest incentive to industry and good citizenship that today exists. Does my neighbor steal my horse, the law steps in, that man is seized, tried by an impartial Judge provided by the laws of the land and sent to a prison, also so provided where he is taught better things by officers especially provided. Does one wrongfully deprive me of my property or owe a debt, or fail to carry out his written or verbal promise to me, does he in any way infringe the rules which may for the greatest good to the greatest number in regard to matters of this sort, the law punishes him in a way that not only reimburses me my loss, but serves to deter others from a like course of action.

Perhaps more important still is the fact that the thousands and tens of thousands, yea, the existence of the very millions who through our streets, cultivate our lands, build and guard our churches, produce our *clergymen* and pay them and supply them with the *very Bible* from which they preach, the *very existence* of these people is due and due *alone to law*, the law which makes a man's life and limb safe upon the very severest penalties. Until human life was thus protected the people preyed upon one another the nations and tribes continuously violated all principles of right, murder and vandalism were rampant and unpunished. One body of people today may not injure another, and with the exception of the great crime of international wars, no man may wrong another in his person or his property without invoking against himself the whole forces of the State and of an outraged public opinion through the infraction not of any religious teaching, but of the laws of the land.

Does any difference arise between co-religionists or between different branches of the same religious body, or do any other questions arise which concern the existence of that state of affairs, which is necessary for the interchange of thought or the development of existing conditions. To what do we appeal? When a man knocks us down in the street, do we go to the Clergyman with it, or do we go to the Magistrate? When an abuse is to be reformed, do we go to a Church about it, or do we go to a House of Parliament? When a ship laden with rich stores to feed and clothe the hungry thousands is sunk, or becomes involved in any difficulty, do we appeal to a council of the Bishops, or do we bring the matter before a legal tribunal and invoke the laws of our country? From the Municipal Councillor and the Town Councillor who frame and over see the carrying out of certain regulations, to the member of the Local Legislature or the more exalted member of the House of Commons, from the Constable with his hand cuffs and legal process, to the high Sheriff of each County we are in every way protected, watched over and our property

is insured every possible method of the development of our resources is encouraged, markets for our crops are obtained, and the manner of procuring the necessities and luxuries of life are worked out all under the principles of that one thing which we so pride ourselves is under our British Constitutions dealt out with even handed justice to the high and the low, the rich and the poor—THE LAW OF OUR LAND.

Dal '23.

FRENCH I.

Prof.—"Who is le vicompte de Montflanquin?"

M-l-r (brightly)—"The Viscount of Mount Flannigan, Sir."

Who is Iv-s' friend, Musher Levrault?

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HAVE WE AN ARISTOCRACY IN DALHOUSIE ?

Have we an Aristocracy in Dalhousie? I should hope so! An aristocracy is a ruling of the best and that is what is wanted. We want that the best ideas and the best people should rule in Dalhousie and that those should so far mold the character of the students that those who have passed through her halls shall go out into the world to be the best element in the community and to rule there, otherwise why should a man go to college at all?

If we are living in an age in which above all other words towers the word Democracy; our colleges should see to it that that word is not used in a bad sense. Democracy should not mean that the least efficient or the least educated, or the least refined should rule. It should mean that no matter what a man's surroundings by birth, he should have the opportunity to develop his body, his mind, his character, his manners to the fullest extent possible for the body and mind that God (or if you chose, his heredity) has given him. You can't expect a little feeble man to qualify as a policeman, you can't expect a man of low mentality to become the Premier of a world power; it would be a great pity if he did. But you do want that the feeble man should have the opportunity to become stronger and the man of low mentality a little more efficient and that mankind should improve as a whole.

Now in the particular matter of girls in the college passing by young men whom they meet in classes. I think Plebian misunderstood the situation. Objections have been raised against co-education because it is hinted that girls in some cases go to college for the social advantages. To put it bluntly they are said to go for the purpose of meeting men. Some years ago I knew a university in the United States where it was the established rule that college men and girls should not recognize each other on the campus at all. Being a college girl almost formed a social barrier. That may have been going too far, but it will show Plebian that he is not to expect that a girl will recognize him *because he is a fellow student*. I might almost go so far as to say that a *nice* girl would not do so. A girl goes to college to study and because he is in the same class with her, it does not at all follow that she has ever noticed him. If he has drawn her attention by being specially noisy in class, or by being particularly stupid in the answers he has given to questions asked him, he can hardly hope that she would be interested in him. If, however, he is conscious of having shown such good qualities of mind or behavior as would draw the attention of a girl who went to the classes for the purpose of study he ought to realize that this girl, however interested in him, would hesitate to thrust herself on him by bowing without an introduction. She would know that if he were interested at all in her, it would be easy for him to obtain an introduction to her in the usual manner. There is surely some friend common to both of them whom Plebian could ask to introduce him. If the girl were very anxious to know him she might possibly take the initiative and ask some other girl whom she knew very well to introduce her but she might be afraid that she might be considered bold.

Plebian writes as though going to the same dances would serve as an introduction and laments that College classes should

not be the same while as a matter of fact a girl would probably be more careful not to recognize a man whom she just met at a dance than if she met him in the class room.

I don't know whether you ever have a *very* informal dance where a man asks a girl to dance without having been introduced, but if so, the man should not expect her to recognize him afterward or that account. It is enough for him that she gave him the pleasure of a dance, he need not expect her to transgress social customs.

As to Plebian's experience with girls to whom he has been introduced, he need not be so sensitive. Quite possibly the girl did not notice or did not remember him. There are girls as well as men who have not a good memory for faces. Of course if Plebian showed by his bearing that he was unfamiliar with the usages of society—if he ate with his knife or poured his coffee into his saucer and cooled it by blowing on it, or even as the coster in Punch "by fanning it with 'is 'at," if he chews gum on the street or spits when he smokes, or affects an untidy or slovenly dress, or is crude or rude, or uncouth in his manner he cannot expect any lady to recognize him if she can possibly avoid it. If he *insists* upon it, that he is plebian, she may naturally insist upon it that she is patrician. But if Plebian cultivates the mind that a kind providence has given him, if he learns that manners have much to do with making a man and is observant enough to find out how polite people act, and had good sense enough to comply with social customs, then if any female of whatever class does not realize his true position and deliberately cuts him he need not worry or complain and he certainly would not need to consider her as belonging to the Aristocratic class. I doubt if the men turn out to see the girls play basketball just for the sake of the cultivation of college good will and Esprit de Corps and I doubt if the girls stay away from the men's games for fear of loss of social standing unless the men make of their game a rough house which I should be sorry to suppose. I fancy the men get more fun out of seeing the girls play than the girls could get seeing the men; and it is quite possible that the girls can get more good physically or intellectually by some other occupation during the time of the game.

Thus if Plebian is simply a Demagogue I should like him to be told at least once that demagogy is not true democracy. Our universities fail in large measure if they do not create an aristocracy of learning, refinement and insights into all that is best. The university should improve a man's manners as well as his mind. I hope of Dalhousie it may be true, in Ovid's words "Emollit mores et non sinit esse ferus."

A VERY REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY

According to the London "Bystander" a very remarkable discovery has been made which might explain many strange cases of conduct among the students at this University. It is in the Science of Microphotography that the remarkable find was made. It claims that Jealousy is the direct result of a germ and lays down the following conditions for it to become effective:

Micrope Photography. Jealousy: "The direct result of a germ, developing with great rapidity in the moonlight when the patient discovers his best girl in another fellow's company."

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