W. Murray



Che Dalhousie Gazette.

HALIFAX, N. S.

February 26, 1908.

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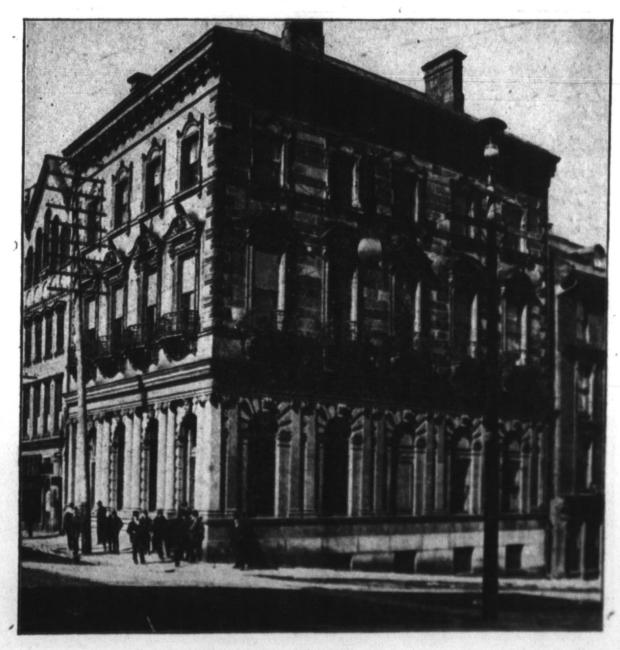
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The Dalhousie Gazette.

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HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 26, 1908.

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Editorial.

URING Rudyard Kipling's recent visit to Canada he addressed the McGill students, giving them some plain advice clothed in that wonderful English of which he is a master. When a great speaker or writer thus faces a critical audience he has something to say. No doubt it was because of his wide experience and close observation that he chose as his text these three things to be avoided: "The accumulation of wealth, youthful pessimism and youthful 'smartness."

This last word is evidently equivalent to our word fresh. On this point he advised the men of McGill that whenever they found any of their 'dear little playmates showing signs of smartness in their work, talk, or play,' the should take them 'tenderly by the hand, by both hands, by the back of the neck if necessary, and lovingly, playfully, but firmly lead them to a knowledge of higher and more interesting things.'

Is not this advice quite as pertinent to Dalhousians? There always have been and always will be those who enter college with misconceptions of student life and student ideals, and as the years bring to us more students and of a younger age their number will increase. During recent years students have been guilty of several acts of indiscretion and thoughtlessness which

have brought the University discredit in the public estimation. To condone these acts is to share the guilt. To condemn them effectually it must be done so firmly (and 'lovingly') that not only the thoughtless and fresh will remember it, but the reproof will stand as a credit to the ethics of the student body.

The intense indignation over recent unjustifiable acts, and the prompt and sane action of the student body in discovering the guilty ones, censuring them and making them apologise, are deserving of commendation. It is no easy matter for students to take the initiative and sit in judgment on their fellow students, and the promptness, firmness and sanity which characterized the action of the University Students' Council should go far to show that Dalhousians are not quite so black as painted by some of the gossip mongers.

Now with retrospect and prospect before us may we draw a conclusion and make a suggestion. In the past this "taking of the dear little playmate by the hand" has been the prerogative of the Sophomores, and far be it from us to question the ability of the wise-men to 'lead' their playmates. But these youthful playmates are not always led to 'higher things' in a single year. Again as the attendance increases, the problem of student discipline will assume larger proportions. Only the grosser acts can be dealt with by the U. S. C. Mass meetings are liable to be panicky, and the appointment of a special committee puts the guilty on the defensive. A new system must be found, not to assume the attitude of paternalism but rather of an elder brother to cuff his precocious younger brother into shape.

In many colleges there is a student court, a body recognized by the Senate, and which has jurisdiction in all cases where the ideals and honour of the student body is endangered. The court is composed of such officers as are required in an ordinary court of law. The officers are carefully chosen from among the best men at an election held towards the close of each year. Without being officious this court quietly investigates all charges which come before it and meets out due reprimand where needed. Properly constituted, and officers wisely chosen, such a court should prove a valuable addition to the student life of Dalhousie.

Originality.

Originality is universally coveted, and has a special charm for the ambitious. It has acquired a value which comes from small supply and great demand; for while the desire for it is illimitable, the endowment is finite and even meagre.

We have often grieved over our dullness, and longed for the power to say or do something extraordinary. It is depressing to feel that when we have said or done our very best, we have only been repeating what has often been said or done before in a much better way. It is painful to encounter some new and testing situation, and feel helpless and be wildered because of our incapacity.

We possess only a few ideas, and we use these so constantly that they grow wearisome to ourselves and others. Nowhere is this poverty of thought more noticeable than in ordinary conversation. In the common talk of the vulgar, the same slang and profane expressions are repeated over, and over, and over again, until they become almost as distasteful, on account of their triteness, as their impropriety and wickedness. Even in cultured society, talk sometimes becomes monotonous, and the discussion of the weather, or even gossip, relieves many from an awkward and embarrassing silence.

In the more practical life of action this deficiency may be less obvious, but is more serious, and exerts a more telling influence. It leaves but one course open to a man, and that is the inevitable and common rut, which leads to fogyism. The victim is enslaved to traditionalism or public sentiment, is imprisoned by his paltry stock of ideas, and chained within that prison by habitual tendencies too strong for his inertia to break. Such is the fate of many.

The past affords notable exceptions of leading lights who have immortalized their name simply and solely by the exercise of their inventive faculty. It may be true that they have contributed to their age no more than one idea, but we must remember that an idea is fertile with endless possibilities, and many a man has brought fortune and fame to himself, and at the same time an enduring boon to his contemporaries and

successors by originating and embodying just one idea. There are so many instances of this fact that a selection from among them is difficult. Take the idea that natural powers could be utilized for practical purposes; it seems insignificant and puerile, but the industrial world, with all its accompaniments, is the regular and momentous development. The idea of printing was not wonderful in itself, but who is able to estimate the results of the new impetus which it gave to culture and civilization. From this embryonic idea practically all literature has originated, learning has been disseminated, even the laws of time and space have been obliterated, and the products of every age and place have been condensed and stowed away on our library shelves.

Or to take our example from another phase of human activity, consider the generals, such as Napoleon and Cromwell, and the manner in which they so largely moulded history. Their brilliant successes were due to their initiative power, whereby almost instinctively they solved the problems of war. Their resourcefulness never failed them, for they were always ready with new tactics and stratagems to meet new exigencies. Such men were leaders.

To-day the press, platform and street call to the schools for leaders. "Leaders" is a very suggestive and appropriate term, for if they are to lead, they must often go where no path nor even foot-print marks the way. They must push into territory dark and unexplored, forging their way, like brave pioneers, without guide or precedent. All such require independence, foresight, and aggressiveness.

As students we brag of our learning. The community asks, "Can you teach?" We boast of our criticism. The community asks, "Can you construct?" Some of us even point to brighter worlds. The community asks, "Can you lead the way?" and the answer is forced upon us that not all men who can lead their classes in college can lead men and movements.

It seems to follow that students should specialize on any work demanding self-exertion and independent thinking. Although essay writing is a bugbear to students, it requires such investigation, application and selection as must develop the student's judgment and other latent powers.

History and all subjects which give us a comprehensive grasp of facts and experiences are invaluable. Science, which affords us the eternal laws of nature, the inseparable causes and effects into which our actions must necessarily be fitted is also essential, but along with these should go the development of those creative powers which not only flavor life with variety, but ever remains the forerunner of all progress.

We have proved that originality is difficult, and hope the fact may justify the common-place nature of these needed suggestions.

W. P. G., '07.

The Sound of the Sea.

"It is only for a week" said Oakley as he turned slowly away from Mary Ford. "Only a week! It will seem very long to me, I am afraid, staying here with nothing to do and no one to talk to," she answered very timidly. "Why you must underrate Leighton's conversational powers, you will see him every day, once I take myself off. But honestly, Mary, I must go you know and I'll do my best to hurry back. Promise me not to be lonely." "I will try" she told him softly. "That's right. And now good-bye dear little girl." He bent and kissed her and then ran quickly down the path to the gate. "Good-bye, good-bye" she called and then went back into the quiet house. For just three weeks she had been engaged to Oakley, and for some time his calls had been the sole spot of brightness in the gray of her daily life. Now he was going away, back to the world of cities and crowds, away from the tiny isolated sea-shore village, and with him went Mary's pleasure in existence. True it was only for a week, but there was at her heart a secret cold fear, she could not have put it into words, could not have explained or defined it, but it was there, darkening even the brightness of the summer day.

That evening she went out into the garden; the magic of the twilight, calmed her. The faint sweet flower scents cheered her. All the soft perfumed dusk seemed full of a vague tender happiness. It was impossible not to respond. Insensibly, Oakley drifted out of her thoughts, and a flood of old memories,

came to her; she paced the garden, happy in her dreams, till she heard someone call softly, "Mary, Mary!" She turned towards the sound and saw a tall figure coming swiftly towards her.

"I expected to find you here," said Will Leighton, "Mrs. Ford said you had gone out and I knew your favourite spot." The interruption of her dream had disturbed Mary not a little; besides she had an uneasy consciousness that she did not underrate his conversational powers; the friend of her childish days, he had returned but two weeks before from college and seemed in no way inclined to let the old friendship drop. So she turned quickly towards him and said: "You college men are perfect disturbers of the peace; here I was, walking quietly in my garden, in the twilight, dreaming of all sorts of things and now you come and,—and,—"

"Make a nuisance of myself. Granted! But I came to have a nice, long, old-fashioned talk with my old chum. You may as well walk up and down this path with me, as alone." "Yes, I suppose so," she answered. But very little talking was done as they paced the path, The spell of the summer night was on heart and voice; the utter hush and peace seemed too sacred to be broken. At last faint and far off came a sound; a dull murmur only audible in the perfect calm of such a night: the sound of the sea breaking on the rocky headlands miles away. It was the note of inevitable sadness in the harmony of nature: the suggestion of sorrow that found a place even in the tranquility and perfect happiness of the summer night.

At last Leighton spoke very softly :-

"Mary" he said "we were very good friends before I went to college, and I think I always hoped that some day I might ask you to let me be more to you even than a friend. It seems to me, that you must have known always that I loved you, yet I want to tell you how much I care for you and how much your love would mean to me if you could ever care for me:—"

"Will, Will, don't say that! You must be mistaken, Will, I am engaged to Mr. Oakley, and,—and, you must never speak so to me, again." Mary spoke quickly, almost eagerly in her alarm, but the meaning of her hasty disjointed sentence was clear.

They were still now under the great birch tree in the midst of the garden. For a moment hot, passionate love and despair tore Leighton's soul like conflicting furies. Then again he heard the far off sound of the sea; the wail of hopeless endeavour and lost happiness, the echo of dead storms breaking the calm of the peaceful night. With an effort he controlled himself and said:—"I know that you love him Mary and I hope that you may be happy. Goodnight, and—happy dreams.' He held her hand for one moment and then was gone, leaving her alone in the soft starlight among the sleeping flowers.

On the day on which Oakley was expected home Mary had spent the morning in aimless and happy wandering in the garden. In the afternoon, flushed with expectation of the happiness in store for her, she had taken her boat and gone for a long row to a small island in the harbour, here she had landed, and spent the tedious hours in reading, seated enthroned like some fairy of the woods in the twisted branches of a great tree overshadowing the solitary space of green in the midst of the tiny isle.

Now, just an hour before Oakley should arrive, she landed, in the sunset splendor on the strip of beach in front of her home. Slowly, happily, willing to prolong every moment of golden anticipation, she went to the house. At the door Mrs. Ford her step-mother met her, and gave her a telegram. With a curious gripping at her heart, a feeling best compared to that produced by the quick down-rush when one is on a high swing, she opened it, took in its meaning with one rapid glance and then walked quietly into the house. To speak, or to cry out would have been equally impossible for her; a dull sense of loss, too hopeless and utter to admit of expression or to demand sympathy, was upon her. That he was indeed dead, she could scarcely comprehend at first; rather she dully knew that he was forever gone out of her life, and the terrible loneliness of the future stretching black before her crowded all else from her mind.

At last she stole softly from the house into the well-loved garden; a store house now of sad memories. The last of the sunset was still lingering far in the west and low down above the folds of the western hills lay the thin crescent moon.

She leaned against the great birch tree, a discordant note of sorrow in the quiet happiness of the evening. Every moment, was bringing to her a keener sense of loss, the numbed faculties were slowly awakening; she began to wonder in a morbid way, what had been the particulars of the accident. He had not been instantly killed for he had told them to send her word; she wondered .-

Then she heard a soft firm tread on the grassy path. She turned to meet the man who was coming towards her; in the dusk she could see no features; was there some mistake? The wild unacknowledged hope was painful in its intensity. Or had he come back from the mists of the after-world to see her once more. She held her breath in an agony of expectation, half hopeful, half fearful.

Slowly he came down the walk, her heart was beating with thick, suffocating throbs, her eyes were dim and she stood perfectly still beneath the great tree waiting for she knew not what. At last he stood beside her. She lifted her eyes and met Will Leighton's, tender, pitying, loving. With a little cry she staggered back; Will took her hands in his and drew her close to him; there was no need of any word of sympathy or explanation. In a moment she moved softly from his arms and together they paced slowly up and down the garden walk.

At last she began to talk softly of the happy days that were gone; slowly without emotion, she told him incident after incident; things trivial in themselves and yet each one a landmark in the kingdom of love. He listened pitying, wondering. For he had learned that very day, that Oakley was utterly unworthy; what he had heard had sent him raging with indignation to the station to meet Oakley whenever he should arrive, and to demand either a satisfactory explanation, or an instant renunciation of all claim on Mary. There he had learned of Oakley's sudden death in a railway accident. His first impulse, in seeing Mary, had been to tell her all. Then as he walked up and down the quiet, fragrant garden path with the girl who had loved Oakley, he saw, in the blinding light of absolute conviction, that he must keep silence.

Mary's love for Oakley was, he saw, her very life; it filled heart and mind and soul, sweetening and strengthing and

beautifying Oakley; death could not change or shake it, for its root was in the sweetness and tenderness and purity of her soul. If he spoke, told his tale of meanness and dishonor, he dared not think of the consequences. For the first time he began to understand something of the heart and soul of the woman he loved, and he was filled with a great awe that he should have dared to love her.

But when he turned, to leave her alone with the sorrow that only nature could heal, his heart cried out in hot rebellion. It would be so easy to tell, and perhaps after many years -. Then he turned his back resolutely on the Eden that might have been and left the garden. And far off sweet and solemn through the still summer night came the never-ceasing moan of the sea.

CLAIRE GIFFIN, '09.

Vanitas.

What is this life that we should long to live? What is the nature of the things pursued, Ambitions, pleasures and the multitude Of loves and hatreds, all the things we strive To shun or to attain? Bubbles which give A moment of delight. Vain bubbles all Fleeting delusive, beckoning till we fall Exhausted in the chase, and then derive An empty satisfaction of the last That we through faith refused to see the lie, But still pursuing followed till we fell Deluded to the end. So life is passed; Death's shadow ever hung athwart our eye And ever in our ear the threat of Hell!

E. BLACKADDER, '05.

DALHOUSIE GAZETTE.

Judge Crueman.

The GAZETTE records with especial regret, the death of Judge A. I. Trueman, who passed away at his home, St. John, N. B., on the morning of February 7th.

Arthur I. Trueman was born at Point de Bute, Westmoreland Co., N. B., in 1850. His early education was received in the common schools there, and later at Amherst Academy. In 1868, he began his arts course at Dalhousie, as a class mate of Gov. Fraser and Supt. MacKay, graduating four years later with high honors. His collegiate record was a splendid one. Besides attaining a high scholastic record, he took front rank in athletics and was one of the gridiron pioneers. Gov. Fraser speaking of his old classmate, said: "He was always ambitious and worked hard to attain an honourable position. He was a high type of sportsman, and I never heard him use a word or perform an act unbecoming a christian gentleman".

After leaving college he was engaged in educational work in various capacities, at one time being superintendent of schools in Portland, N. B. Later he began the study of law in the office of Pugsley, Crawford and Pugsley, and in 1878 was admitted as a member of the firm, the name of which became Pugsley, Crawford, Pugsley and Trueman. Afterwards he was a partner of Hon. Wm. Pugsley the present minister of Public Works. Since 1885 he has practiced by himself. In December 1894, he became Judge of Probate, and five years later was made a K. C. by the province.

Judge Trueman was a man of sterling character and rare culture, and was held in the highest esteem, not only by his legal brethren, but by all who came in contact with him. The social, professional and educational life of St. John, has suffered an irreparable loss in his death. But not only St. John suffers. He was, until forced by illness to resign a lecturer on Wills, in King College Law School. As one of Dalhousie's Board of Governors, he always took a lively interest in anything pertaining to her welfare.

Browning's "Saul."

A COMMENT.

"Saul" is one of Browning's greatest poems. It is a great poem because its inner, ethical motive is great. The poem is a magnificent expression of the conception of the Universe as a moral order, a cosmos which expresses God as love, or the Christ spirit, which reaches its highest form in the personality of Jesus of Nazareth. This conception of the Universe does not seem to be sustained by a study of geology or biology, history or sociology. The great convulsions and cataclysms of nature, the fearful waste of individual life-of whole species and types-present us with an unmeaning blank when we try to see in them, even though darkly, an image of a God of love. History fronts us with an enigmatic smile when we attempt to read her records of wars and bloodshed, of the dead glory of Greece and the vanished grandeur of Rome as the record of the dealings of a righteous, loving Father of men with his children. The student of our social conditions stands aghast at the sight of oppressed womanhood, defrauded childhood and degraded manhood produced by the struggle transferred from the forests of long ago to the jungles of to-day.

It was such study that caused Tennyson those pangs of doubt and despair, which found expression in "In Memoriam;" which enfeebled the hands of faith, and made him but "faintly

Browning, however, is sturdily optimistic. He finds the key to all "this weary, unintelligible world" where Tennyson finds his faith in immortality, in his own emotional life. He trusts, and rightly, the aspirations of his own soul, gives them their true value, and finds in them the real interpretion of life. Believing that love is the highest level of the human soul, and that even on that plane the Giver of life must surpass his gift, he re-affirms the great doctrine that God is love, and that the Christ spirit is the final word of the meaning of life.

In the second place the poem is great, because here the poet has complete mastery over his material. It is, as Benson

says of Newman's prose, thought taking shape in a perfectly appropriate medium. The eastern shepherd lad, singing before King Saul, uses only such imagery as an eastern shepherd lad would use, whose life had been spent by day and by night in the open plains and hillsides of Palestine. Not once do we feel the presence of the English poet seeking for fit terms. To me there is no poem of Browning where there is more unity of thought and expression, more consistency of character and diction, such sustained music and beauty.

The whole situation stands out against a rich Oriental background. David, the fairhaired lad with the blue lilies twined about his harp-strings, plays to Saul to drive thence the evil spirit that possesses that kingly soul. A succession of beautiful pictures is painted by the future minstrel king in his songs of the common life. Then the sweet singer, in wondrous music, sings the praises of the delights of living, of the physical life and the joys of achievements.

"Oh, our manhood's prime vigour! No spirit feels waste, Not a muscle is stopped in its playing, nor sinew unbraced, Oh, the wild joys of living! the leaping from rock up to rock, The strong rending of boughs from the fir-tree, the cool silver

Of the plunge in a pool's living water, the hunt of the bear, And the sultriness showing the lion is couched in his lair.

How good is man's life, the mere living! how fit to employ All the heart and the soul and the senses forever in joy!

Till lo, thou art grown to a monarch, a people is thine; And all gifts, which the world offers singly, on one head combine!

On one head, all the beauty and strength, love and rage . High ambitions and deeds which surpass it, fame, crowning them,-all

Brought to blaze on the head of one creature—King Saul!"

And at that lift of the spirit a responsive chord seemed to vibrate in the poor, dumb spirit of the King. Aware, yet not possessing a conscious desire, a conscious purpose, he listens in silence to David's praise, not of the "mere comforts that spring from the mere mortal life, held in common by man and

brute," but of the life of the spirit, the wine of life, the immortality of fame that "gives unborn generations their due and their part" in the life and deeds of Saul.

Then, in his yearning love towards Saul, comes the vision to the singer, the greatest that can gladden and illumine the soul

of man.

"Oh Saul, it shall be

A face like my face that receives thee; A Man like to me Thou shalt love and be loved by forever; a Hand like this hand Shall throw open the gates of new life to thee! See the Christ stand!"

It is the lesson of 'Karshish,' taught us again in language still more beautiful:

"The very God! think Ahib; dost thou think? So, the All-Great were the All-Loving too-So, through the thunder comes a human voice Saying, 'Oh heart I made, a heart beats here ! Face, my hands fashioned, see it in myself! Thou hast no power nor mayst conceive of mine, But love I gave thee, with myself to love, And thou must love me who have died for thee!' The madman saith He said so; it is strange."

And some day when we understand the meaning of the Christ, the lessons of his messenger Jesus of Nazareth, when we become Christian and have the same divine madness, we too shall have the vision and the power, and God's blessing will once more rest upon the Son of Man.

Ht Goldsmith's Grave.

To where he sleeps-not near the honored dead In the dim aisle of some cathedral grand, But in behind old London's noisy Strand, Where late or soon you hear a hurrying tread-One spring like day my tired feet were led By fond desire, his sacred shrine to view; Finding thereon a bunch of violets blue, I stood a while with an uncovered head, And heard their message sweet: "He was not laid Besides his brothers in poetic art; He sleeps alone in his lone Temple's shade, But is embalmed within the human heart"-Happy all they who like asylum find Within the warm affections of mankind. A. L. FRASER, '95.

Correspondence.

OLD SONGS.

Editor Gazette:—Allow me through the Gazette to make a suggestion regarding the local college songs. Each year brings its quota of new songs and parodies, but each year sees some old ones die. Many of the latter deserve to die and be forgotten, but we mourn the death of the choice songs. The last ten years brought forth many choice ones that should not be forgotten and would form a valuable addition to a second edition of the song book. Why should not the Students' Council or the Glee Club resurrect the dead, revive the dying, and immortalize the living songs? Let these songs which hold the true spirit of Old Dal be collected and printed. Perhaps the Gazette would do this in the form of a supplement. It's up to you, Glee Club.

GIVE US A SONG.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

DEAR EDITOR,—As we approach spring there will be the usual round of class, club, and society annual meetings, at which officers for next term will be elected. Permit two observations.

A review of the handbooks of the last few years shows that the societies as a whole are run by a comparatively small group of men. That is wrong in practice and in principle. There is no complaint against these officers as officers, but that they should hold so many positions of responsibility is fair neither to themselves nor to the students. It is not fair to the officers because they cannot perform the duties of leaders in several departments of student activities with the undivided energy that each position demands. They cannot do many things in the best way without prejudice to their studies. Because of this loading of responsibility upon a few men some of the societies are weak. Neither is it fair to other men of equal ability who need the opportunity of shouldering responsibility to bring out their latent abilities and acquire the training which leadership affords. No man should hold

more than one leading position as an officer, or at least not more than two, and then only when these represent different fields of activity, as sport and debate.

My second observation is that there should be no unanimous elections to office. Of late years the tendency is towards only one nomination to each office. The result is, that it is felt by some, that a second nomination is a mark of hostility to the first nominee. It also gives an opening for the man who canvasses for office, and who may be elected, not by the meeting, but by two individuals in it. This custom does not put the best men into office nor conduce to the welfare of the college societies.

PRO SALUTE DALHOUSIAE.

College Notes.

Delta Gamma met on Saturday evening, February the 8th, at the home of Mrs. Crichton, with Miss Webber in the chair. After the business of the evening had been finished, two very enjoyable book-reviews were given. Miss Jean MacGregor told the story of "The Shuttle," by Frances Hodgson Burnett, and read some pretty sketches from the book. Miss Lenore Smith gave the story of "The Weavers," by Gilbert Parker, in a very interesting form and read a few quotations. Miss Helen Gunn and Miss Grace Tupper read the lives of these favorite authors. Miss Helen Mackay played some of the latest songs, and Miss Helen Crichton gave a very enjoyable violin solo. With thanks to Mrs. Crichton for her kind hospitality, the meeting adjourned.

On February 2nd, in the Munro Room, a large gathering of students listened to the fourth lecture of the Y. M. C. A. series. The speaker was Rev. Anderson Rogers of New Glasgow, and he spoke on the weighty subject of "Immortality." He pointed out first that men of all ages and religions held to a firm belief in some form of a future existence, while Christianity gave the best and noblest conception of that future. He referred to the faith of poets and sages as pointing ever to a better life beyond. Then he criticised the expressed views of a

noted scientist on the subject, ably meeting all his objections to immortality, from a purely scientific point of view showing that instead of lessening the belief in the future, science aids it. The address was listened to with keen interest and appreciation, for it was well adapted to a student audience by its numerous scientific and literary allusions. Dr. Woodman was chairman on this occasion, and his supplementary remarks on science and immortality were very appropriate and convincing, coming, as they did from a scientific man.

ARTS AND SCIENCE.—January 24th. The subject for the evening's debate was: "Resolved, that Canada should be annexed to the United States." Messrs. Gaherty and Milligan supported the resolution while Messrs. Black and MacIntosh opposed it. Messrs. C. A. MacDonald and Archibald took part in the general discussion. The vote of the meeting was in favor of the resolution. Mr. MacDonald read an interesting and instructive critique.

January 31st.—The resolution debated was: "Resolved, that the matter of college decipline be placed in the hands of the U. S. C." Messrs. J. C. Read and Lawrence supported the resolution, and were opposed by Messrs. W. K. Read and Sinclair. The general discussion was joined in by Messrs. MacIntosh, Malcolm and Duffy. On a vote of the meeting being taken, the resolution was carried. Mr. Rosborough gave a very valuable critique.

February 7th.—"Resolved, that professional sport is detrimental to our community," was the subject for debate. Messrs. Duffy and Gass upheld the resolution, while Messrs. Archibald and Roper opposed it. Messrs. Read, McDonald and Livingstone took part in the general discussion. The resolution was carried by a vote of the meeting. Mr. Lawrence discharged the duties of critic in a highly satisfactory manner.

Sodales.—January 24th. The contestants for the evening were to have been Arts, '09 'II, and Law. But as the debaters for Law failed to appear, the debate was forfeited to

Arts. Rather than have no debate, Messrs. Geo. Farquhar and Sinclair agreed to speak on the Law side of the resolution, which was: "Resolved, that the Nova Scotia License Act is better for the regulation of the liquor trade than the Gothenburg System." Messrs. Read and Malcolm upheld the resolution and Messrs. Farquhar and Sinclair opposed it. Messrs. Macdonald and Rosborough for Arts and Mr. E. C. Mackenzie for Law spoke in the general discussion. Mr. Davis discharged the duties of critic in a highly satisfactory manner. The judges, Messrs. Mackenzie, Inglis and Crichton, decided in favor of Arts.

January 31st.—The subject of the evening's debate was: "Resolved, that it would be a benefit to Newfoundland to enter the Canadian Confederacy." The contestants were Law and Medicine. For the former, Messrs. Morton and Pelton opposed the resolution, while for Medicine, Messrs. Calder and Lindsay argued in favor of it. Messrs. McGarry, Shatford and Coffin for Medicine and Mr. Farquhar for Law joined in the general discussion. Mr. M. E. McGarry gave an excellent critique. The judges, Messrs. Davis, Doull, and McIntosh, gave their decision in favor of Medicine.

TRIAL DEBATE.—The trial debate for the selection of two men, who, with Mr. Margeson, previously chosen as leader, were to constitute Dalhousie's debating team against Acadia, took place at the Halifax Ladies' College on Wednesday, the 5th inst. Prof. McKenzie presided, and in his inimitable manner introduced the speakers. The resolution debated was the intercollegiate one: "Resolved, that the admission of Japanese into Canada, under our present (November, 1907) regulations, is better for Canada than their exclusion." Messrs. A. E. MacKinnon, Cahan, and Sinclair supported, and Messrs. J. A. MacKeigan, Calder and Davis opposed it. The speeches were all of a high order, and reflect great credit on both called and chosen. The judges, Dr. Magill, Judges Drysdale and Wallace, chose Messrs. MacKeigan and Calder as best fitted to uphold Dalhousie's prestige. The choice was a popular one; and with men of the caliber of Messrs. Margeson, MacKeigan and Calder representing us, we feel confident that Dalhousie's honor will be upheld.

"PAWNS AND PIECES" CHESS CLUB.—This retired and unobtrusive little club of sixteen members which has flourished in a corner of the "Gazette" room for the past six years, has recently come into prominence by winning for Dalhousie, a chess match against the R. C. R., with a score of 13-9.

In preparation for this event two private tournaments were held, one in October, the other in January. By the results of these the standing of the several members was ascertained. Mr. Robinson in both matches won over Mr. Malcolm, the champion of the past two years.

On the evening of Feb. 20th, the Munro Room presented an unusual appearance, with its lines of card tables covered with, curiously carved pawns and pieces, over which twenty-two motionless figures sat and pondered. The umpire, Dr. Ritchie, paced silently, too and fro, note-book in hand, ready to tabulate the results. As these came in the excitement gradually grew and considerable interest was taken in the last three games, in which Dr. McMechan, Allan and L. J. King figured. When all was over it was found that Dalhousie was leading by four points 13-9.

Gains were made for Dalhousie by Messrs. Robinson, Malcolm, Stairs and Milligan. Of these Mr. Milligan, a new player, is worthy of special mention. He won his first game fairly easily. At the beginning of the second, he lost a queen, a rook, and a bishop without recompense. Then, by a marvellous combination of knights, just at the moment, when his opponent was about to win the game, he evened matters, and by brilliant play, swept all his opponent's pawns and pieces, from the board. Not well up in the rules of the game, he then forced his rival's king into the corner and drew a game, which he could easily have won.

At the close of the match, ice-cream, cake and cocoa were served up by the Dalhousie members, and a few college songs rose upon the air, Mr. DeBlois acting as pianist. With many expressions of pleasure and good will, and the desire to meet their rivals again, the visitors then took their leave.

Dr. Ritchie, a veteran chess player, made a fair and highly satisfactory referee. Much credit for the success of the evening must be given to Dr. McMechan, the President of "Pawns and

Pieces" whose enthusiams for the game has done much to keep it alive in Dalhousie; also to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, whose kindly help made the work of the committee easy and pleasant.

N.B.—The boys of Memorial Hall enjoyed cake, ice-cream and cocoa in the kitchen of their residence at 11.30 p. m. Friday, February 21th, 1908.

On Monday the 10th inst., a mass meeting of the students of the University was held in the Munro Room to take measures regarding the misdemeanours of some of their fellow students a few nights previous. Mr. MacKeigan was appointed chairman of the meeting. It was decided to appoint, through a nominating committee of five, a committee of ten to thoroughly investigate the matter, and report at a regularly constituted meeting of the U. S. C. The committee consisted of Messrs. J. A. MacKeigan, E. B. Jonah, H. S. Patterson, R. W. Maclellan, H. F. MacRae, D. C. Sinclair, W. V. Coffin, A. Calder, G. B. McCunn, D. A. Cameron.

On Wednesday, the 12th, the U. S. C. met to consider the report of the committee appointed at Monday's mass meeting. Briefly they reported that the rumours were much exaggerated, that several of the guilty parties were identified, and recommended that they be censured and required to apologise to the offended parties, which recommendation was unaminously sustained by the meeting.

"Oh, the little birds sang east,
And the little birds sang west,
And I smiled to think God's greatness,
Flowed round our incompleteness,
Round our restlessness, His rest."

makery class grander of the county had come with the

-Mrs. Browning.

Hockey.

St. Francis Xavier, 4; Dalhousie, 3.

The evening of January 30th was very stormy in Antigonish, and yet the rink was packed with fans to see the "D." and the "X." play what proved to be a fast and exciting game. The contest was of the "hammer and tongs" variety, and kept the spectators guessing as to the outcome. The first half ended 2—I. In the second each team found the net twice, thus giving St. Francis Xavier's the game. The score will indicate the play, and the result was entirely in doubt until the final gong.

For the victors, Brown and Macdonald played an effective game. Brown is fast, and his shots are swift and accurate. Macdonald is a good stick handler, and follows up well. Captain Doyle held the team together, and with Lyons completed the forward quartette. The chief feature of the defence was the continuous shooting of Tully and Dunlap. Their shots were dangerous, and had to be handled very carefully.

For Dalhousie, Seymour McKenzie played his usual brilliant game. Captain Ralston and MacLellan looked after the long shots in good style, and by nice rushes assisted in keeping the play in their opponents' territory. Thomas and MacLean played good, hard games on the wings, and kept the Xaverians anxious by their rushes. Learment and Munro, played good hockey and figured in the scoring.

Referee Wisener blew his whistle at 8.15, and the teams lined out. The game started with a rush, and within a few minutes Thomas landed the disc in a satisfactory place, and the score read 1—0. From this time on the pace was very swift, and the puck journeyed back and forth, from one end of the rink to the other. The long shots from the defence looked dangerous for Dalhousie, but none of them found the net. Brown and Macdonald were playing to win, and each succeeded, before the end of the half, in netting the disc.

After a rest of ten minutes, Dalhousie came on the ice determined to win. The team played hard, and had somewhat the better of the play, but succeeded in scoring only twice.

while Brown and Macdonald repeated their performance of the first half. Thus the "blue and white" won, by a score of 4 to 3, one of the fastest games ever played in the college

C. H. Wisener, of Pictou, made an excellent referee, and his decisions were entirely satisfactory to both teams.

LINE-UP AND SUMMARY.

St. F. X4.		Dalhousie-3.
O'Sullivan, Tully,	goal point	McKenzie, Ralston, (Capt.)
Dunlap,	cover point	MacLellan,
Macdonald.	centre	Munro, Learment,
Doyle, (Capt.) Brown,	right wing	Thomas,
Lyons,	left wing	MacLean.

Referee: C. H. Wisener. Timers: J. McG. Stewart, G. McSweeney. Goal judges: J. Roper, N. MacArthur.

First Half.

- 1. Dalhousie, Thomas.
- 2. St. Francis Xavier, Brown.
- Macdonald.

Second Half.

- 4. Dalhousie, Learment.
- 5. St. Francis Xavier, Brown.
- 6. Dalhousie, Munro.
- 7. St. Francis Xavier, Macdonald.

After the game, the visitors were entertained at the College residence. The "D." and the "X." again vied with one another in speech-making and songs, and rendered the occasion a festive one. The wearers of the yellow and black left at one o'clock the following day for Truro, well satisfied with the first stage of their trip.

DALHOUSIE, 2; TRURO, O.

At Truro, on the evening of Friday, January 31st, Dalhousie tried conclusions with the Truro Nova Scotia League hockey team, and came out of the contest victorious. The management of the rink had an excellent sheet of ice on hand, and

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the Truro boys put up a good specimen of the game "as she is played." The wearers of the "D." struck a winning gait in the second half, and succeeded in making two connections with the net. The game ended 2—o.

In the large, well-lighted rink, the college defence showed their stone-wall propensities, and formed an impossible barrier to the rushes of the Truro boys. McKenzie, Ralston and MacLellan played the style of game which stimulates a forward line to do its best. In spite of their hard game on the evening previous, the forwards stood the pace well, and gave a good exhibition of hockey. Munro showed the best form he has yet reached, and succeeded in the second half in scoring twice on rushes from centre. For the Truronians, Percy Macdonald, at cover point, was always dangerous, and started many brilliant rushes. Yuill and Craig, among the forwards, played the puck well, though they were unable to penetrate the college defence.

An interesting feature of the game was the presence of three Truro boys on the Dalhousie team. The fact that the champion Crescents had beaten the same team from "The Hub" by the same score added spice to the victory of the "black and yellow."

Winters, of Truro, was strict and impartial as referee.

	사전 1일	
Dalhousie-2.	LINE-UP.	Truro-0.
McKenzie,	goal	Clarke,
Ralston, (Capt.)	point	Connors,
MacLellan,	cover point	Macdonald,
Munro,	rover	Yuill,
Learment,	centre	Craig,
Thomas,	right wing	Hill,
MacLean,	left wing	Leonard.

The Dalhousie team were well looked after at the Learment House while in Truro, and arrived home again on Saturday, having completed the third and last stage of their journey.

Exchanges.

It is not a year since Professor Brydone-Jack left Dalhousie for Winnipeg. But in that short time he has identified himself with the issues of the Great West, and Manitoba's future is a live question to him. The recent issues of the Manitoba Free Press and the Winnipeg Telegram give reports of his speech before the Canadian Club in Winnipeg. Professor Jack was the guest of the evening, and took as the subject of his address: "What the Future Holds for the West." Where professional men enter into civic life, it speaks well for the city, and better for the man. The GAZETTE is glad to see the Dalhousians abroad remember the latter part of the College motto, "Ora et Labora."

Acadia is justly proud in being able to announce the completion of the second forward movement, the financial meaning of which is the handsome sum of \$100,000. Where there is a will there is always a way. Acadia has had and still has both.

The Athenœum has a well-written article on debating. The main points are systematically classified and treated. They cannot be too much taken to heart by all debaters of Dalhousie.

"Debate is supremely a reasoning contest. Every argument—yes, every word—must be a well-aimed shot. The effect is by no means necessarily proportioned to the smoke. Smoke does not harm the enemy; it rather shows the enemy upon what point to direct his shells."

"The necessary steps of a good preparation for debate seem to be as follows: (a) An accurate interpretation of the resolution. (b) The acquisition of pertinent knowledge. (c) Analysis of the material at hand. (d) Synthesis of the material shown to be desirable by the analysis. Each process is essential to the accomplishment of the end."

"The profit of debating to the debater, the only lasting reward, is the acquired habit or the increased tendency to independent, careful, accurate, logical thinking—the habit of reaching conclusions by means of argument, rather than by a leap of the imagination.

[&]quot;Politics is a man's game; an' women, childer and prohibitionist'd do well to kape out of it."

—Mr. Dooley.

The sine qua non of debating should be the correct use of the King's English. The Athenœum does not dwell on this point. Perhaps Acadia students do not say seen for saw, and done for did, etc. Good! but there are colleges where such mistakes do occur among the students, and such mistakes will damn a debater, even though he be a Burke or a Pitt in every other respect. To the above might properly be added: Speak grammatical English.

In "Pitt," an historical character study, which appears in the January number of In Cap and Gown, the Rev. Dyson Hague, formerly rector of St. Paul's, Halifax, draws three lessons. One, which appears below, should be taken to heart by our aspiring debaters.

"Pitt's career teaches many lessons.

(I) It teaches first of all the lesson of patience and untiring industry. No orator, ancient or modern, with the exception perhaps of Demosthenes, had ever taken such indomitable pains to conquer the art of public speaking, and mastering all the difficulties of enunciation and gesture. Unlike Demosthenes, however, he began with a vocal equipment that was almost unrivalled. He had a magnificent voice, clear as a bell, and deep toned as an organ. And this voice which was good to begin with, he developed to the utmost point of perfection. In order to widen his command of words he was in the habit of taking one of the classical writers in Latin or Greek and translating it as he read or even from memory into his own language. He continued this practice for ten years, Macaulay says, and acquired thereby an almost unrivalled power of putting his thoughts into well arranged and well selected words. At the same time he sedulously developed his powers of analytical observation and argumentation. He carefully and studiously mastered the art of rhetorical analysis, and logical repartee. It was neither luck nor influence. It was no trick of fortune, or tribute to family connection. Pitt's fame was fairly acquired, and lawfully won. It was the result of long labour, intense study, careful practice, and almost unparalleled devotion to the art of speaking. Nil sine labore."

The Argosy brings up the subject of athletic accident insurance, claiming that steps should be taken to defray expenses of accidents occurring to those who cheerfully give time and person to increase the athletic standing of their college. This is a good move. In Dalhousie, and in many other colleges, such expenses are defrayed by class levies or private subscription, but in this day of system, a better way is to form an insurance fund, or company. Sackville has taken steps in the matter. This is a question of importance for the D. A. A. C.

The Manitoba College Journal contains a short, appreciative article on Canadian poetry. Articles on Canada, Canadian life and literature, should find a first place in our college papers.

The moral tone of a paper is indicative of the college or school it represents. The Oracle, published by the students of the Neepawa High School, Manitoba, is now on its fourth number. The leading article in it was the necessity of an ideal, a true ideal. The Oracle has started right, and success must follow it if they hold to "the gleam"—with each student true to the ideal:

"To sum up. Have your predominant ideal that of being true. Then, be charitable and pure, in life and language, and with all your life before you—with no defects of character that you cannot remedy, with no hideous lie to cripple, or fixed habit to overcome you—your life will be the sum of noble ideals, fitly appreciated and consistently followed."

One of the best of our exchanges is The Presbyterian College Journal. The December number contains articles of merit, among others, "How Criticism Affects our View of Inspiration," "The Paradoxes of Kipling," "The Quaker Poet," and "Souvenirs," (written in French). The Journal's horizon is wide and bright, English and French, embracing the literary and the spiritual, as well as the echoes of the college halls, and further more.

"Brevity is the soul of wit." So thinks the writer of the following in The Student:

A REMINISCENCE.

Two and a moon,
Parting; so soon.
That's what they thought,
And one hand two caught.
Glance all around.
Sibilant sound.

"Another, oh, please."
Then such a squeeze,
Prophetic of Heaven—
"To-morrow at seven."

Mary's Little Lamb is like the Chinaman. He will go anywhere, regardless of the creed or persuasion of the institution, to increase his knowledge. The following are his latest adventures:

Mary had a little lamb,
And it began to sicken;
She took it to the packing-house,
And made it into chicken.

Mary had a nanny-goat,
She kept it in the cellar;
"When I've anything to say to her,
I just go down and tell her."

-The College Argus.

Mary had a little lamb,
She gave it kerosene,
One day it went too near the fire,
Since then it's not benzine.

-Exchange.

Other exchanges: Laurel Leaves, Inland Revenue Report, The Presbyterian. The Educational Review, Railway World, Revue Canadienne.

Who knows? God knows: and what he knows
Is well and best.
The darkness hideth not from Him, but glows
Clear as the morning or the evening rose
Of east or west."

A Trade of the saw the first

-CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

By Mireless to the Gazette.

The key of the Editorial Wireless began to click last night in a most particular way. "Important"—"Exams."—"Take Notes" we sat down, and in the creepy midnight hours, with feelings better understood than expressed, took down the message. "Freshmen-no longer-exams, sprung-like this-final year." Whence the message came, we know not, although it makes sense as it stands, yet it may be written in cipher and turn out to be the English, French, Latin or German paper, set for the spring, we do not promise to furnish the cipher even if such be the case, the paper is entitled:

Useful Knowledge.

- 1. (a). Can you draw the plan of the College building?
 - (b). Can you draw the plan of any one floor?
- 2. Have you ever seen the Museum? Tell all you can about it.
- 3. Have you ever seen the famous Dalhousie football trophy, other than at a distance of fifteen or twenty feet elevated on the verandah of the Wanderers' Club House, and hidden in a mist of speech? Prove your answer by describing trophy.
- 4. If a gas pipe were broken, do you know where to go to turn off the gas?
- 5. Do you know which window opens for ventilation in the English, History and other class rooms?
- 6. Do you know why the old fence still exists, while a Civic Improvement League flourishes in the city? What do you think of moving the sides of the new rink to complete the old fence?
- 7. Do you know why you have to wait weeks and months for books that are specified in the calendar?
- 8. Do you know why the front door is permitted to continue to be a Physical Training Machine for the lady students? Is it an attempt to provide a Gymnasium?
- 9. Do you know how to get to college with dry feet in the slushy days of early Spring?

- 10. Describe as fully as you can, the feelings of the examiners, when the students are writing examinations for hours, at boards supported on trestles, so high that the writer's arms are from 3-5 inches above a comfortable position. Would a saw, or a little considerate observation do the most good?
- II. Why should there not be a committee appointed to see that distinguished visitors attend lectures at least once a month?
- 12. Why should not lectures in "Canadian Literature" and "History of to-day" alternate with the Keltic Lectures?
- 13. Give date of birth and death of "Convocation." Describe the burial place. Give number of mourners at the funeral. Decipher the following Epitaph.

Died with (cum) the firm belief in the honor of the students.

F.—C.—Y.

"In hope of glorious Resurection."

S.-N.-S.

14. Do you know why students as a part of the college should not be able to answer these questions?

Time four years.

Answers must be full and concise.—Verify your references. Right of assigning values to each question, reserved by examiners.—Method secret.—Results final.

Dallusiensia.

In Dal there's an English Professor,
Who preached on the doctrine of leisure,
And he said: "Of the mass
Who belong to this class,
Only students come up to the measure."
So a lad heard this doctrine propounded,
And he said: "Since the truth must be founded,
I'll never more plug,
But I'll buy me a jug,
And my cares shall in pleasure be 'drownded.'"

Very obliging of the Senate to build the partition and doors in the basement, to keep down the smoke.

Dr. F. lecturing: "The English poet laureate at the present time is not such a very great poet; the fact is, not much greater than some of our own, who write in the Nova Scotia papers."

(And the author of In Gaie Société blushed.)

Student to young lady:—"Why on earth do you board at the H. L. C.?

Young Lady:—"My pa, you know, would not permit my boarding anywhere else, because I'd do too much flirting."

ODE TO THE MUMPS.

[Several of our student members have of late been sorely stricken by this malicious contagion, and in the exceeding bitterness of their souls, have expressed the following sentiments.]

Disease that doth from Hades spring, And to the victim's jaw-bone cling, Foul bat that bears beneath thy wing Contagion!

How dost thou vex the student's life,—
A student lone without a wife,—
Bring to his soul with mortal strife
Dejection!

Return to thy infernal seats,

Pass lodgings swift, nor try thy feats;

Here most of all foul demon meets

Objection!

The Little Lab is training for the firemen's sports, and, with the help of the girls is fast becoming proficient.

Sociology Lecture Room before the hour;
Male chorus in progress:—Wow! Wow! Wow! Wow!

Wow! hear the tiger roar! etc."

Dr. M-g-ll, entering:—"I notice you are now singing your own version of Auld Lang Syne."

He's a junior from Saint John who dares,
To leap up six steps of the stairs,
But he's safer than Ben,
When he jumps down again,
For a gown as protection he wears.
Now a wag who was fond of a joke,
Pinned the tail of this gown to the yoke,
So with head proudly cocked,
In the Libr'y B-ll walked,
And the girls—well, I thought they'd all choke!

"Alas!" sighed the Sophette coming out from the Berkeley class, "things are not what they seem!"

F-rq-r, debating on liquor question:—"Mr. R--d said a man wouldn't go into a bar-room if his wife or sweeheart was looking at him from across the street! I was just wondering what he'd do if they were both there."

Law—Arts Hockey match (game over):

P-tn-m:— One for Law and six for Arts,—but a Law man scored one of the six by accident......Bosh! What's the diff. between five and six anyway?"

Ir -- n, whose strong point is "figgers": - "One!!"

There is a report that some of our boys who went to Antigonish last week were better hockey players than arithmaticians.

Nota Bene, boys: 1908-4=477 (no remainder.)!

Student:—"I say, Cr - w -, are you going to take the Sociology exam.?"

Cr - w -; -- " Yes."

Student, reflectively: - "Poor little Cr - w -, he'll likely get plucked!"

Two or three of the hockey team played the game well on New Glasgow station platform. We hope they scored a few winning points! (We have heard since, that the game was postponed, with absolute certainty of ultimate success). Smart Student:—"But, sir, are we to take this integration as correct!"

Prof.: - "Yes, unless you can prove it wrong."

Dal's centre, speaking at the St. F. X. dinner to the Ladies": "There is nothing, gentlemen, that I can say about ladies—!" Mirabile dictu! (We dare not use the little word of three letters; we can only say that the lad must have been excited.)

Prof. W-lt-r, illustrating the mechanical theory of the universe:—"For instance, gentlemen, this university is run by a crank, the Senate; and the Senate is run by a crank,—!"

C-rr-y—H-n- - y—F-r-m-— That's the joke.

Dr. F., in Hist. I:—"What was a most remarkable occurance of the one hundred year's war?"

Bl-ck :-- "The 'black death."

Dr. F :- " But you were'nt there Mr. Black!"



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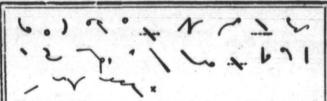
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