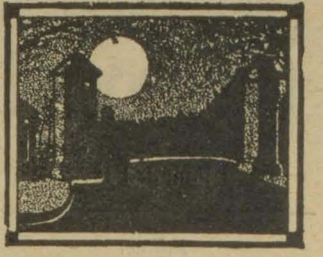


Dalhousie Gazette



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HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, OCTOBER 29th, 1931.

No. 2

Russia Denied Recognition Large Audience Hears Debate

The resolution that the nations should grant de jure recognition to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was turned down by a popular vote of 92 to 144 at the first intercollegiate debate of the season. Supporting the affirmative were Dalhousie debaters Howard Oxley and Douglas MacIntosh; on the negative and winning side, representing Bates College, of Lewiston, Maine, were debaters Randolph Weatherbee and Frank Murray.

A large and interested audience listened intently to the clash of words and ideas as the fate of the Bear that walks like a man was decided in a forensic encounter, whose equal has not been seen at Dalhousie for some time. The general excellence of all four speakers, in delivery and material, the clarity with which issues were defined, made the debate the success it was.

President Stanley as Chairman introduced the speakers, welcomed the visiting team to Halifax, and declared the debate open.

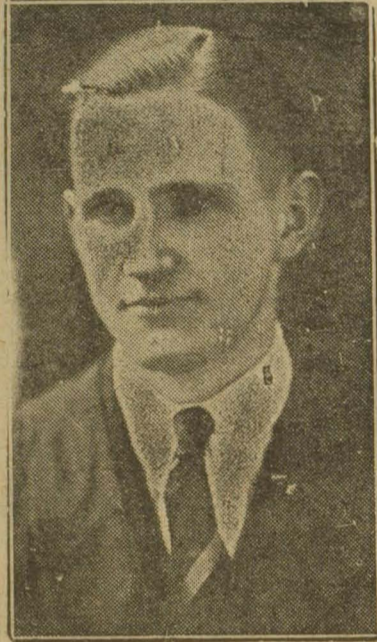
Mr. Oxley, leader of the affirmative, began by a definition of the terms of the resolution; by the nations to be understood that minority which had not yet recognized the U. S. S. R.; and emphasized the fact that de jure or official recognition does not imply approval of methods of government or moral code of the nation in question. The government of Russia, today, is stable, he argued; it is in its fourteenth year of existence, it is a growing force that cannot be ignored. In the last analysis official recognition of Russia by America (typical of non-recognizing countries) is dependant on the question, Can the Soviet government fulfil its international obligations? These obligations are two, the refunding of debts to the creditor nation, and non-interference in the aims and ideals of the United States government. In spite of the fact that Russia has offered to consider the question of indebtedness, the United States has refused a conference. The United States and France during their revolutions repudiated all debts, giving Russia abundant precedent. Russia needs extension of credits to develop her resources before she can pay any debts. The interference in Russian affairs from 1918-20 by U. S. troops had no other purpose than to embarrass the Soviet government. The attitude of the United States has either history nor justice to support it.

The propaganda of Communists is no great cause for alarm. Persecution will only drive it under cover. If Communism has any truth in it, the world will eventually accept it. If not it will fade away by its own inherent weakness.

Mr. Murray, the first speaker for the negative side agreed with Mr. Oxley's definitions, and with the stand that the question lay in Russia's international obligations; namely, refunding of debts, and non-interference with the systems of other governments. I propose, he said, to prove that the U. S. S. R. has not shown willingness to live up to her international obligations. Communism, the Third Internationale, by the words of its readers, and by Trotsky a former prime minister of Russia, are one and the same thing with the Soviet government. The Third Internationale is aided and financed by the Soviets. And what is Communism's programme? The violent overthrow of all existing capitalist governments, by strikes, riots or other means. This is the programme declared by its leaders. Hence the U. S. S. R. is by its own words the avowed and implacable enemy of every other government.

And what attempt has Russia made to live up to these obligations? Pledged not to interfere by propaganda she has violated her treaties in India, China, Indo-China, South Africa and Latin America. Strikes in the U. S. have been incited by Communists. The repudiation of her debts are even boasted about. She has confiscated the property of foreigners in Russia. The amount of Communist propaganda is greater in 1930 and 1931 than ever before. She has not even attempted to honour her debts. The burden of proof, concluded, Mr. Murray, lies

President of Sodales



A. GORDON COOPER

with the affirmative, to show that the U. S. S. R. has as yet lived up to her international agreements with those nations who have treaties with her.

Mr. MacIntosh, second speaker for the affirmative pointed out that members of the Soviet government declare that there is no association between the Third Internationale and the government. Revolutions are stirring times in the history of a nation, and drastic means must be sometimes taken. My own ancestors, said he, had their lands and homes seized during the American Revolution and were forced to leave the country. Russia has not received an impartial hearing. Tolerance and fairness are needed. Unfriendliness is the surest way to help what is worst in Russia. The attitude of the U. S. has been that of a Sunday School teacher toward Russia. There are many features of the United States which should stop them from treating Russia as a social pariah. Russia can no longer be ignored; she is thriving, industrious, a world power. Russia is passing through stages in history which are characteristic of the change from feudalism to freedom, viz., violent upheaval or revolution, followed by a period of mixed principles of revolution and nationalism, and lastly by a period of national interests. Let us be historically minded. In a time when disarmament is the plea of nations, it is evident that friendly diplomatic relations with Russia are necessary. The Russian market is a factor that must be considered. If we are to make any progress toward peace, toward the outlawry of war, we shall have to change our attitude toward Russia.

Mr. Weatherbee, last speaker for the negative and leader of his side, quoted Trotsky to show that the Third Internationale and the Soviet government are united in their aims. Russia, he declared, is not fulfilling her international agreements, and cannot by the very constitution and aims of Communism. Communism is opportunistic. Nations have had to break relations with Russia because her diplomatic agents have interfered in foreign governments by propaganda. Their propaganda is avowedly to spread war and revolution. In the matter of trade, the United States prefers not to barter principles for merchandise. In fact it is seen that trade is not dependant on official recognition. The U. S. trade with Russia has increased more than that of Britain. The repudiation of debts by the Southern States in the civil war, and in the American Revolution is not a fair comparison with Russia's repudiation. She has made no attempt to honour her debts with countries who have given her official recognition.

Disarmament Petitions

Tomorrow two petitions will be circulated in the classes of the University. Both have to do with the coming Disarmament Conference. One, addressed to the Prime Minister of Canada, pleads that the Canadian delegation be a worthy representative of the public opinion of the nation. The second is of more general nature, a plea for a settlement of this fundamental world problem before it is too late. The following statements indicate the gravity of the crisis.

The financial and economic difficulties which are everywhere causing so much distress are formidable enough in themselves, but more serious still, because it is more fundamental, is the unhappy trend of international relations. All the important States of the world have, either by solemn agreement or through the utterances of their political leaders, declared their condemnation of war, and yet the tendency is unmistakably away from, and not toward, enduring peace. This is because all are not sincere. The crucial test of a nation's sincerity in this matter is to be found in its attitude toward disarmament.

—Field Marshall Sir William Robertson in New York Times

I sincerely hope that the students of Dalhousie will treat these disarmament petitions with the seriousness which they properly deserve. It is fitting that the opinion of the student life of our country should be solicited in a matter of such import, and I trust that the unanimous wish of the Students of this, and of other universities, may be helpful in attaining the desired result.

H GERALD STEWART,
Pres. Students' Council.

Canada, a nation consisting largely of producers of raw material, has suffered, as is inevitable, in the so-called crisis. That crisis, we are told by those most competent to know, has been brought on by three things.

1. The Reparation Arrangements of the Versailles Treaty, which, despite some cobbling and tinkering, are still in force.

2. The erection of many new tariff frontiers in Europe, and the increase of tariffs in the highly protected countries, France and the United States. (These increases are, of course, closely connected with the reparation arrangements.)

3. Increased armaments. The Marquess of Lothian stated to a London audience some months ago that the United States and Europe are spending \$150,000,000 more for armaments in 1931 than they spent in 1925.

These three major matters, must of course, be considered comprehensively. No economist of note, no statesman of note, has failed to warn us about the danger of all these policies.

University students in particular must concern themselves with such public questions. Canadian university students, interested as many of them are in economic questions, have a humanity and idealism which go beyond the economic aspect of things. In the recent War they played a gallant part. But they do not want War repeated. The next war will be horrible beyond imagining. The recent increase in armaments has brought it nearer.

CARLETON STANLEY,
President.

The Editor of the Gazette has requested a few words on the question of "Disarmament." By that term he presumably means "Reduction and Limitation of Armaments," as, despite the Kellogg Pact, few people with a knowledge of history and the present international situation venture to suggest that the world as a whole is as yet either sufficiently civilized or organized for peace to warrant abolishing armed

The interference of U. S. in Russia in 1918 was a military necessity shared by the allied powers. The counter-claims of Russia are evidently absurd and are merely an attempt to escape from the claims of others. The Soviet government has a record of broken promises. Many disadvantages and few advantages will be received by U. S. recognition. The U. S. S. R. must first prove her willingness to keep faith in her treaties.

forces altogether. Nearly all thinking persons are, however, in favor of Canada adhering to the proposed multi-lateral treaty whereby the nations shall bind themselves to reduce limit and regulate armaments and military forces of all kinds for the following and other reasons: First, force is the negation of reason. Second, the inhumanities of war are inevitable, as experience has shown that war knows no law but expediency. Third, although the process of civilizing the human race has in the past often been advanced by war, another world war with modern mechanized weapons might well be suicidal. Fourth, war is not waged now merely by professional armies, but by and against whole nations. In a future war the civilian populations would probably be a primary object for aerial bomb raids and other attacks from the outset. Fifth, huge military forces such as exist in Europe, Asia, and the United States today, and unrestrained competition in armaments rest upon an international distrust that breeds war, a distrust that they in turn perpetuate. Sixth, the Great War of 1914-18, has proved that, despite its enormous cost in human life and treasure, war can today decide no fundamental issue conclusively. There is no victor; all are vanquished. Through the conference method and the Permanent Court of International Justice, Reason may succeed where Force has failed. Seventh, the staggering economic burden entailed in the current expenditures for armament must be lifted. Eighth, the longer the period of time during which serious war can be avoided, the more firmly will a world-wide habit of peaceful co-operation be established through the League of Nations and other organizations for peace.

Undoubtedly at the forthcoming Disarmament Conference the issue at stake will be the future peace of the world. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the hands of the Canadian delegates to that Conference be strengthened by all of us signing the various disarmament petitions now being circulated in the University. To be consistent a petition demanding cessation of the offensive "Tariff War" should be presented to the various governments, because it and the armament race (merely symptomatic though they are of deeper social ills), are among the principal international irritants that justify much of the talk about "the next war."

HORACE E. REID,
Professor of Law.
S. E. SMITH,
Dean of Law.
R. A. MacKAY,
Prof. of Government.

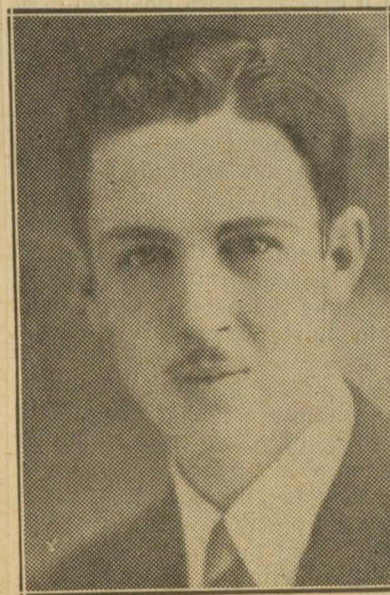
Both Leaders made excellent rebuttals.

President Stanley introduced Professor Brooks Quimby of Bates, who is accompanying the team. Mr. Quimby expressed his appreciation of the debate, of the hospitality of Halifax.

The meeting closed without the National Anthem, possibly due to the sudden influx of Communist ideas during the evening. A banquet was tendered the visitors after the debate.

Glee Club Presents Show Freshmen Fill All Roles

President of Glee Club



DOUGLAS GIBBON

Track Meet Big Success

The showing of Orton Hewat, Halifax, student, Col Stewart, and Miss Allene Mahar, of Halifax, were the features of the annual interfaculty track meet held on the Studley campus on Tuesday afternoon. Hewat was victorious in three running events, the 100, 220, and 440 yard dashes, and in the running broad jump, while Stewart copped the discus throw, hammer throw and shot put.

The total number of events was not run off on Tuesday, three remaining which will be staged on Thursday. Commerce are at present leading, and unless they lose all the events scheduled to be held today, will capture the interfaculty trophy this year. The feature event of the day was the 220-yard event, in which Ort Hewat, Commerce, and Murray Lloy, Engineering, last year's winner of the race, staged a close battle to the finish line, Hewat winning out in 25 4-5 seconds. Another upset was furnished in the mile run, Mack Miller, of Bridgewater, beating the favorite, Jimmy Muir, of Eureka, by two yards in 5 minutes, 24 seconds. Fraser Young of Pictou showed fine form in winning the pole vault, but in an exhibition jump was unable to better the nine-foot mark.

Allene Mahar, Halifax student, furnished the surprise of the girls' event by defeating Irene Matheson in both the 60 and 100 yard dashes. Jean Gardner was high individual scorer, winning the baseball and discus throws, and breaking her own maritime record for the javelin throw by over four feet in hurling the bar 77 feet, 9 inches. Florence and Martha Keniston, Chicago freshettes, captured first and second places respectively in the high and broad jumps.

While the weather was clear and sunny for the track meet, it was a trifle cold for both the competitors and the spectators, who did not attend in large numbers. The remainder of the events, are to be run of today. The completed results will appear in next week's Gazette.

Miss Lib. Murray motored to Windsor on Monday with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. L. R. Murray.

The many friends of Don Thompson who was injured in the first Dal. Wanderers game regret his enforced absence from the University, but hope for a speedy return.

The opening curtain was rung up the footlights flashed, and an appreciative audience witnessed the premiere performance of the Dalhousie Glee Club at the Navy League Auditorium last evening. The show was presented entirely by members of the Freshmen Class, and while not, perhaps, the best ever seen on the stage, was certainly a very creditable and praiseworthy piece of work.

The *magnum opus* of the programme was a one act play, directed by the capable hand of Professor C. L. Bennet, entitled "Enter the Hero." The leading parts were taken by Miss Janet Macneil and Mr. John Rowley, ably supported by Miss Frances Huntley and Miss Dorothy Vernon. The plot of the piece, if it could properly be called a plot, was fairly familiar to most of the audience, but the histrionic ability which the actors displayed touched it with originality and brought forth enthusiastic applause.

Preceding this play, were several short numbers. The first was labelled "Freshette Follies" and the delightful pulchritude therein disclosed, as well as the exhibition of the Terpsichorean art, delighted the hearts of hungry males in the audience.

Following the above, were two violin solos by Mr. Murray Ryan, the opening selection being the beautiful "Hungarian Rhapsody." Both pieces were well received.

The last number on the programme was entitled "A Buccaneer Bolero" featuring the charming daughter of our Registrar, Miss Janet Macneil, who made a great hit with student audience.

An orchestra composed of members of the Freshmen Class provided the music during the programme, and at the conclusion, an orchestra under the direction of Harvey Webber provided the noise necessary for a short informal dance.

The following is the programme in detail:

- A. *Freshette Follies*.—Members of the Cast—Martha Keniston, Florence Keniston, Beth Atherton, Marion Finlay, Barbara Condon, Kay Morrell, Lillian Fraser, Frances Vassie, Wayne McKee.
- B. *Violin Solo*.... Murray Ryan. Hungarian Rhapsody....Hauser. The Cavatina.....Raft.
- C. *Enter The Hero*. Directed by C. L. Bennet.
- THE CAST
Annie Ceney.....Frances Huntley. Ruth Carey.....Janet Macneil. Harold Lawson.....John Rowley. Mrs. Carey.....Dorothy Vernon.
- D. *A Buccaneer Bolero* J. Macneil.

Faculty Golf

After a hectic battle Tuesday afternoon on the Ashburne Course the Studley Professors stood victorious by one hole.

There was some delay at the beginning of the tournament while Professor Smith's caddy was finding him a ball, but once under way the play progressed rapidly with brief intermissions during which both sides took shelter under Professor Adhead's umbrella from the rain. The line-ups were as follows:

Studley; Johnstone, Adhead, Eils, Kent, Maxwell, MacKay.
Forest; Smith, MacDonald, Reid, Young, Dreyer.

Two foursomes and one threesome were made up. Studley emerged, finally victorious, despite Professor Read's terrific drives, when Professor Eils edged out Professor Maxwell by one hole. The vituperations addressed by the latter professor to his ball formed one of the high lights of the match. Professor Shorty Dreyer did his share to augment the steady migration of golf balls to the woods. The canetakers forecast a hard winter for the squirrels who have gone in for golf balls now instead of acorns. It was an afternoon of good clean sport although Studley played the latter part of the tourney under protest following Professor Vincent MacDonald's ungalloping ejection of his ball from the woods.

LAW DANCE ————— "NOVA SCOTIAN HOTEL" —————
HAGARTY ORCHESTRA
NOVEMBER 6th-----9 P. M.---2 A. M. COUPLE \$3.00 - SINGLE \$2.00

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WOING THE DOVE.

Ever since the close of the Great War, there has been a tremendous amount of talk about the permanent maintenance of world peace. The League of Nations, patron saint of all good pacifists, was formed with precisely this end in view, and although many people are skeptical of its ultimate efficacy, it has already achieved some success. Nevertheless, in spite of the influence of the League, and in spite of universal peace propaganda, more money is being expended on armaments at the present time, than ever before. The nations of Europe, in short, are preparing for the next conflict.

In view of this ominous fact, it is little wonder that the undergraduate youth of our universities, to whom the War seems merely a mad interlude in the hectic panorama of history, is beginning to suspect that all the windy discussion about peace, is a mass of hypocritical platitudes. Are we too, they ask, merely the puppets of politicians, who will hurl us as they did our ill-fated brothers of 1914, into the reeking maw of Moloch, when the time comes? Is our blood destined to drench the world in a crimson cloak of guilt? Or, is international peace and goodwill to be made a reality?

These are some of the questions Canadian students are asking. They are asking them with vehemence, hoping for a definite reply, not theoretical but practical. And to effect this more adequately, they are placing tangible evidence in the hands of those on whose shoulders responsibility rests. The evidence is taking the form of petitions signed by students, which will be forwarded to Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, urgently requesting him to see that Canada's representatives to the forthcoming Geneva Conference on Disarmament, are strong advocates of that method of perpetuating peace. Elsewhere in this issue, full details of the whole matter will be found, and we sincerely hope that every thoughtful student will give it earnest support. For, as Sir Arthur Currie recently warned, the coming Conference is fraught with tremendous consequences. We indeed, reached a crisis in the course of civilization. We must now choose between descent into the maelstrom of war, or a precarious prosperity on the smooth waters of peace.

ARE COLLEGE STUDENTS REALLY EDUCATED?

There is a popular belief in the minds of many people, that the average college student is educated. These kindly folk envisage education as an actual entity; something one necessarily 'gets' at a university, in much the same way that one becomes wet if one is exposed to the rain. For them, attendance at college is synonymous with wisdom.

This is a truly fanciful fallacy. It is partly due, no doubt, to the common confusion of two very different things, namely knowledge and education. Knowledge is merely accumulated information; its aim is to produce a flood of facts, a deluge of detail. Education on the other hand, is an attitude of mind. It is characterized by a spirit of individualism, of emancipation from herd opinion, of suspended judgement and capacity for self-criticism. Its aim is a deeper and fuller appreciation of truth and beauty. It is, in fact, a way of living.

To the modern collegian, such an attitude is absolutely alien. He (or she) possesses it is true, a moderate amount of knowledge, but no real education. For example, the average student does practically no independent thinking. His political, religious, and social opinions differ little from those of the ordinary man on the street. He never examines his cherished beliefs, or seeks to discover their origin. The doctrines of his teachers he generally accepts implicitly. In short, he never shows that mildly sceptical attitude which indicates a healthy intellect. Besides, his acquaintance with good books is scant, and his appreciation of classical music or poetry is meagre. His outlook on life is altered very little by the years at college. Finally, he leaves to enter the world of business, to marry and settle down as an average citizen of an average community, where, if he ever chanced to mention Plato or Aristotle, people would think he was crazy.

It may seem to some that this estimation is unfairly exaggerated. And of course, generalizations are generally dangerous. Nevertheless, to anyone acquainted with undergraduate life in a university, we believe it will appear essentially true. Perhaps the fault, if indeed there is any fault, lies as much with the methods of instruction as with those who are instructed. Perhaps the educational ideal outlined above is too utopian for these times. And yet, on any other ideal, can we honestly say that college students are really educated?

OLD AND NEW.

Late last Spring, Dalhousie's old gray gymnasium fell a victim to flames and was burned to the ground. The conflagration caused considerable excitement among the students, for though the structure was only a temporary one, it served a multitude of purposes. Dances, debates and examinations, Glee Club shows, Convocation ceremonies and addresses, boxing bouts, basketball and badminton games, all were held within its walls. Little wonder then, that the present undergraduate activities find the absence of such a versatile building a heavy handicap.

The actual origin of the holocaust will probably remain wreathed in mystery. Whether it was the result of spontaneous combustion or spirituous combustion, one cannot definitely say. Probably a little of each. Whatever its authorship, the conflagration itself

COMMENT

A NEW SINO-JAPANESE DISPUTE

Manchuria, long the scene of a tripartite struggle, has again given rise to an open break between two of the interested parties. Since the early eighteen-nineties Russia, China and Japan have jockeyed for position in this region. Motives are mixed, those of China being largely economic and those of the other two rather politico-strategic.

This latest trouble arises from a number of causes. Japan has designs upon Manchuria to use it as a buffer against any future Russian or for that matter Chinese, attack. Fifty years ago Manchuria was largely a nomad country with a small and scattered population. Today, after thirty years of concentrated Chinese settlement and development, it has been converted into a populous and fairly prosperous region. Naturally China, the nation, wishes to retain Manchuria as a province, while the 29,000,000 resident Chinese are hostile to anything that smacks of Japanese suzerainty. The opening up of the country has been accompanied by the construction to date of some 1800 miles of railroad, with more building—all under Chinese control. Japan contends that some of this rail has been laid in contravention to treaty provisions. China persists in looking upon the treaty in question as something foisted upon it under duress and refuses to let it interfere with development projects.

The situation is further complicated by the existence in Manchuria of a serious minority problem. There is in Kirin province a Korean element about 800,000 strong. At one time this territory was claimed as a Korean province, but that claim was abandoned after Japan had assumed the overlordship of Korea and signed a treaty with China agreeing on a Sino-Korean boundary. The Korean population of Kirin was left under Chinese jurisdiction with some treaty provision for fair treatment. Since 1907 their troubles have given rise to some 300 formal protests on the part of Japan, and a similar number of Chinese replies which failed to settle the matter.

With such vexing differences constantly to hand and an unhealthy mutual mistrust lurking in the background it is not difficult to understand that small incidents might cause a serious breach. The charge was touched off by a few minor riots and the killing of a Japanese army officer in Chinese territory. The first affair was a riot between Chinese and Korean farmers in Kirin which resulted in the death of a round hundred of the former. China protested and asked for indemnity from Japan. Japan assented to compensation but refused a governmental payment. The matter hung fire for some weeks until the incident of the Japanese officer set that nation ablaze. It appears that he was in Manchuria on a map making survey under the authority of the Chinese government when killed in a brush with the local peasants. A few days later anti-Japanese riots broke out on the Shantung coast over some fishing rights dispute. The combined grievances were taken up by Japan in a sharp note.

In early September hostilities broke out by way of a Japanese invasion of Southern Manchuria. On the 21st, China appealed to the League of Nations. After a special meeting of the Council identical notes were dispatched to both parties requesting abstention from 'any act liable to aggravate the situation and prevent peaceful settlement.' Immediate withdrawal of military forces from the zone of activity and the setting up of a neutral commission of inquiry were also suggested. Two days later notes were dispatched from Secretary Stimson to both capitals urging amicable settlement.

The Japanese at first stated that it would be impossible to withdraw their troops until order was restored in the region. The Chinese forces were also retained, and these coming into contact with the invaders have precipitated frequent minor engagements. The League Council has requested that all forces be withdrawn by Nov. 16th but the Japanese maintain this decision is not binding in view of the dissenting vote cast by their representative at the Council meeting. She has further reiterated her stand and refuses to withdraw until certain concessions are granted by China. Nanking in the meanwhile expresses confidence that the League will stand by its directions.

The likelihood of war is remote considering the policies and internal conditions of the disputants. The situation, however, has reached an impasse which will only be broken by a fresh move on the part of one of them or by the League. The dispute in its immediate aspects is of a local nature and the solution unquestionably lies in an understanding between the two nations. It is, however, a matter of great concern to the rest of the world that hostilities should cease and an equitable and lasting solution be found for this particular region of international friction.

seems to have been a blessing in disguise, for it resulted in the fine structure which is now being erected on the Studley Campus.

The Board of Governors is to be highly complimented on its prompt action in making possible a building which bids fair to overshadow any gymnasium in the Maritimes. Especially does the Board deserve credit for seeing fit to spend such a considerable amount in these times of business depression and financial disturbance. One can, indeed, conjecture how great a problem lies before the members and one can only wish them good fortune in solving of it. Certainly, the students should show their appreciation at every possible opportunity, for the new gymnasium will be theirs in a very real and tangible sense.

THE PASSING BLOW

The Medical Examination.
Defacers.

This year has seen the addition of a new fee to the registration schedule, a fee to cover a medical examination and the treatment of morbid conditions that may arise after the examination.

In imposing this new tax Dalhousie has made no innovation in the functions of a university; indeed she is but adopting a measure that has been in vogue for some time by sister institutions. The principle of this measure is sound and calculated to yield mutual benefits to students and university. It protects the student against the insidious inroad of latent disease. It protects the university from the accusation of letting willing but frail members labour beyond their bodies and minds. In principal we believe it to be thoroughly justifiable.

In the virtues of the application of this principle we find it harder to concur. Right here be it known that we have engaged in no exhaustive investigation in the subject and all our knowledge has been gleaned from the posters distributed from Studley and from the suggestions of those who, by reason of their positions, ought to know. But if wrong we shall feel justified. The tax came without soliciting. The information ought to come in the same fashion.

It appears then that the \$5 fee is to be apportioned like this: \$1.50. 0 pay for the examination; \$3.50 as premium for sickness insurance. Now the only justification for this new institution is the examination. To the University we concede the right to say that a student must first assure her that he is physically fit for his proposed course, but no more. In some industrial fields in Nova Scotia where the workers are quite poor and improvident such a measure may be desirable and even necessary. It is no more necessary or justifiable at a university than would be compulsory life insurance or fire insurance or any other kind of insurance.

The policy of this insurance offers as a maximum such consultations and medicines as are dispensed in the ordinary exercise of charity. Such medicine and consultations would not, except under this policy, be available without charge to students, it is true. It is suggested that some of the money obtained from this tax will go to improve, hygienically, some of the lecture rooms. If this is true it will necessitate a more than violent extension of the meaning of the terms used to advertise the new measure.

In respect to the health examination from which this imposition alone may derive justification and which if adequate would justify the whole expenditure; how adequate was it? The average student is loathe to oppose his casually gleaned knowledge to that of specialist who has devoted his life to a profession; but the average student is still more loathe to prostitute before the fetish of specialized efficiency the good common sense that has served him so well, and that formerly enabled the human race to exist in a state of tolerable comfort before Hippocrates invoked Aesculapius out of a pine cone. Common sense can reach no other conclusion than this; that the examination was inadequate. If the paramount object was to discover tuberculosis, and all else was only ancillary, that should have been stated. No one can seriously maintain that the examination was general. "It was an examination" said one recipient through which a skeleton might have slipped without more serious embarrassment than the casual suggestion that he was a trifle emaciated; too gross an exaggeration to be deemed considered criticism, yet not without value in reflecting the impression assimilated by a large number of students.

The certificate of a student's own doctor was not acceptable. That is understandable. That desire to be a "good fellow" that motivates at on time or another the majority of the race is as capable of producing lackness in the medical as in any other profession. But, granting that, why let this examination go at questioning as was the case in many of its aspects? The student who accepts a shady certificate is capable of misrepresentation where it will save him unwanted attention; and even with the best intentions his answers may not be conclusive. He is no doctor. Perhaps we are off on a tangent however and the issue is the superiority of clinic practitioners. Be that as it may.

It is annoying to be relieved of five dollars. If the money be devoted by the reliever to the benefit of him relieved, the annoyance if not eliminated is usually alleviated. But the only consolation that Dalhousie students get in this case is this; that the in-

(Continued on page 4, col. 4)

FROM OUR CONTEMPORARIES

Student Campaign for Disarmament.
Elusive Education.
University of Toronto Quarterly
Economy Dances.
Arch-Dalhousian at Oxford.

"It is not a matter of economics; civilization will be saved to-day by the alert, by you young people, who have had the privileges of a university training, who have wisdom, sympathy, and courage," said Sir Robert Falconer to University of Toronto students recently; and it is with such feelings that the Canadian student body has made its first venture into the field of public affairs in the present disarmament movement. McGill and Queens are now actively organized and pushing their part of the work. The Dalhousie organizers present their case to you in this Gazette. The issues are fairly clear. As our President stated in his address to the Freshmen, the United States and Europe are spending in 1931 about \$750,000,000 more to prepare for the next war than they were spending in 1925. Most of the great nations are spending huge sums for armaments. The Disarmament Conference meets in February, 1932 at which Canada will be represented. Are we to be there represented by statesmen in the interests of peace or by jingoists clamoring for another "War to end War"? The committee asks for the signatures of those who wish the former. And if you think it is of no concern, remember that universities provide the very best brand of cannon fodder.

The attempt to define education and still more difficult task of educating are enough to shed a gentle melancholy on the soul of the most optimistic of Canadian professors. For, as the University of Western Ontario Gazette points out, we in Canada are caught in the swirl of two currents of thought. The American tradition of democracy results in a horde of students, who through perhaps equal in rights are certainly not equal in endowments. Mass education brings the university down to the standard of the mass mind. The British tradition has been selective, a tradition of intellectual development by the sweat of the brow, but has perhaps erred in the neglect of training followers while specializing in leaders. The Canadian universities have stuck to the British outlook generally, but the problem of selecting the best in the American schools leaves us between the devil and the deep sea, for instance in the matter of an *hoc* education. Even the conservative McGill Daily displays a morbid tendency to approve of the establishment of a 'love clinic' at Northwestern University of Illinois, and calls it an extremely brilliant, useful and helpful idea in these divorce-ridden times. Curtain.

Toronto has made a belated entry into the realm of quarterly magazines. Three features of the new quarterly's policy are that there will be no editorials, no space for fiction or poetry, and that only professional contributions will be welcomed. The Varsity (U. of T.) objects to these features. In particular it suggests that "good poetry will

be for this Quarterly what it is for its leading contemporaries, 'The Dalhousie Review' and 'Queens Quarterly', a bright haven for a publication often dulled by sheer scholarship." This recognition of the Dalhousie Review is a tremendous advance in Torontonian thought. Perhaps it is expecting too much to hope that The Varsity will change our mailing address from Dalhousie, Nova Scotia, to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

However hard the undergraduate has worked shovelling rock or selling aluminum ware the past summer, opinion is unanimous in our contemporaries that cold cash among the students is rapidly being reduced to the most unprofitable sign of nothing. The western universities suffer greatly and plead for extension of time to fees, cheaper board, are general. The Sheaf (U. of S.) and The Gateway (U. of A.) announce that while social activities must go on, dances, parties, and theatres will have to be cheaper or the co-ed travels alone; at the same time rather unfeelingly hinting that most of the women are as plentifully supplied with this world's goods as are the men students. The McGill Daily however, recalls the 1921 depression when similar conditions prevailed. No one wished to dispense with dances which had become established affairs, so a number of 'economy dances' were held. A one or two piece orchestra, light refreshments, were supplied for a very nominal charge. These dances were thoroughly enjoyed. The time has come, the Daily says, to talk of these things once more. Dalhousie students might also take this to heart. Few of us are attending here but are living on borrowed money, and those who aren't have to write home to papa to work a little harder for it. Prosperity may be just around the corner but she is a few jumps away at that. Economy in our social activities this year may not be pleasant but it should be a necessity.

Dr. MacMechan, however far he may wander from Dalhousie, keeps turning back in mind to the College by the Sea, so from Oxford he sends us a list of regulations to remind us that undergraduate life there is not all beer and skittles. The rules are interesting in that their variety suggests the ways in which students in the past have erred and fallen short of their elders' hopes. To a Canadian student they offer a range of forbidden pleasures that are irresistible. For instance, it is against the rules to hang around the stage door of a theatre. This is rule one, so it must be generally disobeyed. Coffee stalls and public streets are no places to loiter. Public dances are taboo, and private dances are allowed only by permission. Public bars of any sort are on the blacklist. The undergraduate cannot attend entertainments that have not received the official license. He is expected to reside in the college. He is shut out even from heavenly joys, including ascent in a balloon, without the consent of his parents, and the permission of the dean. A man may not enter a woman's room, but a woman may enter a man's room with a special permit and a chaperon. Mixed parties require official permission, including boating and motoring parties. All of which induced the poet to exclaim that this freedom is a noble thing.

Miss Polly Burriss and Miss Gladys Jost went to Wolfville on Saturday to attend an Acadia Dance.

Miss Jean McDaniel of Truro was the week-end guest of Miss Dorothy Vernon.

Miss Ruth Candall was in Wolfville for the week-end.



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Wanderers Win City League

Finis was written to Dalhousie's short and hapless football season Saturday when the Wanderers gave the Gold and Black their third straight setback in the Halifax City League and clinched the championship, by a score of 11 to 0 at the Wanderers grounds. The score about indicated the play, the Wanderers outplaying Dal in all departments of the game, running, kicking, and tackling, excelling particularly in the latter, and checking effectively any Dal threats.

Two penalty kicks from the boot of "Tiny" Herman counted six points for the Wanderers before the first half had ended, and a brilliant half line run which culminated in Bobby McCoy's dash over the touch line in the second half added another three points. Edwards converting the touch to roll up the score to eleven. The game was a listless affair, confined to some extent to a punting match between Herman and Connor, with Herman having the edge, although Connor's kicking was a feature of the Dal team's playing. Both teams started out at a furious clip which promised some action, but soon the game settled down to the spectacle of a rather disinterested Wanderers team battling a dispirited Dalhousie outfit, and the fans found little to enthuse over. The scene on the Dal stands resembled nothing so much as a wake, the three cheer leaders brought out for the occasion being unable to arouse anything but the feeblest moans from a discouraged band of supporters.

Play moved promptly down to Dal's 25-yard line soon after the opening whistle, and Dal elected to take a throw-in instead of a scrum when it was seen that the Red and Black heeled out the ball five times to Dal's once. Stoddard tried a penalty kick from Wanderers' forty-yard line, but missed by many yards, the ball falling short, though having the right direction. From then on the game developed into a kicking contest, with the Wanderers superior kicking making heavy gains. Hunter missed a 30-yard penalty kick which was awarded by the referee when Harvey Sutherland threw the ball into the scrum crooked, but he made good later when Sutherland, who was an offender in this respect throughout the game, repeated the offense, sending the oval from the forty-yard line over the goal posts, the ball hitting the crossbar and rolling over. Dal had a great chance their half line got the ball and started a pretty run, but Drover passed offside, halting the play. Edwards was forced to touch for safety. Herman sent the ball into Dal territory on the kick, and repeated gains by Wanderers kicking forced Dal to touch for safety again. Herman missed a 50-yard free kick which Sutherland again contributed. The score mounted to 6-0 before the half ended, Herman sending a long penalty kick over the bar.

Drover, Thompson, Hewatt and Oyler were playing a fine game for the collegians, the only bright spot in the Dal team's performance. The kicking game was continued in the second half, Connor and Herman both making excellent boots out of touch. Wanderers were awarded six penalty kicks for infractions by the Dal players in the final session, but were unable to make any of them count, while Dal was awarded one, Stoddard failing to send the ball over. There was no doubt as to the issue, the Wanderers 6-0 lead being plenty big with the Red and Black practically controlling the play. Woolner and McCoy nearly provoked official action when they squawked off, but Bobby changed his mind when he sized up Woolner. Wanderers got away to a fine half line run in the dying minutes of the game, running from the half line to Dal's twenty yard line, where McCoy got the ball and, easily evading the Dal back line, circled them for the only touch of the game, placing the ball squarely between the posts. Edwards had no difficulty in converting it.

The playing of McCoy, Herman, and Jack Buckley was a feature of the game. Another feature, not so well pronounced, was the abundance of feeble throats in the Dal stands. While the performance of the Dal team was anything but brilliant, it was not made any easier by the support which was accorded them by their so-called rooters. The teams lined up as follows: **Wanderers:** Fullback, Edwards; forwards, Boyd, Hamilton, Herman, Duffus, Grant, Dompierre, Webster; halves, Thompson, Piers, Buckley; three-quarters, McCoy, Hunter, Rainie, Oxley. **Dalhousie:** Fullback, Connor; forwards, Cooper, Stewart, Woolner, MacRae, Murray, Sheppard; halves, H. Sutherland, Oyler, Davidson; three-quarters, Drover, A. Sutherland, Thomson, Stoddard, Hewatt.

Petty Officer Evans refereed satisfactorily.

Interfaculty League Standing

"A" Section.				
	W	L	T	Pts.
Engineers	1	0	1	3
Freshmen	1	1	0	2
Arts	0	1	1	1
"B" Section.				
	W	L	T	Pts.
Law	2	0	0	4
Medicine	0	1	0	0
Commerce	0	1	0	0

Interfaculty Football

Arts-Frosh Tie

Arts, who recently lost by a one-sided score to the Freshmen, sprang a surprise in the Interfaculty League on Saturday last when they held the strong Engineers squad to a 3-all draw. The game, however, is being protested by the Engineers on the ground that the Arts line-up included three Freshmen, one of whom was responsible for the touch against the Engineers. The Engineers managed to tie the count when they dribbled the ball over the Arts line and Mader fell on it. Neither touch was converted. Dickie, for the Engineers, and Nicholson for Arts, turned in fine performances. The line-ups:

Engineers: Morrison, Smith, Taylor, Mader, Rood, Tapley, Lodge, Ferguson, Dickie, Scott, Harris, Lloy Squire, Mahon, Longley. **Arts:** McDonald, D. Ferguson, Aikens, Christie, Nicholson, Cogle, Horwood, B. Squires, Doyle, Ferguson, Green, Sutherland, N. Ferguson, Kopf.

Law Defeats Meds.

Law defeated Medicine in the first game these teams have played in the Interfaculty League by a score of 6 to 3 on Saturday on the Studley field. It was the first meeting of the teams in three years, and the accumulated rivalry of time was evidenced in the play, plenty of action being shown. The first half ended 3 to 0 in favor of Law, who got the first touch of the game when they dribbled the ball over the line and C. R. MacDonald fell on it.

Early in the second half the Meds tied the score, Webber making a touch which was not converted, but soon afterwards Law retaliated by making a 45-yard run for a touch, Coleman going over. The teams lined up as follows: **Law:** C. R. MacDonald, R. Squires, Cowan, F. McDougall, Grant, McCullough, Finlayson, A. MacDougall, Foster, Hicks, Coleman, LeBrun, McGuinness, Smith, Matheson. **Medicine:** P. Magonet, J. McDonald, Webber, Peters, Fairstein, McCurdy, Gibbons, McDonald, Teasdale, Hiltz, H. Magonet, Silver, Outhouse, Gaum, Wright.

Ort Hewat refereed.

Law Takes Lead

Law added to their lead in their section of the interfaculty Rugby League by defeating Commerce at the Studley grounds by a score of 5 to 3 on Monday, October 26, for their second straight victory. McDougall made the touch for Law early in the game, and it was converted by R. McDonald for the extra points. Baird went across for Commerce shortly afterwards but the attempt at convert failed. Law resumed the attack in the second half, and Commerce had difficulty in stopping them from scoring. The line-ups:

Law: Squires, MacDougall, McCullough, Grant, Finlayson, McInnis, Smith, Foster, Coleman, Lebrun, Matheson, Nicks. **Commerce:** T. O'Brien, Baird, Bishop, McFarlane, Stewart, Orr, Stoddard, Hatfield, Hewat, Staveley, O'Brien, Brown, McIntosh, Tapley. "Col" Stewart and "Big Jim" McDonald refereed.

The Observer

This is Tommy Goudge's pun, not ours. At a charity dance last week he told it to at least six people; so it must be pretty good.

Said the doctor, a delicate Freshman "T. B. or not T. B.—That is the question."

Here's a good old story—but we didn't hear it until recently. Zoology III students of former years vouch for its truth.

A certain lady on Morris St. lost her pet cat, and having hunted diligently, she became suspicious, called up police headquarters and requested that the Forrest Building be searched. Well—the policeman went up and requested that he be allowed to look in the bin, or whatever it is they keep the cats in before they are painlessly put to death.

He left the building with a contented cat purring under his arm—not the unfortunate lady's—but his own.

Things can't be so bright about Dal this year. Prof. Ells, at least, found things getting a bit stale, and motored to Acadia last week to attend a "dance" in the gay college town of Wolfville.

Last week Miss MacKean came upon Messrs. Rowley and Slater (prominent Freshmen) in the "Hall" reception room. Apparent they had been there for some time, and becoming suspicious, she asked if they were waiting to rehearse for the Glee Club show. "Oh—No—no practice today?" "Then you have called for someone?" "No, no they replied nonchalantly." "We just thought we'd drop in for a smoke."

Dal Wins Tennis Tourney

Dalhousie tennis players were victorious in the intercollegiate series between players of Mount Allison, Acadia, and this university, clinching the championship by winning the deciding tourney at the Carleton courts on Saturday last over Acadia. While Dalhousie has yet one more tourney to compete in, the points amassed so far greatly outnumber the nearest competitor.

Dalhousie players entered the intercollegiate tennis series this year for the first time, and their showing has been highly creditable. The members of the Dalhousie team are as follows: F. Cole, D. Bauld, V. Oland, J. Vooght, and R. Brown; and Misses M. Lucas, M. Clancy, E. Sanderson, C. Jackson, K. Morrill, and M. Creighton. The performances of Cole and Musgrave have been a feature of the meets, neither having so far lost a set.

In the matches in which Dalhousie players have competed, they have defeated Mount Allison 13 matches to 3 at Halifax, and over Acadia at Halifax 11 to 2, and at Wolfville 10 to 5. The remaining tourney at Sackville will likely be staged on Saturday next. The result of this match, however, cannot alter the standing. The following are the results of the tourney matches at the Carleton courts last Saturday:

Men's Singles—M. Musgrave, Dal defeated H. Cox, Acadia, 6-4, 6-4, D. Bauld, Dal, defeated D. Crease, Acadia, 6-4, 6-4. F. Doyle, Acadia, defeated R. Brown, Dal., 0-6, 6-4, 6-4. V. Oland, Dal., defeated J. Young, Acadia, 6-4, 7-5.

Women's Singles—M. Lucas, Dal, defeated G. Phinney, Acadia, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5. E. Sanderson, Dal, defeated B. deWitt, Acadia, 6-1, 6-3. C. Jackson, Dal., defeated M. Morse, Acadia, 6-0, 6-0. M. Clancy, Dal, defeated M. Caldwell, Acadia, 2-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Men's Doubles—Musgrave and Bauld, Dal., defeated Cox and Crease, Acadia, 6-4, 10-8. Oland and Brown, Dal., defeated Doyle and Young, Acadia, 8-6, 6-8, 7-5.

Women's Doubles—Phinney and DeWitt, Acadia, defeated Lucas and Jackson, Dal, 9-7, 9-7. Sanderson and Clancy, Dal., defeated Morse and Caldwell, Acadia, 6-1, 3-6, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles—Musgrave and Lucas, Dal., defeated Crease and Phinney, Acadia, 6-1, 2-6, 7-5. The remaining three mixed matches were not played, the Acadia players having to leave for Wolfville at 4 o'clock.

Cubs In Tie

Dalhousie and Wanderers intermediates are tied for the leadership of their section of the City Intermediate League as a result of their 3-all game at the Wanderers grounds last Saturday, each team having each won, lost, and tied a game apiece. Saturday's game was hard fought, and marked by the number of penalty kicks imposed by the referee. Both teams made their three points on penalty kicks, Stoddard sending the ball over the bar in the first period, and Mahoney, Red and Black forward, retaliated for his team with eight minutes to go. Although Wanderers tried desperately to cross the Dal line in the second half, hard and timely tackling by the Dal players prevented a score.

Charlie Anderson, Sydney student on the Dal team, suffered a broken collar bone when he was brought down after a hard tackle, and it was necessary to remove the injured player to the hospital, where, however, his condition at present is satisfactory. The Wanderers also suffered one casualty, Nelson Green suffering a broken nose after being tackled. With a man short, Dal was hard pressed to prevent a score, but managed to hold off the Wanderers until the end of the game. The line-up:

Wanderers: Fullback, Davenport; forwards, Fry, Summers, Mushkat, Webster, Partington, Johnson, Mahoney; halves, Lane, Oxley, Sperry; three-quarters, Lavers, Nickerson, Marshal, Green.

Dalhousie: Fullback, Lorway; forwards, Eagles, Fenzles, Archibald, Proctor, Kennedy, Rowley, Goodman; halves, Brittain, B. Stoddard, Goss; three-quarters, Govert, Anderson, Davis, Theakston.

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Sodales Plans Active Year

Sodales Debating Club under A. Gordon Cooper, Miss Marie Ferguson, Robert T. Donald are planning a very full and interesting schedule, for this term and have already placed a large number of interesting debates on their tentative agenda. It will be the purpose of the club this year to further develop the trend of the last two years by making the club a source of entertainment and a changing house of ideas for the Student Body as well as a training ground for future orators. If possible the practice of holding radio debates, initiated two years ago, will be continued. In this way the University and the Province at large have been brought into closer relationship; instruction and entertainment have been disseminated and a closer sympathy received.

Sodales deserves the cooperation of every student at Dalhousie, for it performs this threefold function. It trains in public speaking and in lucid expression of views; it affords an opportunity to exchange ideas, a student forum for the debating of university problems. Finally it performs the great duty, through radio debates of placing the university in its proper relation to the community.

By this time two debates will have taken place. An account of the second is on the front page of this issue. The subject of the first was, "Resolved that the University authorities are justified in charging every student the sum of five dollars for medical examination and service;" it was held in the Munro room. Miss Dorothy Redmond and Mr. Gerald Stewart argued the affirmative against Mr. Fred Wigmore and Miss Marie Ferguson. The former team was supported in its persuasions by a majority of one from the audience. Although the negative argued forcefully and cleverly, the masterly rebuttal of the affirmative carried the day and induced many listeners to vote for the resolution on the strength of the arguments advanced; though against their real convictions, as was evident from the attitudes of those who spoke from the floor.

An early debate will be between Freshmen and Sophomore classes in competition for the Bennett Shield (donated by the Hon. R. B. Bennett, Premier of Canada, for intercollegiate

debating. Following that will come the Senior-Junior debate, and then the debate-off.

Next February a debating team from St. Francis Xavier will debate a Dalhousie team in Halifax. During the same month Dalhousie will entertain and debate against a team representing Queens University and Guelph and travelling under the auspices of the National Federation of Canadian Universities. Debates like these are very valuable in more closely associating Maritime and Canadian Colleges.

In addition to the foregoing the officers are planning a Parliamentary Debate which will take the form of a parliamentary session and will be the next debate at Sodales; several informal debates in the Munro Room; and a number of radio debates if possible. There will also be two sets of debating trials for the selection of members of the teams participating in the intercollegiate debates. Good speakers on prominent topics is the motto of the club and a season of good debating is assured. Any who are interested in intercollegiate debating are requested to turn out for the trials; any interested in the regular Sodales debates will please give their names to one of the officers.

Pine Hill Notes

The limerick rage has at last struck Pine Hill. An edition of these classics, compiled by two prominent residents, is now available at all leading soda fountains. Get your copy early.

Pine Hill owes to its popular Dean, Dr. Thomson, the organization of a Round Table Discussion Group. "What is Wrong with the World" is the topic now under consideration. A large question we will admit, yet at the same time we venture to assert that Dr. Thomson's superior in the intelligible discussion of current events is not to be found in Canada.

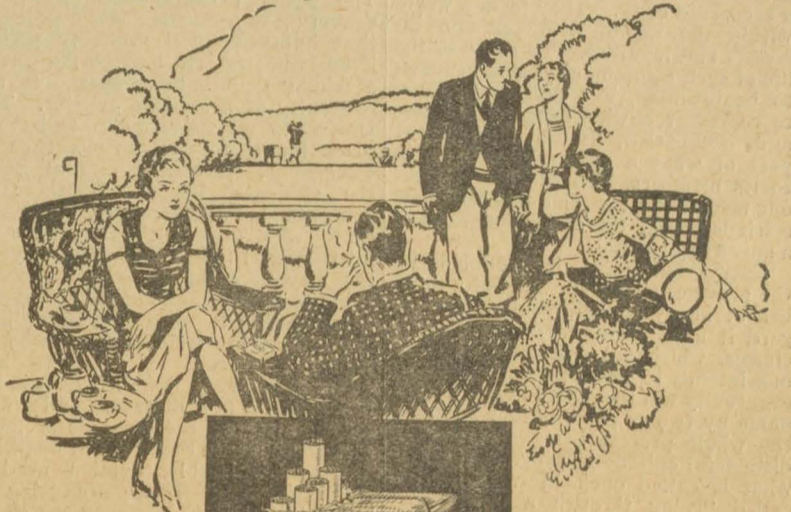
The theologians are with us again after their summer's exile. With Gordon Fraser back we will have "quiet hours" for a change.

The square dance marathon is becoming a bright light in Pine Hill's activity. Some of the Cape Bretoners are in favour of substituting the bagpipes for McSween's bow and fiddle. They are under the impression that the boys would get a great kick out of it. We know at least one who certainly would.

Two Pine Hillers are making the acquaintance of the pretty nurses at the Victoria General. Charlie Anderson dislocated his shoulder in Saturday's game with the Wanderers, while Don Archibald is suffering from an ailment not yet diagnosed. Here's your chance to make a name, ye aspiring Meds.

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-- The Student Forum --

BY PROFESSOR J. S. THOMSON, Pine Hill Divinity Hall.

To write with restraint about modern journalism is not an easy task for any one who believes in literary ideals. Five minutes at a station book-stall provides such feelings of active manner that when I hear of a group of people who propose to add to the torrent of trade, I am moved to exclaim, "Off with their heads!" At best magazines are an insidious device for wasting time; at worst, they should be publicly named for corrupting the quiet feelings of the state. Most of our newspapers fall well within the latter category. They are an outrage to the eye and to the mind. I suspect that if Caxton had seen what was to come of his venture, he would have smashed his press.

When the world of journalism was young, Dr. Johnson is credited with saying, "The mass of every people must be nations where there is no printing, and consequently knowledge is not generally diffused. Knowledge is diffused among the people by the newspapers." I suppose he was right and we have another case of "corruptio optimi pessima." If we follow the great doctor's definition, we have two questions upon our hands—who are the people—and what knowledge do we wish to diffuse among them? These are the cannons that should guide the editing of a university magazine.

The people are the University, President, professors, lecturers and students, not forgetting that *umbra* behind the scenes, the Board of Governors. They are a rather diverse company, yet they are, or ought to be, not a mass of individuals but members of a corporate body. They form a world within the world, with common interests and loyalties. To share in the life of such a community, small enough to be intimate, but sufficiently large to represent a wide range of interest and occupation, is no insignificant part of what a university can mean to its members. To provide at least one medium for fostering this corporate spirit is one of the major functions of a university journal.

Every university is troubled by the presence within its walls of a number of heavy-minded youths who regard it as a place where one attends classes, which are a necessary evil if one intends to pass examinations, and eventually win the right to extend one's name by two or possibly four letters—the whole process being a somewhat distasteful episode in progress towards what is called one's life-work. It is called "going through a university" and the description is apt. The university is a place to be attended, not a life to be shared. A university, like Dalhousie, where the great majority of the students live in rooms is exposed in a peculiar way to this attitude on the part of the members. And yet, if we are to think of the contribution made by great universities to the life of the world through their students, it is made through a subtle spirit supported and diffused by loyalties and enthusiasms, which men and women have breathed into their being like an atmosphere. Dalhousie will be great in the life of Canada when she puts a mark on her alumni, not like a trade stamp or a mass production uniformity, but rather in our standard of values and an attitude towards life, which can be more succinctly described in the word character.

We cannot say "Go to! let us have a corporate spirit." The racial consciousness is sustained by much talk of this and that. There needs to be intercourse, discussion and common interests on many levels, trivial and serious. The University magazine is the meeting place for student life, in which we should hear the buzz of animated conversation. What knowledge do we wish to diffuse? We shall not scorn to record who kicked a goal for the Varsity or who ambled round the floor at the Lord Nelson and with whom. Debates, dances, meetings—all that goes to make up the life of the university and creates the small-talk, which is such a subtle factor in fostering human relationships. All that we take for granted, and it means more than it wears upon its face.

But what more? The university is a world in itself but it is not a world apart. Contact with many European countries and lands in the near East, reveals what to more Anglo-Saxon people is the astonishment of finding that student opinion counts for something. In more than one country within recent memory, students have overturned governments and framed national policies; in at least one instance, they projected a revolution. In China, Japan, Turkey, Egypt, the universities and colleges are the real breeding-grounds for public opinion and sometimes for political action. It was the youth of Germany who set her on her feet after the war and in Russia communist ideas were sedulously sown

for decades before the Revolution.

It is obvious that if students can become so worked up, as for example, when a year or so ago, the members of E. Azhar, the greatest Moslem university in the world demanded that the curriculum should be modernised and went on strike until their demands were met, their minds are not occupied solely with dances and debates, or with football and ice hockey. They are thinking rather furiously, as indeed many in Dalhousie are, if in a less demonstrative way. It is this aspect of University life reflected in the Gazette that will differentiate it from a rather well-conducted High School magazine.

We do not expect a University periodical to betray the portentous gravity of a literary quarterly. The Dalhousie Gazette will not aim at fulfilling the role of being the Dalhousie Review's small brother. If grave people take their pleasures sadly, it is the privilege of students to discourse on serious things pleasantly. Universities are notoriously the home of wit; humour is a development that comes with middle-aged corpulence. We look to the student pages for witty verse, with a spice of impish sardonic; at times even for the lampoon when it is necessary. It is good for pontifical gravity to be laughed at, and youth can do the laughing with fewest tears and the least bitterness. The only effective commentary on much that calls itself up-to-date, is simply ridicule. Let the irresponsible undergraduates get to their ink-pots!

And yet, who so serious as youth? The political candidate who is endeavoring to persuade a stolid audience that humanity will probably perish, if he is not returned to parliament is a trifling debutante compared to the solemnity of a student debater. The University magazine ought to have a place for this more serious type of discussions. It should aim at being the students' Forum. If there is going to be another war, it is not those who discuss the problems of international life at safe range beyond the fifty years of age mark who are going to be the cannon fodder, but the young folk. If we are entering into a new age in world history, who so vitally interested as the men and women who are to live their lives in it? If we need a new literature and a new art, let us hear the opinions of those who are to create them? The distilling processes of public opinion need a fermenting vat. If we are going to be pacifists in war, we need the sharp encounter and clash of mind with mind. To suppress ideas only drives them underground. Out with them then into the columns of the magazine. The increased profits from sales will pay the fines of the editors if they are arraigned for sedition, and perhaps even "College Humour" will go out of commission.

Distinguished Alumnus Smells Smoke

The Editor, Dalhousie Gazette.

Dear Sir:—

I wish, as a loyal alumnus of Dalhousie to protest against the recent most-decided step towards modernism taken by the University authorities. The old college by the sea is fast losing sight of the old ideals that were so predominant when Howard, Archie and Dr. Hohn were familiar figures on the campus. Ora et labora is no longer the password. Shades of Herbie Stewart, what is the place coming to? What is smashing down all our old staid and set principles? On, we might have guessed it, it is woman—the fount of all mischief, the worry of all fathers, the base of all mothers.

Who are responsible for our plucks caused by distraction? Who can we blame when our football players lack condition? Who are the causa causans when Council Meetings wax hot trying to decide who shall be hosts at our next dance? Women, we cry. Women of Shirreff Hall! Not content with the mischief they have wrought in the past they are still fighting for "women's rights." Have you forgotten their cry of two years ago. We women want a yell to yell, if the boys have a yell to yell, why can't we have a yell to yell. It was an awful howl. Now they have decided that they want to smoke at Shirreff Hall, and they are going to smoke at the Hall. Before they could only gossip but now they can smoke and gossip. Won't it be hot! It is a drastic step for the authorities to take. What will the mothers say who are losing their daughters for the first time. And the straight laced fathers. And there are lots of them, aren't there, girls? Think of the old gossips, who wait longingly every year for the Delta Gamma dance, so it seems. What a subject for them. It really seems that the only ones the move will please are the tongue wagers and Bill Wrigley—the gum king. It certainly will be a break for him. He ought to pay for the new gym at least he should be approached. It looks like the beginning of the end. The old Dalhousie is crumbling. But for Archie, Stan and those who have gone before let us make one last united stand. Let's keep the sweatshirts and gun out of the class-room, the cigarettes out of Shirreff Hall. What do we come to Dalhousie for? Ora et labora.

Yours truly,
JOE COLLEGE.

The Passing Blow

(Continued from page 1)

tentions of the instigators were likely good. Next year they may see the error of their ways to the advantage of future freshmen.

At one time it might be claimed that a University drew its clientele from the upper strata of the intellectual world. There were exceptions, it is true, in occasional sons of the very rich who were drawn to college by other forces than the love of learning; but in the main that proposition was true.

Today it is apparent that a representative group of students traverses in its derivations any intellectual classification. This is the only inference that may be drawn from the actions of those irresponsible who have defaced and violated the disarmament petitions that have been posted during the past weeks on the bulletin boards. These individuals ought to be ostracised from any respectable institution except a lunatic asylum.

It is a depressing realization that when a subject so vital to every member of this civilization as disarmament, is at issue, all that some of a reputed intelligentsia can think about is an idle and profane scribbling. Not only have these vandals shown a disgraceful regard for the efforts of others to solve a situation of awful seriousness; they have contributed to vitiate those efforts by making them the subject of ridicule. With civilization drifting rapidly toward that point of division from which one branch leads to social stability on a high plane, but the other to chaos, in such a crisis these of the reputed leaders, out of sheer irresponsibility are accentuating the trend in the latter course.

This week will see the further circulation of such petitions. If you do not care to sign, at least do not try to destroy.

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For 60 years the REACH Trade Mark on Sporting Goods has been a mark of perfection. No matter what your favorite sport may be we can supply you with equipment that will help you play the game with the best that's in you.

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Supper and Midnight Show

On Friday night of this week the management of the Capitol Theatre is putting on a Midnight Show. Mr. Hart of the Green Lantern is arrang-

ing a late supper for the convenience of those who wish to attend the Capitol. The Supper will be a special event at a very moderate price and the show and supper in combination offer an attractive evening's entertainment. The attention of the Gazette readers is called to this dual function that is being promoted by two firms that advertise in the Gazette.



CAPITOL ANNIVERSARY WEEK
OCT. 31 — NOV. 6

SEE OUR NEW YEAR IN

MIDNIGHT SHOW
THIS FRIDAY NIGHT, OCT. 30
11.30 p. m.

—FEATURE—
"New Adventures of GET-RICH-QUICK WALLINGFORD"
WILLIAM HAINES ERNEST TORRENCE

Also—YE OLD TIME COUNTRY STORE
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15 PRIZES TO 15 LUCKY PERSONS
RESERVED SEAT SALE OPENS THURSDAY
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HAGARTY ORCHESTRA
IDEAL FACILITIES FOR
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GARRICK
Next Week
Monday and Tuesday
MAURICE CHEVALIER
—IN—
"The Smiling Lieutenant"
Wednesday and Thursday
CYRIL MAUDE
—IN—
"These Charming People"
Evenings — 20 & 30
Matinee 25 Children 10

SPECIAL NOTICE
DAL UNIVERSITY STORE
All our scribblers and note books have the Dalhousie Crest.
Prices:
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We have also a new stock of laboratory books.

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Have a light supper before the midnight show and you will enjoy it that much better.
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9 to 11.30 P. M.
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"Capitol Sandwich or Toast.
Ice Cream. Cake.
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