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Dalhousie Gazette

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COLLEGE PAPER
IN AMERICA

—Official Student Publication at Dalhousie University—

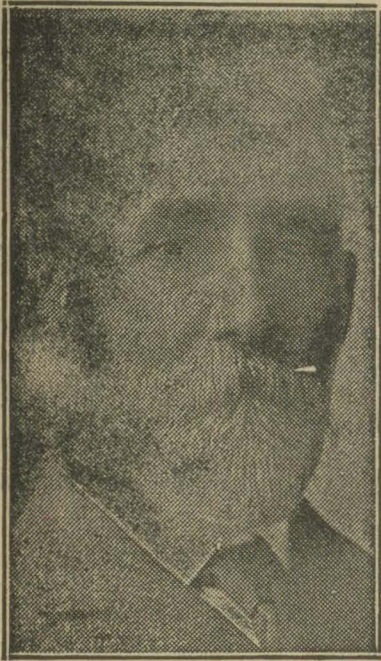
VOL. LXI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, NOVEMBER 9th, 1928

NO. 54

WE HAVE PAID IN FULL

Officer Commanding



DR. JOHN S. STEWART

SETTING UP THE LEAGUE

Ames Second Lecture

Tuesday morning, Oct. 30, Sir Herbert delivered the second of a series of four lectures on the origin, growth and achievements of the League of Nations. His subject was the "Setting up and Testing of the Machinery of the League."

Although Germany signed the peace treaty on June 28, 1919, it was not ratified by a sufficient number of states to bring it into force until six months later, so that the official birthday of the League of Nations is fixed as January 10, 1920. One of the first problems confronting the League was that of improving the universal standard of labor. The International Labor Office was fostered by the League and had its birth in Chicago just eight days after the birth of the League itself.

The Council, consisting of eight members, with the President of the French Senate, M. Bourgeois, occupying the chair, first met in Paris, and in July 1920 at San Sebastian in Spain. Two important decisions resulted, namely (1) that the League was sufficiently organized to risk calling the states together for an Assembly, and (2) that the Secretariat (recruited in London) should be moved to Geneva. Since then the Secretariat has met every year on the first Monday in September. "One of the most gratifying features of the League," said Sir Herbert, "is the surprising growth of confidence which characterizes each successive meeting, both of the Assembly and of the Council." The speaker outlined a few of the important problems which are constantly being considered by the latter body.

The Secretariat is subdivided into nine offices: political, financial and economical, transportation, department for mandates, department to guard rights of minorities, public health, department for considering conditions of disarmament, social service questions, and international co-operation. Voluntary advisory committees composed of experts on all matters were an invaluable asset in the successful functioning of the League machine.

Geneva is constantly harboring some division of the League and "ties of understanding are being rapidly strengthened." "Geneva is a sort of clearing house for international problems."

The remainder of the lecture was spent in explaining a series of lantern slides, portraying different views of the League building (both external and internal), various bodies in session and individual members of particular interest. Some of the outstanding figures included were: President Wilson, General Smuts, M. Bourgeois, M. Briand, Sir Eric Drummond, Lord Robert Cecil, Senator Dandurand and Lord Balfour. The slides also included different groups of the Council and Assembly, representative groups from the different countries in the League, and important buildings such as the Peace Palace at La Hague, the Assembly building and that of the International Labor office at Chicago.

In the afternoon Sir Herbert spoke again (by special request) on a subject of special significance to the students—"Canada and the League of Nations."

OUR MEDICAL UNIT AND ITS HISTORY

By E. M. H.

Before a Canadian soldier had suffered a wound in battle the Medical Faculty of Dalhousie University had volunteered its services to the Department of Militia. When it became known that Canada would send to France a large expeditionary force some members of the staff of the Medical School interested themselves in the formation of a Dalhousie Medical Unit for overseas service. As a result of their enthusiasm an offer to provide the medical staff of a Casualty Clearing Station was shortly made to the Dominion Government. The Government however was not in a position to accept the offer. A stationary Hospital had not yet been included on the line of communication units asked for. Dalhousie was assured merely that in case such a unit were needed in the future her offer should be kept in mind. This was in the late fall of 1914.

In the spring of 1915 a letter was sent to Major General Hughes reminding him that the offer of Dalhousie held good. General Hughes replied that there was still no opening for the services so generously placed at his disposal.

In August of the same year Major E. V. Hogan whose Irish blood would not allow him to remain content so far from action went to consult the matter with Major G. M. Campbell A. M. C., and Dr. John Stewart. Both were eager to send a unit without further delay. Characteristically Dr. Stewart added, "and I want to go myself." Others lent their aid to the endeavour and in a few days a deputation was sent to Ottawa to interview Sir Robert Borden. The offer of the University was renewed and was extended to include the staff necessary for a 400 bed Stationary Hospital. This offer was favorably received. It was submitted to the War Office and before the end of September 1915 Dalhousie was given authority to organize a Medical Unit.

The old Medical College building was immediately tendered by the University to be used as quarters for the Unit, and shortly there began its transformation into barracks and orderly room.

ENLISTMENT BEGAN

Before the end of October enlistment had commenced. There was almost a struggle for the honor of acceptance. Twelve medical officers and twenty-seven nursing sisters were required. Thirty medical men and eighty nurses volunteered. The number needed for all ranks was about one hundred and twenty-five. Very many more would have counted it a privilege to enrol. Of those who were finally chosen. Ten officers were graduates of Dalhousie and three other officers were members of the Medical staff. Fourteen of the rank and file were students in attendance at the University and nine others were former students. The majority of the nurses were from the Victoria General or the St. Joseph's hospitals.

On November 9th, 1915 the Unit was organized. The 'beloved physician' Dr. John Stewart had been appointed Officer Commanding. Training now proceeded so vigorously that at the end of four weeks the Dalhousie unit was ready to embark. There were some slight delays but on December 31st, 1915 departure was taken for St. John, N. B. and on January 1st, 1916 the "Mitagama" bore our doctors eastward.

Nine days later the Dalhousians landed in Plymouth and on the same evening they reached Shorncliffe. On February 15th the Unit took over the administration of Shorncliffe Military Hospital and not long afterwards was given charge of the Helena Hospital for officers.

SAILED FOR FRANCE

But France was needing men. The ability of Dr. Stewart and the great operative skill of Major Hogan were to be called into service even more arduous. On June 18th 1916, the contingent of the Black and Gold crossed the Channel and landed at La Havre. Here it was given charge of a British base hospital and it subsequently established near the city another hospital of five hundred beds.

Nearer to the greatest need! On April 1917 our Unit was transferred to St. Omer, where it established a larger tent hospital. Large parties of German prisoners-of-war were detailed to assist in unloading equipment.

(Continued on Page 3)

Dal Band Wins Praise

Dalhousie's latest acquisition is a Band—and it deserves the capital "B" This particular band evolved from nowhere over night, and great credit is due Sina Singer in whose mind the idea originated and who selected and trained the players. The band made its debut at Acadia in the first game between that university and Dal. Their second appearance was on the home campus when the Tigers played the Acadians (Oct. 30) in a return game. The significant fact is that Dalhousie won both of these games handsomely! 'Music hath charms'—and who knows but what it charmed the opposing squads?

Music has always 'played' a leading part in the great battles of history and the Dal band has done its bit right royally in the famous rugby battles enacted this fall. The primary object of this band (a very worthy object) was not the entertainment of the spectators but the stimulation of the pugnacity instinct among the players. If anyone doubts the psychological efficacy of music let him interview the team!

Acknowledgement

The Gazette acknowledges the gift of a bound volume of Gazettes from 1885 to 1888 received from Hector MacInnes, K. C.

The readers are duly informed and may verily believe that Mr. MacInnes will have something very interesting to say in the Gazette in an early issue.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Editor requests that all letters to the Editor be handed to him personally or else mailed to him, care of Law School, Forrest Building, Halifax, Canada. This will insure prompt and more satisfactory consideration. Under no circumstances whatever are either letters or articles to be left with the printer by any persons other than those instructed to do so, by the Editor.

GAZETTE AWARDS

Owing to the pressure of work the Jury of Award have not found it convenient to hold their meeting, but they assure us that the winning contributions will be decided by next week, when they will be printed.

These are they who went forth from this University and gave their lives that we might live in freedom.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Arundell, J. D'Auvergne H. | McCleave, Harry Austin |
| Bennett, Carl Norwood | McCuish, Kenneth Angus |
| Billman, Walter Melville | McCurdy, Edward Grant |
| Blois, Harry Morris | MacDonald, Alexander James |
| Cameron, William James | McDonald, Charles Hugh |
| Campbell, George Henderson | McDonald, Robert |
| Carson, John Burgess Calkin | MacIver, Arthur P. |
| Cavanagh, Harry | Mackenzie, Earl Eaton |
| Chipman, Nathan Lewis | Maclean, Neil Archibald |
| Chisholm, Edward Alexander | McLean, Thomas Gordon |
| Chisholm, George Philip | McLean, Thomas Malcolm |
| Churchill, Clair | McLean, Walter Leonard |
| Clayton, Edward Reginald | MacLeod, Colin Arthur |
| Craig, Alexander Fraser | McQueen, John Park |
| Cunningham, George Allan | Maxwell, George Herbert |
| Cutler, John Geoffrey | Murray, Norman Grant |
| Dawson, Charles Howard | Murray, Walter Willett |
| Dick, Stephen John | Pineo, Henry Hoyt |
| Dickey, Horace Arthur | Ralston, Ivan Steele |
| Doane, William Edward Everett | Roche, Charles Joseph |
| Evans, Cyril Ansell | Ross, Jack Shearer |
| Foster, William Gore | Seaman, Alexander Macfarlane |
| Fraser, Raymond Stewart | Shreve, Charles Dayrell |
| Godfrey, Alexander Taylor | Smith, Harold Archibald |
| Grierson, Vernon Arthur | Soule, Ivan Edgar |
| Hyde, Cyril | Stairs, Gavin Lang |
| Jardine, David | Stairs, George William |
| Kirk, Oscar Howe | Stairs, Graham |
| Layton, Francis Paul Hamilton | Stairs, John Cuthbert |
| Livingstone, Charles Donald | Swanson, John King |
| Livingstone, David | Sylvester, George McDonald |
| Lockerby, John Earle | Ward, Norman Claude |
| MacAloney, Ralph Gordon | |
| Macaskill, William Ross | |

GROUND HOCKEY

DAL vs ACADIA

Dal girls held the Acadians to a no score game when they journeyed to Acadia Saturday, November 3rd. The day which "just couldn't have been better" turned out to be a rainy one.

Acadia gave Dal a hard fight, but Dal played well and in spite of several "almost goals" the game ended with no score for either team. Dal girls all played equally well and no one person might be termed star of the game. Their next game will be at Windsor, November 10th, when they will play Edgemoor. How about supporting the Dal girls?

Dal lined-up against Acadia:

Forwards: Lillian Barnstead (Captain), Margaret MacDonald, Margaret White, Ann Milne (Manager), Ella Desbrisay. Half-backs: Florence Hewat, Esther Elliot, Mary Chirgwin. Full-backs—Ruth Macaulay, Lilian Lane. Goal: Olive Field. Subs: Helen Hamilton, Ella Hennigar.

Dal vs H. L. C.

Dal Ground Hockeyists won two victories over the Halifax Ladies' College girls last week the scores being 2-0 and 1-0.

BIOLOGY CLUB

On Wednesday evening the Biology Club held its second meeting for the year. The new President, George Whiteley, graced the chair and delivered his inaugural address.

The speaker of the evening was Professor Gowanloch. The subject of the address was: "The Unicorn and the Childhood of Biology". Because the Literary Society of Dalhousie had chosen to call itself "The Unicorn" all its members had been invited to the meeting. Of the address itself, as we despise superlatives, we shall say merely that it was unusual: unusual in subject; unusual in interest; unusual in the amazing diversity of sources from which it culled its references.

At the close of the lecture speculation in Biology gave way to demonstration in Physiology, to wit—refreshments were served.

Note:—The Gazette felt that there were many students not of the Biology Club who would enjoy Professor Gowanloch's address, so it somewhat abruptly asked him for the manuscript. It is printed elsewhere in this issue. True it is that every address loses something by being printed. The speech without the speaker is bare. But for those unfortunate and unenlightened individuals who do not take Biology this is the best we could do. The address is decidedly out of the ordinary. Read it, you will enjoy it.

The Path of Glory-- and the Price

By J. S. ROPER

On August 4th, 1914 Britain declared War on Germany; so did Dalhousie University. Immediately her students and graduates enrolled for active service, and within a month many of them had left Halifax for Valcartier to join the then recruiting first contingent.

The Dalhousie Canadian Officers Training Corps was immediately organized under Colonel (then Major) W. E. Thompson and training commenced in the old South End Skating Rink on Fenwick Street. Here Nery Nat Graham, a typical R. C. R. Drill Sergeant put doctors, lawyers, merchants, professors and others of that ilk through their paces. The ranks swelled to over 600 and from time to time were depleted by drafts to the rapidly increasing Nova Scotia Units. More than half of that gallant corps saw service in the firing line. From 1915-1918 it trained many recruits for Canadian Battalions. It is to be regretted that this C.O.T.C. so well started in the piping days of 1914 has entirely disappeared from our college life. With its history and tradition it should have been carried on.

The Dalhousie Medical Unit was then formed by Colonel John Stewart, C.B.E. now Dean of the Medical School. The old Medical Building on College Street was filled with khaki clothed Dalhousians. The old Campus, the scene of many a football game was used for P. T. and Squad drill. This Unit achieved an enviable reputation in France as No. 7 Stationary Hospital and its officers and men brought undying fame to the Medical Faculty of this University. It did not return to Canada until April 23rd., 1919 when it arrived in Halifax on the transport "Beltic". It was demobilized in the Halifax Armouries. It still holds its re-unions which are well attended and are a source of comradeship to those who served in the ranks of the Unit.

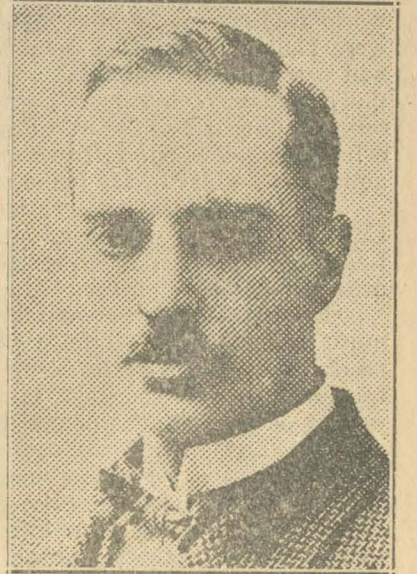
Dalhousians enlisted in every Nova Scotia Unit, the 17th, 25th, R. C. R., 40th, 85th, 106th, 112th, 185th, 219th, 246th, C. M. R. the Engineers, Artillery and what-not. Many of these Battalions are now only names, but what they did in the Great War can never be forgotten. Dalhousians were also in practically every Canadian Unit. They plowed the Seven Seas in the Navy and explored the Heavens in the Air Force. They were in Egypt, Mesopotamia, the Dardanelles, Arabia, France, England and wherever there were wars or rumours of war. One of our Rhodes Scholars saw service in Serbia with the Serbian Army. "Their graves are scattered far and wide, by mount and stream and sea".

The students who roamed our College Halls in those days were filled with excitement. They talked and thought only of the War. Study of the finer arts was forgotten and the arts of War were pursued. Recruiting meetings were held in the class-rooms and the pages of the Gazette were filled with exhortations to Professors and Students to join his Majesty's Forces. Some of our student writers of that day with Bolshevik tendencies tried to belittle Britain's part in the War. These were soon silenced by the over-whelming patriotism of the great majority. All who were fit, both men and women did their part. The Dalhousie tradition was kept up. Other generations had enlisted for the defence of their Country in older wars; we could not be behind them in patriotism and courage. By 1917 the College was denuded of all able-bodied students. Those who had to remain behind did their duty by taking part in the various philanthropic war activities in the city of Halifax for the comfort and help of those in the line. Some of our senior professors wrote long and interesting letters to those who were keeping the enemy at bay. These letters are still treasured by the fortunate ones who received them.

1914-1918 was the scene of the bloodiest war in history—called a war to end war. College students and graduates turned from their peaceful avocations to learn the use of the most death destroying missiles war has yet produced. The puny Tenderfoot, by toil and training became a hardy warrior. He exchanged his comfortable home for the murky trenches of the fighting area. For four and a half years our gallant Canadians with their allies kept back the enemy hordes, and then came the Armistice on November 11th, 1928. Now there was silence where there had been no silence.

(Continued on Page 3)

Armistice Speaker



CAPT. HUGH BELL, M. C.

Poppies in Flanders

"In Flanders Fields the Poppies Blow"

By ARCHIBALD MacMECHAN

In Canada, poppies are exotic. They are sown and cultivated in garden. In Europe, they are glorious weeds, self sown, springing up everywhere, without the gardener's hand. In the year the King was crowned, one traveller took notice of them as he wandered from land to land. They were beside his path through England and Normandy; they blossomed in the cloisters of Rome.

Poppies have a place in literature. The crimson petals among the yellow wheat have been marked by many a poet for their beauty. The lovely blush of Ruth is compared to that delight of the eye. Burns resembles the fall of the blossoms to the swift passing of pleasure. And so it is. But there was another similitude to come. While the stubborn Canadian line was holding back the grey-coated hordes in April, 1915, a Canadian soldier who was also a poet was inspired to set forth measures which have made poppies deathless in the memory of this people.

Poppies have the bright hue of heart's blood. Men fell, swiftly like poppy petals, in the thin ranks of Canada, and the ground was red with their blood. Henceforth, poppies have for all Canadians bitter-sweet memories, which are all enshrined in McCrae's immortal poem. For us poppies mean war, death, heroic sacrifice of self. Once they were the symbol of oblivion, of dumb forgetfulness; now they stand for ever living remembrance. 'Woe to us if we forget that we have passed through a Red Sea of agony, to this ease and freedom. Our fighting men traversed Seven Hills of torment, of body and soul that we might stand erect without cringing to a foreign overlord. Woe to us if we forget!

Four years of endless torment of body and soul! The gains of four years swept away in four days! The enemy smashing through the Allied Line, waiting, reforming, then smashing through again! German submarines sinking vessels off New York! Nature making herself lovely beyond the usual beauty of spring and summer as if to mock the Agony of Man! Then came news which seemed too good to be true. So many lies had been told. Hope had been so often deferred that mankind was sick at heart, and refused to build upon the favorable reports. Could the war ever end?

And then—at the eleventh hour, of the eleventh day, of the eleventh month, the end came. "Cease fire!" was sounded all along the weary lines of combatants. The Enemy had asked for a cessation of war. All terms of peace could be arranged. It seemed too good to be true; but it was true. All the bells of Halifax rang for joy. Early in that blessed day, before the light was clear, the stars seemed to sing for joy in the firmament. Peace, love, joy came back to the world again. It was Armistice Day, 1918.

NOTICE—The Editors wish to inform contributors that owing to the special articles of this week, all the letters received could not be printed.

The Dalhousie Gazette

(Founded 1869)

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Professors Criticise "Tattler's" Criticism

To the Editor of the Gazette,

Dear Sir,—With reference to the dramatic criticism of the last Glee Club performance which criticism was contributed by "Tattler" I feel very strongly that this was both an ungentle and unhelpful contribution to those fine efforts that the Glee Club are putting forth. Free speech is an essential principle of college papers yet such free speech must, I feel, be tempered ever with the spirit of constructive and upward development. Of such spirit there is none in the article discussed. The contention of "Tattler" that the Gazette account was excessively flattering is quite, I believe, true. A middle course of considered criticism together with the gift of praise to those (and there were many on that programme) who deserved praise, would, it seems to me, have better fulfilled the ideals of this university world in which we live.

I am, Sir,
Yours Sincerely,
James Nelson Gowanloch

The Editor, Dalhousie Gazette,

Dear Sir:—I have had the privilege of reading the letter to you from Professor James Nelson Gowanloch, concerning the criticism by "Tattler" of the presentation of the play "Gold", and assure you that I endorse the views expressed by Prof. Gowanloch. As a former editor of the Gazette I realize the difficulties of your position and regret with you that it is not always possible to keep its columns free from exaggeration. I am confident that the completely destructive character of "Tattler's" criticism was due rather to enthusiasm for the role of critic than to any desire to be uncharitable or to undeservedly wound the feelings of fellow students. Nevertheless such lack of restraint and of the judicial attitude prejudices the welfare of the Gazette, the Glee Club and indirectly of all of us at Dalhousie. May I take this opportunity to compliment the producers and cast of the last Glee Club entertainment, including those of "Gold" on its excellence as an amateur production, and to suggest that the justifiable criticism of the players in that play is that they did not speak sufficiently loud.

Yours very truly,
Horace E. Read.

How to Get an Education Even at College

So runs the heading of an article in Oct. Harpers, written by Bernard DeVoto a Harvard graduate and an ex-Prof. of Northwestern Univ. The article, besides tossing a few high explosives into the general academic enclosure, contains much that is applicable to the particular student. Mr. DeVoto begins by describing a highly intelligent young man, whose purpose in coming to college is to get the best education possible. "This qualification," he says, "at once excludes 99% of all college undergraduates". That is the student regards college not as a trade school, in which he will learn a profession; this is done at a graduate school; but as an institution that will fit him for companionship with educated men.

"He regards education as the process by which one's mind is given discipline and discrimination, orientation in the modern world and understanding of it."

The author's first requisite in obtaining this education is to abandon the fetish of the degree. For the degree is the trademark of a protected industry, and like all trademarks it denotes a standardized product. He says that if you observe a man is a Bachelor of Arts, or of Science, or Philosophy you can risk certain judgments about him at once. It is safe to say that a B. A. knows no science, a B. S. C., no classics, and a Bachelor of Philosophy no science, no classics but only something innocuous in between them, say social ethics or English literature.

He continues by going over the twenty classes required for a B. A. degree. The student took a year of mathematics but did not learn enough mathematics in that year to apply it to the purchase of a life insurance policy. He has studied economics and chemistry as well, because they were in the requirements, but he couldn't distinguish, off-hand, between the laws of Boyle and Malthus, and has no conception of the place of either in economics or chemistry in modern life. How does that apply to the Dalhousian? Does he after graduation, have only a scroll of imitation parchment printed in permanent ink which will serve to introduce him to prospective employers as a certified product?

Mr. DeVoto is strong on science for two reasons: The dominant thinking today is scientific: The world has been created by science and is governed by it. His preference is for physics, chemistry and zoology; on the ground that they deal directly with basic properties of matter and with basic properties of life—with the reality of the objective world. Towards philosophy and psychology he is bitter. He says of psychology, that is in the academic aspects and not as a branch of medicine; that no other subject is today so dominated by uncontrolled enthusiasm, fanaticism, and downright charlatanism. Its hold on the public mind is enormous. One would suspect it for that reason alone.

His answer to all his questions is that the true University is the library, and the true student a man whose eyes are red with strain. "In four years of college, a habit of reading should be formed that will become a permanent function of his brain".

Apropos to all this is part of an editorial in the Gateway—the publication of the Univ. of Alberta. It is written by E. M. J. whom I happen to know. A remarkable chap. Having done everything from feature writing for one of Canada's largest weeklies to working in a mine, so he is quite capable. He says

"2400 Dollars for a Superiority Complex"

The average time served at University by an individual is four years, each year costing him about \$600.00, making a total of \$2,400.00 spent for well, for what? Few students attend University for the purpose of amassing a pile of knowledge, fewer still for the purpose of learning through personal associations the social activities and most of them for the simple purpose of getting a degree. An uneducated man feels at a loss when discussing things with a Bachelor of Arts. He thinks, "This man has gone through University and knows far more about everything than I can ever hope to know. I'll give way to him. No! by Jove! I shan't give way. I'll go to University too, and

Beyond

I have a ship far out to sea
Where the blue of the sky begins,
Blue in the sky—Blue in the sea
Colors my heart and sings within.
The song is tearful and pleads to go.
Why do you always cling to me so?
Now come with me and sail away.
To live in my Kingdom of Blue.
Where only ships with golden sails
Dare venture to furrow through.
The song is tearful and pleads to go.
Why do you always cling to me so?
Yonder are dragons fierce and wild.
Who hate the gild; who love the gold;
Despite the man, embrace the child.
Come sail with me, I am not bold.
The song is tearful and pleads to go.
Why are you always frightened so?
I'll pray for sails that golden are
With a vessel of golden hur.
I'll dare to seek the sea-edge far
Midst the kingdom of sea and blue.
Tempest and gold come drive me on,
Out distance the clouds up the shore,
To reach the mist—the blue unknown—
To lose myself forever more.
Hearken with me this song to go.
Why do you always hold me so?
If my ship be a shattered hulk,
If her canvas be gild not gold,
I'll flee the dragons—seek the night—
To sulk my grief to man untold.
I'll cough my chip in mourning black,
A shroud to hide the sun,
I'll sail away and ne'er look back,
Until my day is done.
The song is tearful and pleads to go.
Why do you always cling to me so?

—N. W.

TASKS OF THE LEAGUE

FINAL LECTURE BY SIR HERBERT AMES

The final lecture of Sir Herbert Ames was delivered on the Chem. Theatre on Wednesday afternoon. As evidence of the interest his previous lectures had created and sustained, the theatre was filled almost to capacity. The subject of the lecture was "The Special Tasks and Achievements of the League." These achievements Sir Herbert showed were many and important although the redistribution of territory in which the League tried to aid was an exceedingly difficult task. The races in Europe are not divided in convenient geographical locations. They are intermingled in the most intricate fashion. Many of them are uncertain even of origin. An ethnological map which Sir Herbert displayed showed 27 different races. These various peoples were tenations of their culture, language and faith. The aim of the League was to redistribute states, so that they would be so far as possible homogeneous. But this was difficult. There were seven and one quarter Germans scattered outside Germany. There were two and three-quarter Hungarians outside Hungary and so with other races. Nevertheless the League has accomplished much.

A principle which has been generally recognized since the Congress of Vienna and upon which the league worked was that of the Right of Intervention. The large Powers have a right to see that any weak peoples are not deprived of their religious liberty or their cultural preference. These rights of minorities were affirmed by the Treaty of Versailles. "Protection of Minorities," said Sir Herbert, "is now a matter of international concern". Already the League had fashioned nine treaties on minority rights. And it was responsible for the rights of minorities in an area including thirty million people and fifty minority groups.

Yet there is a good deal of misapprehension as to what this League can do for minorities. Petitions had come to the League from Canada and other places where the League could not interfere. Only those minorities which had argued to allow the League to handle their problems could ask it to come in and adjust their difficulties.

The work of the League which he had reviewed to date might be termed Sir Herbert continued as "pure interference," preventing others from doing harm. But the League has other work than preventative. It does financial salvage work. Some countries such as Austria or Bulgaria are nearly bankrupt. The League gives such countries expert financial advice. Then there were other problems. The River Dan-

THE LIFE OF A LITTLE COLLEGE

Professor of History IV.: "Tallyrand had a most distinguished career at college. All sorts of scandalous stories were told about him". We have some students like him at Dal.

Stewart Allen is out of the hospital and has returned home. He will be back with us after Thanksgiving.

In a Physics 6 lecture recently the Professor was talking of the denervation of the quantity of electricity, (Q) by the multiplication of the amperage (I) with the time (T).

After writing the equation Q = I T on the board, he scratched his head, then turning around to the class he slyly remarked "Now I don't want you to think that this has anything to do with sex appeal."

The historic Pine Hill football game between the Old Building and the Annex will take place at the Studley grounds on Thanksgiving Monday morning.

Highly Insulted—Toronto, Oct. 28, 1928. *Special to the Gazette.*—Miss Phyllis Winchester and Miss Alice Atherton are highly insulted that their whereabouts have not as yet been made known to the student body as a whole. They wish to inform the "Gazetteers" that they are both studying at the University of Toronto, Miss Winchester being enrolled as a student specializing in Ancient and Oriental History and Miss Atherton as an M.A. student in English.—From D.O.K.

SPORT COMMENT

Tomorrow Mount Allison University and the University of New Brunswick football fifteens meet in the final game for the championship of the Western section of the intercollegiate league. Last week the Mounties piled up a 12-0 score on the Fredericton representatives and will carry this lead into tomorrow's battle. The odds naturally favor Mt. A. to win and they will probably meet St. F. X. for the championship sometime next week.

The victory for Mt. A. was a popular one in every place but Fredericton. It is a good many years since U. N. B. have had what might be called a popular team but they usually trot out an aggregation that can compare with the best in the Maritimes. This season the New Brunswick collegians don't seem to be taking their rugby so seriously. In previous years football players at U. N. B. were sort of gods to the student body. The students lived in conversation around the campus would be football and if a player was unfortunate enough to get hurt in practice the injury would be felt more by the students than by the player himself. This year however such enthusiasm seems to be on the decline. When Mt. A. and U. N. B. played off last fall at Sackville a special train load of students journeyed down from the N. B. capital cut this year the coaches and the players were the only ones to make the trip.

The same problem of keeping the students interested in the game exists at all the Maritime colleges. Everyone wants a winning team. If a team wins everyone cheers and praises the coaches, the manager and the players but if the senior fifteen should lose there is an equal amount of criticism, very little of which is of a constructive nature.

One of the biggest football surprises of the week was the victory of St. F. X. over Nova Scotia Tech at Antigonish last Saturday. The X men were expected to win but the big surprise was the score. Tech lost out 6-3 and the Xaverians were hard put to keep the Halifax crowd away from their line.

ube had seven nations on its bank all squabbling over their rights. The League made a careful study of the situation and a report. All the states accepted this report and the difficulty was smoothed out.

Sir Herbert had intended to speak also on mandates, but found he had not time and instead concluded his lecture at this point. Enthusiastic applause conveyed the appreciation of Dalhousie.

Greater Love Hath No Man

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

Sunday morning at 10.30 the students and members of the faculty will meet in the Studley gymnasium to commemorate in solemn service the glorious sacrifice made by Dalhousians in the world's greatest disaster—barely a decade past. Never before were Dalhousians called upon for such a sacrifice and never again will any call be responded to more magnanimously. Their's the undying glory of lighting a torch whose flame can ne'er be quenched; ours the duty of bearing that torch lest the flame should ever smoulder! We cannot hope to transcend their spirit but our loyalty to our alma mater must surely make us feel the urge to emulate it!

Following the opening hymn and the reading of the Scripture, Capt. Hugh Bell will deliver the commemorative address. The Last Post will be sounded after the concluding hymn and two minutes silence will be observed at eleven o'clock.

Lest We Forget—two minutes are consecrated each year for mute remembrance of those who voluntarily relinquished friends, family, country, even life itself—that we might continue in joy and freedom. Is this sacrifice, than which there is none greater, not worthy of two minutes memory? Altho we live our four score years and ten, and though we commemorate each passing anniversary of the Armistice, even then our service as compared with their's will be as a mere drop in the ocean's bosom. If we would keep the faith we must try to grasp some idea of their sacrifice in our behalf, and with this realization as a basis for our gratitude, forever enshrine their immortal example in our hearts and instil its spirit in our daily activities.

Their watchword was loyalty and chivalry; may ours be faith and amity! They have bequeathed to us a standard of doing and daring which none have surpassed. Shall we merit their trust or shall the ephemeral pleasure of this secular existence eat its way into our innermost being and dissolve our stamina? Shall we march forward in the full pride of unbroken ranks or shall we limp along as weaklings and snivelling cowards? We have not been summoned to make the supreme sacrifice but it is our sacred duty to perpetuate the memory of those who were.

—J. M. B.

THE POETS CORNER

A BLUEBIRD IN A ROSE CRAB-APPLE TREE

Of flowers all abloom
She made a magic rune
And sang it to a tune.

Candles in the dark
Night behind a spark
A bluebird in a rose crabapple tree.

Day went, night came,
Loveliness astir,
Night went, day came—
All loveliness to her.

So
She made a magic rune
And sang it to a tune
Of flowers all abloom.

She sang in the dark
Of night behind a spark
Of bluebirds in a rose crabapple tree.

A SENIOR'S LAMENT

We enter Dal by an open door.
Flung wide
We enter one by one this house
Where we abide—
But going out—alas, alack
I'm sure that I'll be caught
In that half opened crack
And I will never kneel to S—(tan)
I'll just be left—an—also-ran!

E. C.

RAIN

Where does the warm rain come from?
It comes from the "Land of the Sun,"
And brings us warm, true greetings
From many an unknown one.

Where does the cole rain come from?
From the "Land of Frost and Snow."
It whispers things quite chilling
But still that I like to know.

Oh dear little musical raindrops,
How I love the stories you tell
As you patter away on my window,
And communicate with my soul.

—Wynnona.

ETERNITY

Just a place to rest,
Perhaps—forgetfulness,
A space to live again,
To know some happiness.

Just a song to sing,
Perhaps—an endless day,
A space of caring not,
Of casting time away.

And then—who knows,
It all may be
Only a meeting of sky and sea—
A time to span infinity.

—E. A. C.

The History of the Band

In the year 1928 A. D. one Murrie Rankin took it upon himself as leader of the Triba Studentorum Dalhousianae to call up the far-seeing Singer—ensued the following conversation:

"Indeed, Sina, in two days our warriors leave for Acadia to do battle with their Fifteen. My people ask for a band—can you summon one for me?"

"By the fife, drum, and gridiron! it shall be as you say," saith Singer.

After weeks of rehearsal, at least from dusk to dark of the next evening the troupe was formed.

The next day a contrivance (not the "Dean" glory be praised!) conveyed the musically spirited ones, and otherwise, to the land of Evangeline.

What with belts for headpieces, black and yellow woollens, and white loin and limb coverings they presented a wov of a sight.

Their next appearance was at the Dal—Wanderers battle when their music failed to assuage the fierce spirit of the enemy.

Soon followed a period in which the band master was sorely pressed—where to get men, where to get instruments—Arose to the occasion one Horatius Reid, the faculty guiding spirit who burned wires in speeches with the Arca Salationis, Banda Masonicum, et Regimentum LXII and lo and behold! instruments were secured.

Came the battle of the season with the ancient rivals from Wolfville who upon seeing the selfsame musical ones who had invaded their territory some weeks previous, promptly took to their heels and left the field to the Tigers who speedily and efficiently trounced those of the famous squad who were not already crippled.

On Saturday last the Band made their final appearance on the campus for this season and due to the fact that the piccolo player was having his pants pressed at the village smithy and could not appear, Dal went down again before the mighty Nomads Tribe.

—M. L. K.

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Wanderlust

I love the roads that have no endings
And hills that reach to endless skies,
And dust that whirls in whispering paths,
Like dreams that mist the dreamers eyes.

I love the drift of ember's smoke,
And hush that comes with twilight shade
Its purpled gold that mists the wood
With tapestry of opaled jade.

I love the gypsy's crooning song,
Its gay light laughter's rise and fall,
The sway and fire of gypsy dance,
And tambourine's exciting call.

I love the clean brown earth that gives
Their rest a peace beyond all care,
And stars that watch in gypsy skies,
And glow with nomada lifted prayer.

Their caravans go winding by
To sunset end and dawn's new birth,
To seas afar, and gypsy homes,
That build themselves at the ends of earth.

E. C.

The Unicorn and the Childhood of Biology

By James Nelson Gowanloch

White unicorns, red-headed and blue-eyed, march proudly through the pages of the traveller Ctesias, four centuries before the birth of Christ. Yet back of that an eighty years again, in a Chinese palace remote from those plains of India that Ctesias described, a woman, Ching-tsaie, soon to become the mother of Confucius, saw in a dream a unicorn clad in dragon scales and the beast, kneeling, spat out a gem-stone on which were written these prophecies: "The son of the essence of water shall succeed the withering Chow, and be a throneless king." She tied, in the vision, an embroidered ribbon to its horn. Springtime came and the servant of a Chinese nobleman nearby caught with his hands that very, dreamed-of beast in living flesh, the ribbon still bound there. That is our earliest record of the unicorn.

In all the following centuries the unicorn roves wide in the records of earth. Caesar speaks of him in his "Commentaries". The Lord says to Job "Will the unicorn be willing to serve thee or abide by thy crib?" Isaiah curses the city of Idumea "And the unicorns shall come down with them.... and their land shall be soaked with blood." Balaam blesses Israel for "God led him out of Egypt even as the glory of the unicorn." The unicorn is found in paintings in Persian palaces, on the walls of ruined Persepolis, on the tombs of Egyptian kings. Kosmas Indikopleustes, the fifth century traveller, saw in the royal palace of Ethiopia four brazen images of unicorns set up, beasts terrible and invincible. Some tell that he cannot be captured living for "the greatness of his mynde is such that he chooses rather to dye than to be taken alive." Others say that the hunter springs behind a tree into whose trunk the unicorn drives his horn and is thus caught. Others, again, tell that he can only be subdued by a beautiful maiden, as Physiologus says "apure virgin, all robed, leads him to the King's palace."

The unicorn becomes in the Middle Ages the symbol of glory, of purity, of pride and of matchless spirit. His horn miraculously destroys the powers of poisons. Kings believed that at the mere touch of a tester, made from the unicorn ivory, a chalice of poisoned wine became instantly wholesome. The traveller, Lodewijk Wartman, saw in the fifteenth century, beside the great mosque at Mecca, two living unicorns, untamed yet gentle. Edmund Spenser tells of him:

"Like as a lyon whose imperial powre
A proud, rebellious unicorn defyes"

Queen Elizabeth kept with her crown jewels a unicorn's horn worth ten thousand pounds sterling. Dekker in his "Gull's Hornbook" speaks of "The unicorn whose horn is worth a city". Shakespeare tells of him in "The Tempest":

"Now I will believe that there are unicorns"
and in "Julius Caesar":

"For he loves to hear
That unicorns may be betrayed with trees."

PART OF ROYAL ARMS

The unicorn stood on the escutcheon of Mary, Queen of Scots and on the arm of James the sixth even before he became James the first. His haughty form fluttered on the banners of Alvierno, Venetian general. He stands in the stained glass of Bourges Cathedral. He is carved in wood over the altar at Breslau. He is found in the ruined chancel of the early eleventh century castle at Ansenheim in Tyrol, where he has become the symbol of God. Ambroise Pare, that excellent physician, refuses to believe in unicorns. Sir Thomas Browne questions the miraculous virtues and even the existence of the unicorn at a time when reputed shavings of the horn sold for twelve times their weight in gold. Supporter of the Arms of the Apothecaries and on the signboards of the chemists, the unicorn became, too, the symbol of the Goldsmiths of London.

Today the unicorn completes the official seal of Dalhousie University. Arrogant head above the "Ora et Labora" he seems to disdain both prayer and labour.

There never was a unicorn, as far as we can learn; there is no unicorn now; and there is no reason to believe that there ever will be one. He is a magnificent beast, wrought, delicately, powerfully and well, out of the insubstantial substance of the imaginations of men. His horn, in ancient museums, we identify as the elongated incisor of a northern whale, the narwhal. Upon that horn, scientifically false, as it is, I wish to hang, as on a peg, a tale of how man's thought grew in biological wisdom and stature these twenty centuries past. Let, for us, the unicorn serve as symbol of the significance and ordination of early biological conceptions.

THE REVIVAL OF LEARNING IN SCIENCE

The Revival of Learning in science followed by almost a century the Revival of Learning in arts and literature and like the latter, it, too, went back to those pure and incomparable Greek springs.

Aristotle, three centuries before the birth of Christ, knew more biology than did our even most enlightened ancestors of only four hundred years ago. Across the space of eighteen hundred years that separates those ancestors from the days of the Greek flowering; there spans a strange, frail bridge of misconceptions and of unbelievably unscientific science—a vast space in which man sought no rational interpretation of the world in which he lives. So simple a thing as the order of the colours in a rainbow was falsely given as red, blue, green, because, twisted into symbolic meaning, these served to satisfy the thoughts of men completely occupied in contemplating mystery-religions and controversial creeds. False this remained for five centuries although only a single

glance at a rainbow would have provided the truth.

I believe that there can be found nowhere a better example of this time of scientific arrest than in those writings we term the "Physiologus". Of them I wish, briefly, to speak.

"Physiologus" can best be translated as "The Naturalist". First written by unknown authors probably one hundred and fifty years after the birth of Christ, the original Greek manuscripts, now lost, were translated into many tongues,—Latin oriental and romance languages, Old High German, Anglo-Saxon and even into Icelandic. They were first printed in 1587 at the order of Pope Sixtus the Fifth. It is easily evident that they were added to from time to time yet the chronological arrangement can be readily determined because the more utterly lacking in sense is the passage and the more stupid the moral, the earlier is the date.

My materials I have drawn from the most and most complex text "Der griechische Physiologus und seine orientalische Uebersetzungen" by Peters, published in Berlin exactly thirty years ago.

NO ADMIRER OF SHIRREFF HALL

The complete Physiologus contains sixty stories. We may succinctly designate it as a collection of absurd sermons concerning the world of animals and plants in which, however, nature, distorted utterly, severs merely to discover and enforce theological precepts. These tales were studied in the universities, quoted by the authorities, recited at firesides and used in teaching for eighteen hundred years. Each story states certain reputed, usually quite nonsensical, attributes of the animal or plant or stone, follows this with astonishingly inept moral and concludes with a satisfied "Well spake Physiologus concerning this beast".

My time permits of only briefest references:

To the elephant who, having no joints in his legs, leans against a tree to sleep. The hunter chops down the tree and captures the elephant who falling, cannot rise again.

To the Ichneumon who "If he finds a very wild dragon he goes and smears himself with mud, and covers his nose with his tail."

To the Peacock who "looks at himself and rejoices much over himself. He shakes himself and turns a somersault, and looks proudly around. But when he glances at his feet, he screams wildly, for his feet are not suitable to his beautiful appearance."

To convey to you something of the style, may I quote one short passage describing the sea urchin:

"That which happens in the sea is beyond all speech or understanding (Members of Zoology Five certainly will agree with that) I have heard from one who lives on the coast that there is a little and contemptible beast, which lives in the sea and which tells the sailors whether the waves will be calm or rough. For this Urchin seeks a rock whereon he hangs and clings as to an anchor so that the waves though they toss him here and there and up and down cannot tear him away. As soon as the sailors see him they know by this sign that danger threatens them from the violence of the wind. There is no Chaldee, no mathematician (not even Murray Macneil) who can read in the courses of the stars what the courses of the wind will be. Who has taught this to the Urchin, a stupid little beast—who but the Lord himself ruler of the sea and wind, who has revealed to the Urchin a glimpse of his omniscient majesty."

There is a shrewd sparkle in some of these tales. For woman, frail and fair, old Physiologus has no praise. He advises against ever marrying. He tells pointedly of the Heron "This bird lives with such great discretion that before he chooses a mate, he mourns for forty days. Then when he has mourned these forty days he chooses a mate". Then Physiologus adds that having chosen a mate "the Heron mourns yet another forty days for the sin he has committed". Doubtless, in another passage, he is looking across eighteen hundred years with his prophetic eyes on Pine Hill when he gives this advice:

"And thou, of pure Man! avoid all Women".

Again the turbulent crucible of human thought suffers broad change. Within a brief thirty years Columbus, Vasco da Gama and Magellan add a whole hemisphere to the maps of man. A single century destroys the authority of the church, discovers the new world and gives, in England, that starting point of modern knowledge of natural science, the writings of Francis Bacon.

The new awakening grained power. The recovered writings of Aristotle were translated and studied, saved, some of them, only from Arabic fragments. The rising school of Encyclopaedic Biologists—Conrad Gesner,

A New Recipe For Hash

A wife asked a husband—an absent minded professor—to copy off a radio recipe she wanted. He did his best—poor man—but got two stations at once, one of which was broadcasting the morning setting-up exercises and the other the recipe. This is what he took down.

"Hands on hips, place one cup of flour on shoulders, raise knees and depress toes and mix thoroughly in one-half cup of milk. Repeat six times. Inhale quickly one-half teaspoon of baking powder, lower the legs and mash two boiled eggs in a sieve. Exhale, breathe naturally and sift into a bowl. Attention! Lie flat on the floor and roll the white of an egg backward and forward until it comes to a bowl. In ten minutes remove from the fire and rub smartly with a rough towel. Breathe naturally, dress in warm flannels and serve with fish soup".

John Jonston, Ulysses Aldrovandi—gathered in the sixteenth century the nature writings of the ancients and added to them all that could be learned from travellers tales and voyages to distant lands. Rondelet described the Mediterranean fishes. Belon enumerated and drew two hundred species of birds. Type of these men is Conrad Gesner, physician, naturalist and scholar of preeminent erudition, who in 1565 gave his life, nobly and deliberately, while fighting the plague in his own city of Zurich.

Travellers brought specimens to verify their tales, the horn of the rhinoceros, the skins of strange apes. This principle of verification spread. Universities, too, mirrored this awakening. Reanimated, they ceased to be mere storehouses of past knowledge and added, by experiment and observation, to man's swiftly mounting understanding of the circumambient world. Man added not simply a New World to his Geography. He gained a New World in the kingdom of his thought. Only to the threshold of his second New World can I bring you tonight.

That age of uncritical observation has been pressed into the past by the now sovereign age of critical and experimental inquiry. Biology measures, more and more exactly, in terms, chemical, biochemical and physical, its materials, its observations and its purposes.

Yet the scientist, as greatly as any poet, needs the force and aid of imagination. Earnestly must he follow the wise teaching of that great master, that marvellous French Physiologist, Claude Bernard. He must leave his imagination with his overcoat in the anteroom of his laboratory. He must study with clear eyes and accurate records the progress of his experiment. Then, experiments ended, he must, wrapped again in his imagination, seek behind the visible veil of facts, the invisible meanings of reality.

We, atomies, on a meagre and spinning planet. With brief breath and mind. Living, as we ever must, in an instant present. An instant present—a paradox—an instant present that has no beginning and has no end. "Nothing is being, all is becoming".

Passes the unicorn and pass, too, must these proud castles of our scientific achievement. Out of their humbled dust what pillars will arise? What bridge? What way to what new land?

The Medical Unit

(Continued from page 1)

Concerning this period in France Dr. John Stewart recently gave the writer some interesting details, two or three of which may be passed on.

"On Friday, June 8th (1917)," he said, "we had our first consignment of wounded. It consisted entirely of German prisoners, mostly slightly wounded, and there were three hundred and ninety-two, leaving us only six beds unoccupied."

There were also some lighter sides to the life on active service. Real Dalhousie spirit is in this: "A field was rented for games and exercises. On Monday July 2nd (1917) we celebrated Dominion Day by an athletic gathering which was attended by an unexpectedly large assembly from the various Allied Units in our neighborhood and the Mayor and many leading people of St. Omer. It gave us real pleasure that the two open events for which there were many entries, were won by men of our own Unit, the 100 yards by E. Clay, and the high jump by W. Beck, who later on as an officer in the Air Force was killed in a crash in Egypt."

Thus in far-off France did Nova Scotians battle for the Black and Gold. Another interesting event followed: "On July 3rd, we were honoured by a visit from His Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and staff."

These were indeed pleasant intervals. But gruelling experiences were to follow. St. Omer became too perilous. The Germans were advancing and the whole area came within the zone of shelling. Hospitals were moved farther back.

The Dalhousie Unit was sent to the base depot at Etaples. Even there danger followed. During the summer German aeroplanes used to fly over surveying the area and at night, bombing it. Savagely and mercilessly came the attacks. Not even the tired doctors nor the gentle Nova Scotia nurses escaped their Baptism of Fire. Despite the protest of the hospital Cross one thousand casualties were suffered in a single night. Several of our Dalhousians, including Major Hogan, were wounded and two paid the sacrifice of their lives.

On Thursday, March 7th, 1918, the officer commanding, Lt.-Col. Stewart was ordered to London for duty and the command was given to Major Hogan who received his promotion to Colonel at the same time.

On July 1918 the Unit was again assembled, ordered to Camiers and given charge of a 500 bed hospital. There it stayed till the Armistice, in fact till March 1919 when it was ordered back to England.

From England a month later the men and women who had so nobly upheld Dalhousie's honor set sail again for Halifax and their grateful countrymen.

This is merely an awkward outline of one of the greatest endeavours of this great little college. In so far as is possible the full story will in time be told. Dalhousians will then delight to read the history that is now in preparation. But this hasty sketch may perhaps serve as some poor reminder of the debt that the Dalhousians of today owe to the Dalhousians of that other Day, which though it means so much to us, is alas, so easily forgotten.

Heard of the Gods

Out on the hill where mist rules,
Out on the hill where winds run,
Clad in the glowing moon jewels,
And white chains of the noon sun,
The tiny feet of half-gods beat,
A rhythm caught in the cloud rift,
Lost again in the blue rift,
Lifted up to a breathless sky,
Drifted down as a far cry
Out of the depths of a warless night,
Eagle-bred in its swift flight
Back to the hill as a new song—
Then hear the laugh in a half-gods heart,
Hear his voice in the old wind,
Telling a truth so hard to learn:
"Tis well to know that dust thou art,
And like my song,
No matter the heights a life may find
That unto dust thou shalt return."

Eileen A. Cameron.

THE PATH OF GLORY

(Continued from Page 1)

After the natural reaction of celebration, we began to count the cost. We found that Canada had enlisted over 550,000 men. Of these 66,000 did not come back. They lie in poppy covered graves in the fighting areas and where the sea rolls on forever. The lives of others are ruined and ravaged by the part they played and many still suffer dearly for their patriotic Act. Canada had become a Nation, the Canadian Corps was famous, but at how great a cost. This is but ten short years ago. The dead now over 100,000 and we are still paying for our dearly bought liberty.

On this Anniversary of Armistice our minds naturally turn to this breed of manly men and brave women who gave their lives in the Great War, and to those who still live bearing marks of their great sacrifice. This is a day of days. It should be the most revered in our history. We mourn our losses, but rejoice that at that time they were needed our men and women were willing to sacrifice their lives for their Country. This University lost many brilliant students and graduates in the struggle. Our enlistments were nearly 600. As far as we can ascertain about 70 died for King and Country. We received in the vicinity of 51 decorations classified as follows:

- Distinguished Service order 4
- Order of the British Empire 2
- Military Cross 31
- Military Cross and Bar 3
- Distinguished Conduct Medal 2
- Distinguished Conduct Medal & Bar 1
- Military Medal 5
- Distinguished Service Cross 1
- Croix de Guerre 2

This is a glorious record, and one which all those connected with the University should always remember. It is the hope of many of us that the day is not far distant when Dalhousie will erect a suitable memorial to our gallant dead.

"Each one, man by man has won imperishable praise, each has gained a glorious grave—not that sepulchre of each wherein they lie, but the living tomb of everlasting remembrance wherein their glory is enshrined, remembrance that will live on the lips, that will blossom in the deeds of their countrymen the world over. For the whole earth is the sepulchre of heroes; monuments may rise and tablets be set up to them in their own land, but on far-off shores there is an abiding memorial that no pen or chisel has traced; it is graven not on stone or brass, but on the living heart of humanity. Take those men, then for your examples. Like them, remember that prosperity can be only for the free, that freedom is the sure possession of those alone who have courage to defend it."

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THE TIGERS HOLD SERVICES

SENIOR SQUAD FIGHT HARD IN LAST SCHEDULED GAME

INTERMEDIATES WIN 17-0 SCORE

The Dalhousie Tigers, although not defeated, were sent drooping back to the jungle of oblivion last Saturday by the United Services. It took the combined forces of land and sea many long minutes to crack the stubborn Tiger defence but they did it eventually and, as their try just offset Wickwire's goal via a free kick, the count was evened. It didn't change. All of which was very unsatisfactory, except of course to the Wanderers. Dalhousie are just about eliminated and the Services, who deserved to win advanced but one point.

It wasn't a very thrilling game to watch, that is, excepting the last minutes, and the blame rests on the weather man rather than on the players. The field was rain soaked, the ball was slippery, and at times the playing seemed all wet. The first half showed an advantage for Dal. Bill Wickwire surprised by turning a free kick into three points. It was a nice effort and for a long while looked like the winning play of the game. The first half ended with this Tiger advantage. Services were forced to touch for safety once.

THE TIGERS AT BAY

In the second half everything changed. The Services outplayed the Tigers and although the play shifted from South to North and then back again, the oval remained pretty much behind the Dal twenty-five yard line. In fact a United score seemed inevitable on a half a dozen occasions. The Tigers however did everything but give up. They actually fought like Tigers and it was only sheer driving power that finally gave the Services their try. They didn't convert and consequently fought on all the harder for an advantage in score. At this time they had every advantage but that. Five times the Tigers touched for safety. There was no breaking the Dal line. A few free kicks relieved the press momentarily but the East end of the field saw little of the play in those closing minutes. Scrum after scrum on the Dal five yard line placed the Tigers in desperate situations. The players, mud-covered, tired, and fighting with their backs to the wall, deserve credit for holding the Services to one lone try. There was little opportunity for the punting that featured the first half of the game. Despite this many a timely kick saved a score against Dal. His Majesty's Forces launched attack after attack on the Tigermen. They didn't have the required results though and, just before the game ended, Dal broke away and advanced as far as mid-field where the whistle ended hostilities.

McLEOD MAKES DEBUT

As a result of the draw things now look pretty rosy for the Wanderers. It's a good bet that the Redmen will collect the most scalps this year. At any rate Dal's chances are slim and it's just as well we had that theatre party a little ahead of time. Sandy MacLeod made his first appearance for the Seniors. It wasn't much of a day for a debut but he played a good game. Davison was especially effective in ruining the Services' chances to cross the Dal line. Jones showed good form, Hewat never seems to weaken; it takes two United men to nail Ort. He rarely gets a decent chance to use his speed. In fact the entire Tiger three quarter line, for some reason or other, has had little opportunity to show its speed or ability. A fact that might well be remedied next year.

The Intermediate fifteen functioned perfectly to whip the Services 17-0. Lots of material in that outfit. They'll probably graduate in good time to strengthen the Wanderers.

CLARA BOW COMING TO CASINO

Clara Bow, the most popular girl in the world, will be seen at the Casino Theatre on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week in her newest picture, "The Fleet's In." Yo-hoo, girls, here's all the dope about sailors' sweethearts. Better than "It"? By a mile. It's fast, frisky, frolicsome. Laugh galore, enough "it" to sink a battleship and—believe it or not—a tear or two. Here's Clara Bow as her millions of fans want to see her. Imagine—red headed Clara as a dance hall hostess battling shore-going sailors for the freedom of the seize. You'll cheat yourself of the best in screen entertainment if you don't see this one.

INTENSE WAR REALISM IN THIS BRITISH PICTURE

War realisms such as has never been surpassed upon the screen before is a feature of "Mademoiselle from Armentieres," the British Gaumont war epic distributed by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and playing at the Majestic Theatre Mon. Tues. and Wed of next week. All the humors, pathos and romance of war have been blended in this film with an accuracy and authenticity of detail seldom equalled in film history. Estelle Brody, a player new to American audiences, plays the title role with immense charm and distinction, while the large cast includes many players famous abroad, including John Stuart, Alf Goddard, Humberston Wright, John Hamilton and Gabriel Rosca.

FROSH LOSE OUT IN TRACK MEET

RELAY GIVES ACADIA VICTORY

The Dal freshmen track team lost to the Acadia class '32 by the slim margin of two points last Saturday morning on the campus. With only the relay left, the Dal representatives were leading 42-39, but ten points in that event for Acadia gave them a total of 49 and the five for second place left Dal with 47. It was a hard break for our Freshies as they had led in points throughout.

Verne Eville, the big fullback on the Acadia football outfit, was the star of the meet with three firsts to his credit, besides running as anchor man in the relay. Jim Muir was close behind him with victories in the mile and 880 and was also anchor for Dal in the relay. "Big Jim" McLeod won the shot put, was second in the high jump and was a close third in the half mile. Algy Brittain gave an exhibition vault of nine feet after winning the pole vault at eight feet, six inches. The other Dal men showed up well considering their lack of condition, while the Acadia men all seemed to be in the pink.

The meet was held in almost perfect weather conditions. There was no wind and it was not too cold, although it was no July day. The track was in fair condition, but the runways for the jumps were quite slippery. The officials who were Dal students with the exception of Mr. Stirling, handled the meet in a capable manner while more than a hundred spectators, chiefly Dal supporters, were there to cheer their respective teams to victory.

The results.
100 yard dash—Eville (A) 1st; Walker (A) 2nd; Jardine (D) 3rd. Time 10 4-5 sec.

220 yard dash—Eville, 1st; Rogers (D) 2nd; Brown (A) 3rd. Time 24 2-5 sec.

440 yard dash—Walker 1st; Magonet (D) 2nd; Summers (A) 3rd. Time 59 1-5 sec.

880 yard run—Muir (D) 1st; Vallis (A) 2nd; McLeod (D) 3rd. Time 2 min. 14 sec.

One mile run—Muir 1st; Vallis 2nd; McCann (A) 3rd.

Time 5 min. 08 3-5 sec.

One mile relay—Acadia (McCann, Read, Walker, Eville) 1st; Dalhousie (Rogers, Spencer, Magonet, Muir) 2nd. Time 3 min. 52 sec.

Pole Vault—Brittain (D) 1st; Ebers (D) 2nd; Widden (A) 3rd. Height 8 ft. 6 in.

High Jump—Morrison 1st; McLeod 2nd; Lorway 3rd. All Dal. Height 4 ft. 11 in.

Running Broad jump—Eville 1st; Galbraith (A) 2nd; Lorway 3rd. Distance 19 ft.

Shot put—McLeod 1st; Walker 2nd; MacDonald (D) 3rd. Distance 33ft 1 in.

J. L. McK.

GARRICK NOTES

Dalhousians, in fact college students in general, have a great liking for music of the type supplied by the Mae Edwards Novelty Orchestra, a strongly established group of musicians who always receive a warm reception in Halifax. It will be good news to students that this clever aggregation will again be in the city next week, accompanying the Mae Edwards Players, which open their annual engagement in the city on Thanksgiving Day, with a special holiday matinee at the Garrick theatre.

Miss Edwards is a talented actress who has many followers in Halifax, and once again, with her company, will offer popular plays at popular prices. In addition to plays and novelty orchestra numbers from the stage, there will be the regular vaudeville offerings between the acts.

The Glossop-Harris Company concludes its session at the Garrick theatre on Saturday evening with their presentation of the famous play, "The Thief."

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SPORT BRIEFS

THANKSGIVING TRIP

The Dalhousie Tigers will leave tomorrow for Glace Bay for their annual Thanksgiving trip. They will dash with the Caladonia fifteen whom they defeated last year in the McCurdy Cup finals and it promises to be a regular battle royal with the Cape Breton rugbyists out to avenge their last seasons defeat.

INTER-FACULTY RUGBY

The inter-faculty rugby championship is still undecided as a result of two scoreless draws played by Dentistry and Arts who won their respective sections. Both teams put up a fine brand of football in both games and were so evenly matched that unless one team gets some kind of a "break" the honors of first place will have to be held jointly by the two rival faculties.

SOFT BALL

The newly organized soft ball league was scheduled to get under way yesterday. Ten teams have entered the league which promises to eclipse all other inter-faculty competitions. The teams entered are, Arts, Engineers, Commerce, Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Kings, Freshmen and two teams from Pine Hill.

GIRLS SPORTS

Two games were played last evening in the girls inter-class league with two freshman teams playing Kings College and the juniors.

The girls ground hockey team will play Edgehill in Windsor tomorrow while they will meet Acadia in a return match sometime next week.

Those in the teaching training corps are asked to attend the exercises in the gym every Saturday morning. To write the exams an applicant must have 45 hours gym work to qualify.

HEXATHLON TEAM

Under the direction of W. F. Stirling a hexathlon team will be formed in the near future for contests during the winter with the Y. M. C. A. and other teams. There is a large amount of material among the students at Dal this year and it is expected that a capable group of athletes will be developed. In a Hexathlon meet there is usually six contests, high jump, standing broad jump, fence vault, shot put, short and long potato races.

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"THE PORT OF MISSING GIRLS" AT THE ORPHEUS

"The Port of Missing Girls", a Brenda Regional production, directed by Irving Cummings. Barbara Bedford, Malcolm MacGregor, Heda Hopper, Natalie Kingston, Charles Girard, Wyndham Standing, and a large cast admirably chosen make this a well worth while picture if you like the type. The title is intriguing and although the story deals with the sensational things that happen to the large army of girls that every year disappear, only to be found in big city dens of iniquity or in the river, it is handled so carefully that it will not give offense to the most fastidious. The plot deals with the fate of girls who leave home whether because of extreme poverty, of unsympathetic and harsh parents or because of a great love affair that lures them into forbidden paths and destroys the way home.

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