



DALHOUSIE MEN FOR THE FRONT

Captains Chisholm and Mackay with Lieut. Reid Go To The Colours. Sail from Halifax with Second Contingent!

The call to the colours has again been responded to by loyal Dalhousians. This University sent her quota of representatives to the front in the first contingent, and she will not be backward in this connection with the second contingent which is being mobilized at the present time.

Dalhousie's Roll of Honor for the second contingent includes Mr. John E. Reid, who is at the present time qualifying for a Commission with the Artillery at Kingston, Captain Edward A. Chisholm and Captain J. K. MacKay.

The departure of these men to answer to the call of the Empire brings home to Dalhousie—the faculty and students alike—a more vivid realization of the fact that England today is involved in the greatest conflict in her history. In giving such a practical demonstration of their loyalty, Messrs. Reid, Chisholm, and MacKay have

shown that they are each 100 per cent man. If it were not for men of their calibre, all that is British would soon be ruthlessly destroyed by Germany in her mad rush for increased power.

Mr. Reid, who was a Rhodes Scholar from Dalhousie, made a great sacrifice in order to volunteer. He was connected with one of the largest and most influential legal firms in Halifax and enjoyed the confidence and esteem, not only of the members of the legal profession, but of the citizens of Halifax generally. He was the lecturer in Real Property at Dalhousie and the members of that class very greatly regret his departure.

Captain E. A. Chisholm has the distinction of being the second in command of the Field Artillery of the Maritime Provinces in the second contingent. He will also command the 18th Battery. Eddie is one

of the youngest and most popular officers in the Artillery and his selection to the important position to which he has been called is marked evidence that his ability in a military direction is appreciated by headquarters. Captain Chisholm went to Antigonish on Tuesday morning and will leave in the course of a few days for Fredericton, New Brunswick, where the Batteries of the Field Artillery will be mobilized. He was a member of the class of Law, 1916.

Captain J. K. Mackay came to Dalhousie from Saint Francis Xavier University to study law in 1913. On account of illness he was unable to remain and finish his year, but his many friends were pleased to see him make his appearance this year. "Keeler" was the assistant librarian at the Dalhousie Law Library, and he was exceedingly popular with all the boys. If "Keeler"

(Continued on page 6)

Dal. Men to the Front!

As on the Football gridiron the "Tiger" men in former years led the Football teams of Canada, so now Dalhousie's sons are for-



getting the glory of gridiron victories and taking up the serious game of War. Dal. football heroes sent one to the Front in the Boer war and her sons are giving themselves to the Motherland.

DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

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A PART from the war, there are two things which are agitating the Halifax Herald. The one is the Victoria election trial, with the disclosures therein, the other is the publication of an article entitled "The Apathetic Man" which appeared in the last issue of this paper. Of the former the Herald has very little to say; but of the latter it cannot say too much.

Let us review the situation. In the Gazette of November 4, there appeared an article "The Apathetic Man" to which the signature of the writer was appended. This article purports to condemn an Officer's Training Corps in a University on the ground that "the influence of a University should be away from that sort of thing." The Gazette published this article because it was the expression of a student against the formation of a Training Corps within the University. A matter which affects the students greatly but which in nowise affects the Halifax Herald. Needless to say the Gazette has and will publish articles both for and against such an organization, because it is only from these articles that the student attitude to such a scheme will be determined. The article in question has met with considerable adverse criticism at the hands of the students, expressions of which are published in this issue, others have been held over for lack of space.

But what has all this to do with the Halifax Herald? We must confess we do not know, but what we do know is that on Tuesday, November 10, the Halifax Herald undertook ostensibly to reprint the whole of this particular article. Mark the word "ostensibly". By publishing it as they did, the Herald represented to the public that what was reprinted therein was the complete article. The truth of the matter is that the Herald did not reprint it fully, but only copied the paragraphs that suited its particular purpose. The result was a natural consequence. The article appeared to the reader disjointed, illogical, a series of paragraphs without any point. With its high regard for the Ethics of Journalism, a regard for which the Herald has professed so much in the past, this little act on the part of that paper comes as a distinct shock to the ordinary mortal.

We will not mention the fact that the Herald reprinted this article in a garbled form, without even asking the consent of the Gazette. Of course we can well imagine that the greater part of the material published in the Herald is gleaned in a like fashion. But after all, what matters that, when the Herald professes a high regard for the Ethics of Journalism?

If anyone is to be condemned because of the printing of that particular article for general circulation, the condemnation must fall on the Halifax Herald. They know very well that the Gazette is published primarily to obtain expressions of student opinion. They know

very well that the circulation of the Gazette is restricted largely to a student community. And yet in spite of that knowledge they circulated this particular article broadcast through the Province with the evident intention of creating a false impression. The heading of their article naturally suggested to the uninformed that the sentiments expressed therein were those of the Gazette. Such is not the case at all, and if the Herald were only honest it would have said so.

Nor are the sentiments expressed therein the sentiments of the student body of Dalhousie. It seems unnecessary for the Gazette to assert this. At the same time it seems childish on the part of the Herald to insinuate that such sentiments represent the student opinion. The actual formation of an Officer's Training Corps at Dalhousie ought to leave no doubt in the mind of any person as to the students' attitude to the present war. We at least know of no students who have resigned their commissions because of the claims of "business."

Why does the Herald misrepresent Dalhousie and especially the students? The question is one which the students ask and not without reason. Let a general meeting of the students occur at which they unanimously resolve to start an Officer's Training Corps, and the Herald will write it up in a line or two. But let a student come up before the Police Magistrate and behold how the Herald records it! Flaring headlines, big print, front page and red ink are all requisitioned in order to advertise the fact. In view of this, is it to be wondered at that the students say the Halifax Herald is making a systematic effort to discredit the leading Maritime University, a University whose only misfortune is to be in the same city where the Herald is published. An instance which further confirms this tendency of the Herald may be seen in their issue of a week previous. An article therein relating to the formation of a McGill regiment had printed above it in large print the words, "What is Dalhousie doing to help in the present crisis?". The contemptible impression which that great exponent of the last word in Journalistic ethics, the Halifax Herald, thereby sought to convey was only too evident. Such a course was not only contemptible, it was dishonest. In proportion to the other colleges Dalhousie is doing more than most of them in the present crisis. What are the facts? Let us take a single instance. At McGill 925 are enrolled in the Regiment, but the largest attendance so far has been 412, or a little over 44%. At Dalhousie 246 without including 70 from the Alumni are enrolled of which the average attendance is 220 or nearly 90%. What does the average man think of such a comparison? What does the Herald think about it? Or does the Herald ever think?

In comparison with other colleges we again assert that Dalhousie has little to fear. But so far as the Halifax Herald is concerned, Dalhousie has a great deal to fear especially from the foolish headings which some irresponsible persons on the Herald staff give to the clippings culled from other newspapers.

In conclusion, we would tell the Halifax Herald that if they must continue to clip articles from other papers in order to fill their own sheets, let them do so; but let them remember that a college paper is writ-

(Continued on page 9.)

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TO THINK OR NOT TO THINK? THAT IS THE QUESTION

By Robert Jamieson Leslie

Can the truth be told in respect to the present crisis—the whole truth, the comprehensive truth, the pro-German truth, the pro-Ally truth?

In Mr. Graham's admirable effort "The Apathetic Man" and in an article written by myself headed "Don't let Patriotism blind your vision," there was an attempt made to look at certain phases of the war question in a manner which has brought showers of abuse. Against both these articles bitter and voluminous criticism has been directed. This has not been only of a private nature. The public press has seen fit to publish Mr. Graham's article, and to cover it with editorial mud. The Herald's comment was dastardly and shames the journalistic profession.

Very little criticism however has been made disputing the truth of either article. What seems to gall the minds of most is the nature of the spirit displayed and of some the alleged literary inexcusable. Fear is expressed on all sides that such articles should not be written because they might make people think, which process is, they claim, fatal, in view of the present crisis. One comment which embodies the general thinker's opinion is that such sentiment would be appropriate and even perhaps productive of good at any but the present time.

There are those among the critics who say we are fighting a selfish war, who realize that History will not view the scales of Justice weighed down on the British side by British righteousness, who believe that the German people have also a reason to fight; there are those I say, who looking through eyes unblurred by hallucination, still take the stand that the English public should not be encouraged to think at this time. With this view point we can sympathize.

Whether he be really doing so or not, the Canadian volunteer thinks he is fighting for a sacred thing the neutrality of Belgium. He is fighting because Germany has committed a wrong which he will fight to right.

Next consider that we are already plunged in the war. Even the apathetic would prefer that England should triumph. As far as we can judge the world would be a more comfortable place to live in if England emerges the victor. And England will only emerge victorious if her men fight. Men fight best when they fight for a principle. And as each man thinks he fights for a principle, he does fight for a principle.

But there are those from whose eyes the scales have fallen, those who are unpatriotic enough to doubt, who feel that the potentate is cynical, that to more than Kitchener a man is but a unit. This type of mind cannot be expected to be patriotic, to enthuse and to wave a flag. This type of mind cannot think the way it should think. It can't help but be "a little tired of it all."

Should those who think in this way hold their peace? No! Is one man's opinion as good as another's? Yes! Is free speech an anomaly? No! That is the way these questions would have been answered four months ago. But the world has been turn-

ed upside down since then and with it the answers to those questions. We should only think one way; we should only talk one way.

And although in this topsy turvy terror we follow that plan, let us among ourselves in our last giving way to those whose minds have slipped into a satisfactory groove, let us I say make a protestation of honesty. We must not talk, although what we would say we know to be true. We must knuckle down our brains to expediency. We must compromise most pitifully. Does our philosophy despise us in our shame?

PATRIOTISM DOES NOT BLIND OUR VISION.

"Don't Let Patriotism Blind Your Vision." As everybody knows, an article bearing this title appeared in the second issue of the Gazette. What its object was, no one, unless perchance it be the author, seems to understand. On the whole, however, it appeared to have been a rather clumsy attempt to justify the position of Germany in the present struggle. That such an article with such a title should appear in our University Magazine at this juncture is, to say the least of it, ill-timed.

In many places its author wandered far from the beaten track of veracity into the dismal forest of error. "The opposition" we read, "is fighting for potentially the same THIS and the same THAT as we are." The avowed purpose of Germany since the outset has been to degrade Belgium from the status of a sovereign power to that of an insignificant province. Britain has drawn her sword not only that her national honor should be vindicated, but that the policy of "Right is Might" aye now and forever be denied. Can any one, even the writer of that article, "Potentially" or any other way, reconcile these two attitudes as the same? Again, we must firmly deny that Germany's material and political progress has been such an unqualified success. It is recognized that the British are the greatest commercial people of the earth. It is this commercial domination which justified our navy. Furthermore, in spite of her Bundesraths, their Reichstag, and their Socialist party, Germany is today a practical despotism. So much in fact is this the case that the present Kaiser, like the Grand Monarque can proudly say "L'etat, je suis l'etat". Whether this is political greatness in the truest sense of the term, the reader may decide.

That the Germans are the "Sturdiest people of the earth" we question. No where is true hardness more apparent than in voyages of discovery and exploration. Yet, while Drake, Hawkins, Gilbert, and Raleigh were making the names of England illustrious throughout the world, not one of these so called "Hardest Race" dared to trust himself to the doubtful venture of a voyage. In the writer's opinion, the only variety of sturdiness to which the German can lay claim is that corporal kind produced by German Beer.

"France and England lie across Germany's path." "Russia, also, is a thorn in Germany's side." It was therefore argued that because England, France, and Russia stand in the way of Prussian ambition, that

(Continued on page 4)

DALHOUSIE STUDENTS

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(Continued from page 3.)

the German attitude is justified. If we, in private life were to adopt such a line of argument, I am afraid that our whole social order would soon crumble away. Again, "They excel in Art, Literature, and Music." This will hardly bear analysis. If the German is such a lover of art, if the aesthetic in him is brought to such a high pitch, it seems rather curious that he showed such disregard for the treasures of art and literature stored up in the University Library of Louvain. If to excel in art is to produce fiends who maim children and insult women, if to be leaders in music is to produce inhuman creatures who go through their terrible dance to the music of falling cities and blazing homesteads, then with all our hearts we wish the German joy of his preeminence.

"Some of us think we are fighting for that Phantom, Patriotism." Phantom—The British Empire is now straining the vast resources of her broad territories for something unreal, intangible and imaginary. Canadian wives and mothers are sending their husbands and sons to lay down their lives in far off Belgium and France for Phantom. "Is this the song of Empire, here the faith that made us rulers?" No comment is needed here, for every Briton knows in his own heart that it is false. Again we read "That spark, Belgian Neutrality. This is actually a well turned phrase Outraged Belgian Neutrality is indeed a spark, and one not of a common kind. It is a spark which has kindled a flame that we trust will never go out till Germany herself is relieved of that "Incubus" German Militarism, till that grim spectre of war no longer exists, till in fact "a death bed repentance be taught the proud foe and his blood be an offering to heaven."

"We have got our possessions by blood, we have got them by iron, we have got them by theft." Though we do not claim for Britain an absolutely spotless career, she has nevertheless acquired a large part of her territory in wars which were forced upon her. Again, the policy of "Blood and Iron" was conceived and nurtured in the mind of no Britain, but by that typical German, Bismark. The genius of the British people is not that of a conquering but rather of a colonizing race. True, we took the land from the savage, but only that he with us might enjoy the improvements of his land which have always followed in our wake. Pizarro and Cortez both perpetrated theft, because they degraded the peoples whom they conquered, but their acts can find no parallel in British History.

The whole sentiment of the article was unworthy, yet, perhaps it has done some good, because it made some of us think. Its attitude is in some respects capable of being conceived. But though this may be so, it would be much better unsaid. We are fighting Germany now, and it is our duty, in thought, word, and deed to do all in our power to see that she is beaten. Let it therefore be known, wherever the Dalhousie Gazette is read that a large percentage of our students regard that unfortunate article as contrary to their own beliefs.

WHAT WILL THE HALIFAX HERALD SAY ABOUT THIS?

The subject for the intercollegiate debate between Dalhousie & U. N. B., has been announced. It is as follows:—"Resolved that it would be more beneficial for the world's civilization that Germany and her allies should win the present war than that France and her allies should win it."

So far as poor Dalhousie is concerned, there is only one side to this debate. She must take the negative. She can't do otherwise. Were she to do so, the Halifax Herald would "hound" Dalhousie College "out of the city." Nothing would be too contemptible for the Herald to insinuate.

The University of New Brunswick ought to be thankful that she is beyond the reach of the Herald. Oh U. N. B! how could you pick such a subject! Just wait until the Halifax Herald starts the discussion! "Take it from Sweeney," you are going to get some great advertising. We can only thank High Heaven that Dalhousie did not pick the subject. It would have been such excellent material for the Herald.

The University of New Brunswick have presented a novel subject for debate. The resolution itself is possible of several interpretations but to suggest that a triumph of the Teuton and the Turk over the Anglo Saxon, Frank and Slav, would be beneficial to civilization appears to be incapable of any support.

In our opinion it is a subject that should not be discussed during the present conflict.

But let us hear the Halifax Herald discuss it, and after one reads that, our advice is pull the chain.

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NIETZSCHE'S CONCEPTION OF PERSONAL GOODNESS: THE SUPERMAN.

On Sunday afternoon, November 8th, Dr. H. L. Stewart delivered a lecture at Dalhousie on "Nietzsche and his conception of personal goodness." There was a very large gathering in the Munro room, of the outside public, besides students and graduates. In fact it was the largest meeting that has gathered in the Munro room for years.

President A. S. MacKenzie presided, and introduced Dr. Stewart to the audience in a very pleasing manner.

Dr. Stewart then addressed the audience, which listened with rapt attention to his brilliant lecture.

He spoke in part as follows:—

The choice of Nietzsche as a subject for these lectures might be justified both on general and on special grounds. He was the most uncompromising opponent of Christian morality, arguing that to its prevalence more than to any other cause the decadence of modern Europe was due. It was therefore important that his views should be considered by those who held the firm conviction that Christian ideals were the elements of most value in modern life; for as these ideals were set side by side with Nietzsche's proposed substitute their meaning and implications would be all the more clearly seen. Moreover the present war had disclosed the fact that the conflicting countries cherish very different ideas of international morality. One could not fail to be struck by the coincidence between the theories of certain German thinkers and the practical policy of German statesmen and generals. Among these thinkers Friedrich Nietzsche was conspicuous.

He was anything but a systematic philosopher, founded no formal school, and never claimed to have brought his different points of view into mutual coherence. His work might be described not as an attempt to re-interpret the facts of the moral consciousness of man, but rather as a Titanic effort to transform that consciousness itself. Although he had little respect for Darwin it was along the line of Darwin's biological concepts that he reached his view of personal goodness. He thought of everything that is valuable as having resulted from a ruthless struggle in which the less worthy tended to succumb and the more worthy to survive. For the common evolutionist phrase 'will to live' he substituted 'will to power.' This principle of mutual competition was the spring of progress not only in the gradual adaptation of animal and plant structure but in the life of men and of societies. It meant the weeding out of undesirables, and the preservation of that which most deserves to live. Amongst individuals the weak and sickly succumb to disease; and a like wholesome sifting is applied to nations through the agency of war. The highest morality is thus made to consist in whole-hearted co-operation with Nature in this work of improving the racial type; but man, misled by what he calls his 'Christian conscience' has reversed Nature's engines; he has not reinforced but rather struggled against the cosmic forces that would have elevated him. Thus Nietzsche was led to sketch the lineaments of a type of being which it should be the aim of a

well-organized society to produce; we should set ourselves to evolve a higher plane of life, and to express this ideal he coined the term 'Superman.' This creature was to be above all else strong, self-reliant, self-assertive. He would occupy the same kind of relation to man as we know him that man now occupies when compared with the ape. Herein lay the real answer to Pessimism; humanity was not worth preserving for any attainment which it had so far reached, but only for the possibilities of indefinite expansion which we had been too blinded to discern and too pusillanimous to make actual. The first step in our advance must be the elimination of that false pity which spares the 'botched' human types; these must be ruthlessly sacrificed to clear the road.

In this conception of human well-being Nietzsche had contributed some ideas that were of value. It was important to insist upon the duty of self-expression, upon the obligation to make oneself efficient, upon the danger that benevolence may be short-sighted and so destroy its own aim. And in emphasizing the rights of the unborn, Nietzsche had anticipated some of the doctrines of modern Eugenism. But the kernel of truth was buried under a mass of exaggeration, and one easily missed it owing to the multitude of propositions, intellectually absurd and morally odious by which Nietzsche aimed at enforcing it. His creed of self-expression was so formulated as to exclude the equally certain obligation to self-sacrifice; by making goodness of life possible for only a selected few he demanded from the mass of mankind strenuous moral effort toward the production of that in which they could have no personal share; he denied intrinsic worth and intrinsic rights to man as such; and having committed himself to an ideal of complete egoism from the higher types of the race he proceeded to demand from the lower the practice of an equally complete self-denial. This last constituted a yawning incoherence at the very heart of his ethical thinking; for the spirit of self-assertiveness which he denounced in the common herd and glorified in Superman were one and the same trait of character. The only way of escape lay in the proclamation of a double morality; and as would be seen subsequently this way was actually adopted by Nietzsche. Whilst saving for a time the coherence of the scheme this would be found to end logically in the repudiation of moral duties altogether. The alleged connexion between Nietzsche's Superman and the biological results of Darwinism would be discussed in the following lecture.

DALHOUSIE ENGINEERING SOCIETY

Practically the whole Dalhousie Engineering Society turned out Friday evening last to attend the lecture given in the Physics room by Mr. A. F. Dyer, resident engineer of the new pier. Mr. Dyer, who is recognized as an expert on the subject of reinforced concrete, outlined the work at the new pier, the methods used, the relative advantages of various materials in pier building, etc. The lecture was illustrated with a number of excellent lantern views.

The next lecture of the series will be delivered some time in December.

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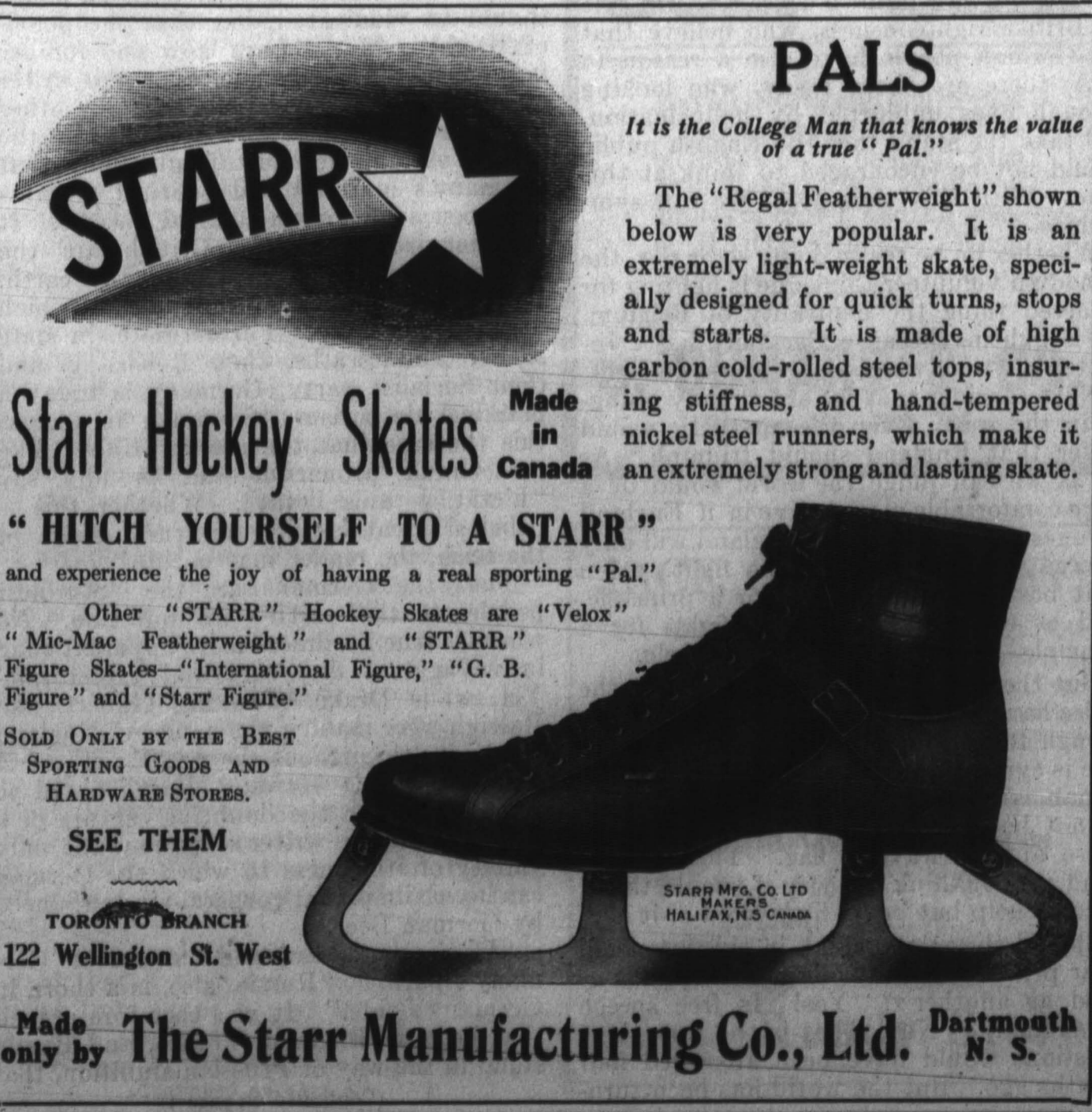
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1.—The necessity for immediately training a large number of Canadian men in the art of war, for home and foreign service, is recognized and accepted.

2.—Since officers will be greatly needed for active service, machinery should be provided at every University, through which every University man, desiring to assume the responsibility of an officer, will have an opportunity afforded him for becoming trained and qualified as an officer. This machinery already exists in the form of a contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps at some of the Universities. It would be well were a vigorous contingent of this body established in every University in Canada.

3.—The professional training of men in the Faculties of Science and Medicine, as well as the training of those who have qualities, such as knowledge of languages or of organization, which would be useful in the various specialist military units, must not be lost. Men possessing such training should be urged to enter units of the medical, engineering, artillery, transports or other special services, rather than to serve as officer or private in an infantry regiment.

4.—The contingents of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, established and to be established in the various Universities, will, with additions and omissions, suffice for the training of men for specialist and for combatant units, up to the point where their instruction must be completed by the service which they intend to join.

5.—There are undoubtedly in each University a number of men, without special training and without the wish to become officers, who desire to volunteer for active service in complete units. It is desirable that these men should serve together as a Universities Regiment, or, if insufficient in number for that, as one or two companies of some battalion. The existence of University battalions or companies will satisfy the desire of University men to serve together and to be under the immediate control of their own officers.

(Continued from page 1)

is as good a military man as he is a debater, there can be no doubt of his efficiency. He will be third officer in the Field Artillery.

Dalhousie is proud of her loyal students and is confident that when the war is successfully over—"For England aye has been victorious, and so will she yet"—they will return to her with greater honours after having done their duty nobly.

Present plans indicate that the second contingent will sail from Halifax early in the New Year. Their departure should be an occasion for Dalhousie to show her appreciation of the action of Messrs Reid, Chisholm, and MacKay, in giving them a demonstration appropriate to the occasion.

MEDICINE GOES DOWN BEFORE LAW IN DEBATE.

The regular Medical-Law debate took place at the meeting of Sodales on Thursday, October 29th.

The subject for debate was a very unsatisfactory one. Resolved, that Law is a better profession than Medicine.

The debate began at 8 p.m. sharp. The affirmative was supported by Messrs. C. D. Shreive, and F. A. Patterson representing Law, and the resolution was opposed by Messrs. Mahibir and Baird, representing Medicine.

The judges Messrs. Dawson, Stewart and Rattee unanimously decided in favor of Law, both in argument and presentation.

There was one incident which occurred at this debate which must not be overlooked and which ought not to recur at any of these meetings in future.

Whilst Mr. Mahibir was speaking for Medicine some persons on the outside pushed in a piece of crockery ware through a window directly behind the speakers. This particular household article had printed on it three letters M.E.D. If this were a medical banner it certainly brings little credit to that faculty. It is true the appearance of the jug in question was greeted with applause, but such applause displayed very poor taste.

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STUDENT SCORES PRO-GERMAN WRITER

And upholds the righteousness of Britain's cause.

Dear Editor:—In a recent issue of your valuable paper, under the heading, "Don't Let Patriotism Blind Your Vision," for some unknown reason, some inconceivable purpose, you permitted to be published sentiments so smackingly pro-German, and so flagrantly inconsistent with the true and loyal sentiment as entertained by our Canadian people, by British statesmen, by all true subjects of the great British Empire of which Canada is so fortunate as to constitute an integral part, and to which Canadians have so often avowed, and pledged their undying allegiance, and for whose honor and integrity her sons are every ready to die; sentiments inculcated by an innate desire of freedom and fair play, as are the fruit and flower of that inherited love of independence and righteousness, which was always characteristic of our British lineage as far back as History will take us.

That such a puppet then, should dare to stand up in our midst and question the honor and righteousness of His Majesty's cause in this unfortunate carnage as is at present taking place along the French, Russian and Austrian borders and filling the whole world with horror and dismay, is a matter of treachery, ruthlessness, and arrogance as is worthy only of the Kaiser himself.

"England's attitude" says the writer, "though the charm of Patriotism needing no vindication, has been set forth, analyzed, and praised by every loyal newspaper throughout the Empire. Some people imagine they are fighting for that spark the neutrality of Belgium. Some gladly through the enlistment offices, feeling deeply their obligation to France. Others of us fight in fear that if we don't come out we'll be wiped out. The most of us can find good moral grounds to load a rifle and kill a man. The rest of us are driven forward by that phantom, Patriotism."

What a wonderful analysis this modern Aristotle of ours has made of the true motives which inspire millions of British subjects to shed their life's blood if need be. What a wonderful and far reaching grasp of the real situation is manifested by the writer of the above lines. Will neutral states assert that Britain's attitude is vindicated only through the charm of Patriotism, and that she has no real cause, and that upon her part the *causis belli* was nothing more than self-aggrandizement? Has this been her policy in respect to her Indian possessions? If so, why this recent enthusiastic outburst of patriotism on the part of the latter. Has this been His Majesty's policy in dealing with our African possessions? If so, wherefore this ready offer of assistance by a conquered people of Dutch and German ancestry. Is this the view the United States takes of the matter? Is this the view Italy takes of the matter in her refusal to abide by the terms of her alliance with Germany, or does Spain view the situation in the same light as does our modern prodigal of reason?

Is this the view that the German Imperial Chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg him-

self takes of the situation when he declares, as he does, that the course of the Germans is wrong? How can we side in or keep silent regarding the criminal at the Bar, who accuses himself? It is the "spark" of Belgium neutrality which has set the whole of Europe aflame, so careful and watchful is the protective hand of the Mother Country over the smaller nations of Europe—so sacred does Britain hold the honor and equity of her treaties with other states. What value could we assign to the credit of nations, if their solemn treaties were to be looked upon as mere scraps of paper? What guarantee of Peace would we have? What hope of peace would the nations of the world ever entertain if the German dictum, or version of matters were to be considered and accepted as the true one, and all international treaties were to be taken as being absolutely worthless?

As for our obligations as Canadians to France, which our voluminous scribbler assigns as one of our motives for enlistment, we have none, neither have we ever had any to that country nor to any other European state, save the Mother Country, and our great obligations to the latter, which we can never hope fully to repay, should of itself, always furnish a motive for our enlistment in her defence. Again we know not of any such thing as the "Phantom Patriotism" to which our writer refers. With us patriotism is no creation of the imagination or so called Phantom. It is a feeling of earnest gratitude on the part of all loyal subjects of our Dominion for the benefits accruing to them by reason of their citizenship—a full and honest appreciation of our real worth as citizens, as factors of a nation of which we are loyal subjects and of our country's standing among nations, and their readiness and willingness on the part of such loyal subjects and true citizens to make great personal sacrifices if expedient for the upholding of our Imperial honor and integrity. This, in brief, constitutes the real essence of Patriotism wherever found, and is in every sense of the word a reality and not a Phantom as our friend would have us believe. As a national pride and confidence in the state, it has been the moving force which has caused millions of men, in ages past, of all nations, to lay down their lives for their country's cause.

Again our pseudo-philosopher attempts by distortion of facts, and by other unfair means, to justify the German cause. He speaks of Germany's sturdy stock, her traditions, her commerce, her culture, her territorial limits, and her congested population, and sees in that a justification for her attempted expansion regardless of the means she employs towards that end, and of these means, drastic as they are, we already know enough and further comment is unnecessary. He sees there a reason for her flagrant violation of treaty obligations—for her breach of confidence with the great world powers—for her trampling upon and crushing of a weaker nation, destroying her time honoured institutions, laying waste her verdant fields and rich harvests, razing her cities and putting her peace loving citizens to flight with fire and sword. He says that emigration in Germany is almost at a standstill, and immigration was quite large at the outbreak of hostilities, a statement which is absolutely incorrect, for the fact of the matter is the very opposite state of affairs prevailed;

that is emigration was quite large, and immigration was almost at a standstill. At least, this was the condition until the six or eight months immediately preceding the declaration of war. Of course, during the past ten months immigration was quite large due to the fact that her reservists were being secretly called home in anticipation of the present conflict. Even granting that our garrulous pro-German was right in this statement, and that the actual conditions existed as he depicted them, would this furnish a motive for the infliction of such terrible punishment upon an innocent and peace loving people such as are the Belgians, with a population numerically equal to that of Canada, congested as they were in a small territory hardly equal in area to that of the Province of Nova Scotia? Does he discover any justification therein for the murdering of the wounded, the destruction of Belgian homes, and the maiming of their innocent youth? Is not the whole civilized world horrified at such wanton and brutal atrocities? Elsewhere all along the whole line of battle, these atrocities have been perpetrated. Detained in one of the French fortresses at the present moment we learn from an official source that there are no fewer than twenty German prisoners, who have solemnly taken their oath and sworn that orders were issued by their commander to give no quarter and to kill all the French wounded. How does this fact speak for German culture? Our writer goes on further to say, "Germany is a great manufacturing country, and almost everything she makes must go to market by way of the English Channel, and the English Channel is controlled by the British navy and so within England's power to destroy German commerce." He might as well have said and so it was, within Germany's power to destroy her own commerce, as she has already done. Alas how much did Germany fear that England would destroy her commerce; it was Britain that feared for her commerce and Germany gave her every cause for such apprehension, but England looked upon her as a kindred nation and extended to her every courtesy although she silently watched the movements of the great Prussian armed camp, a fact for which we, as loyal subjects, are thankful for today. She saw the iron heel of Militarism whereby Germany's movements excited worldwide suspicion during the past twenty years or more. Germany has always envied us our great Empire and hoped and sighed for its complete disintegration, and she has broken faith with all great nations in order that she might directly or indirectly accomplish that end—broken faith inasmuch as her treaties are now no more than mere scraps of paper in the eyes of world powers.

Further, the writer has the audacity to go on, "We are English. Years ago we found opportunity to lay our fingers on the best part of the world's surface. We got it by blood. We got it by theft. Enough! We have it . . ." Conquests, when Britain acquired her territories, were all of a sanguinary nature. We could not obtain these territories without the shedding of blood no matter how just our cause, but none were acquired by theft. This is another absolute falsehood. The charge is traitorous and is an insult to every loyal Canadian and indeed unworthy of a student of this University. A. J. M. D. Law '16.

EXCHANGES

The Argosy.

The Argosy and *Allisonia* have amalgamated. The How and Why we do not know. Some would feel compelled to describe it as the marriage of an aged chronicler who is not impervious to the allurements of an enticing novelist of tender years; yet we feel that any attempt to unravel this master-knot of mysteries would, in the light of human knowledge, prove fruitless.

The October number is a very interesting issue. The pleasing poem "Sunset on the Nova Scotia Lakes," by R.V.S. '16, merits much praise. It is a romantic portrayal of a picturesque scenery and has the soothing effect of an anesthetic on the poetic corner of the reader's soul.

All honor, all success, good wishes and welcome to the new-born *Argosy*.

The Sheaf.

The following from *The Sheaf*, the organ of the University of Saskatchewan, may interest many Dalhousians.

"The University Council has agreed to give every undergraduate who goes to the front credit for a full year's work. This credit includes not only an exemption from attendance, but also from all examinations involved in the year's work. This applies to students in Arts, in Agriculture and in Law."

U. N. B. Monthly

It is regrettable that some of our Maritime publications do not gain their October circulation until the month of November. We hasten to assert that had the editors of the *U. N. B. Monthly* as many co-editors to distract their literary efforts as has *The Argosy*, it probably would not present itself for our kindly perusal oftener than by-yearly. Of this offense we hold *The King's College Record* guiltless since it found it possible to place its first two voluminous numbers under one cover.

It is with much pleasure that we note the success of the "Red and Black" in football, and Dalhousie begs to offer very hearty congratulations on the landing of the magnificent Clark trophy.

St. John's College Magazine.

Throughout Canada, in many Y.M.C.A. and other reading rooms, you will find numerous college publications. The fundamental object in giving the magazines this circulation is to advertise the colleges of which they are the organs. Nevertheless in the case of some of the younger journals so inconspicuously printed are their origins that an interested and admiring reader may not, through any lack of vigilance, fail to carry away with him the location or even the name of such colleges seeking publicity. We mention this matter with all humility and because of a deep interest in the golden future of the younger college magazines.

The Westminster Review.

We are glad to find in our sanctorum sanctorum the patriotic number of *The Westminster Review*, and to read "The Faith of Bliss Carman" by Don Munday. The writer lifts the semi-idolatrous veil with

which the poet at times enshrouds nature revealing an undercurrent of true faith as well as a wholesome vivifying creed.

The Dalhousie Gazette invites and welcomes all fair comment and kindly criticism, but it is with the deepest regret that we make mention of the attitude which unsolicited, has been assumed by *The Halifax Herald* on two recent occasions. We reject the pill not because it is uncoated but because it is the production of a quack physician; one to whom so honorable a principle as the effusion of an honest heart and the conviction of the minority is not to be suppressed, is apparently foreign.

However, apart from being censured by one possessed of such profound ignorance respecting the comprehensive object of *The Gazette*, it affords us much pleasure to provide a little fodder to "The Ravenous Riderless Horse."

Le Revue Economique Canadienne
C'est avec plaisir que nous avons reçu *Le Revue Economique Canadienne*. Ce journal est l'organe de l'Ecole de Hautes Etudes Commerciales de Montreal et on suive avec une attention passionnée toutes les manifestations ou sont débattus des problèmes qui intéressent, dans cette époque sombre, a un si haut degré le monde économique.

We beg to gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following exchanges: Brandon College Quill, Queen's Journal, Argosy, McGill Daily, U.N.B. Monthly, Acadia Athenaeum, Royal Technical College Magazine (Glasgow), Blue and White, The Sheaf, Westminster Review, The Merchistonian, (Edinburgh), King's College Record, St. John's College Magazine, The Trinity University Review, and Lasell Leaves.

LAW SOCIETY LECTURE

Mr. J. L. Ralston, K.C., will give an address before the Law Students' Society on Friday evening, Nov. 20th, at 8 o'clock. His subject will be "The Privy Council." Mr. Ralston has a first hand knowledge of his subject for he took a case to the highest court in the Empire last summer—and won it. This is the first of a series of lectures before the Law Students' Society, which will supplement the regular course. Barristers in the city are cordially invited to attend.

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LAW PERSONALS

J. McG. Stewart, Law, '14, has been appointed Lecturer in Real Property in the Law School taking the place of Mr. Read who has volunteered for the second contingent.

Several attorneys were admitted to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick on Tuesday, Nov. 10th, after successfully passing the final exams. Among them were three Dalhousie Law graduates of 1914—Messrs. W. A. Ross of St. John, J. A. Creaghan of Newcastle, and J. L. Ryan of Three Brooks, Victoria Co.

The Royal Military College of Canada

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education. The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and, in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually. The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 9½ months each. The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras, is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont. or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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APATHETIC MEN NOT WANTED IN COLLEGE.

In the last issue of the "Gazette" appeared an article on "The Apathetic Man" the gist of which is comprised in the following paragraph:

At the present time, thousands of images of God are foolishly blotting out each other's lives. This is being done in a great war. The war was caused not by a wish to live up to high ideals but by jealousy and selfishness. This jealousy and selfishness is and has been characteristic of the British Empire. The British nation began this war and hence is responsible for the making of so many "dripping bloody messes."

College should be a home for Peace, a place where men are taught to love their brother as themselves. Therefore, we, the meek and loyal students of Dalhousie University, do not wish to have our finer feelings dulled by the establishment of an Officer's Training Corps in our midst.

At first reading the article verges on the amusing as being an attempt by an embryonic lawyer to make clear that he has mastered some elementary rules of sophistry. If such is the case, the author is to be commended for his bravery in dealing with such a vital question in this mock heroic manner.

On the other hand, he may have taken himself seriously, and, if so, a few remarks might be made that may help him to see things as the men outside of college see them.

Much has been said concerning the cause of the war but for most people in this part of the world the above mentioned article was the first intimation that Great Britain was such a black, covetous, and bloody nation. Not even Mr. James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, could come to the same conclusion, after a careful study of all the evidence at his disposal, as the learned Dalhousian has come, but rather this prominent New York jurist exonerates Great Britain from all responsibility for the present European war. A careful perusal of this man's argument would possibly help the writer of the article under discussion to see the situation as viewed by the ordinary, mortal.

When we learn that we belong to a perfidious nation that does not fight for high ideals, we wonder if all our past has been spent under the influence of a monstrous hallucination, and if a great seer has just arrived to point out to us our true prospective among the nations of the world. If this is so, the seer will be expected at some time in the future to give us the promised light.

While we wait for more light, we may ponder over the fact that justly or unjustly our nation is at war. Man seems to have planted within him as an instinct a sense of honor or obligation to help his protector when the latter is in trouble. Every normal being feels a duty towards the state in this respect and when the state is in trouble, he does not wait to consider whether he will help or not but is thrilled with a desire to help his country.

The University should be a center from which rays of thought go forth to mould war, it is man's instinctive duty to give his best to his nation, this feeling should have

its strongest hold in the University, so that by the patriotic enthusiasm of its members, waves of brave and loyal determination to help our nation should emanate throughout the country. If at any time, a skeptical and disquieting article in regard to the faith and integrity of our nation should appear in a college publication, this would seem to be a most inopportune occasion for such to occur.

R.E.I., Law '17.

(Continued from page 2)

ten essentially for a student community. The Herald would be acting wisely if it culled from a college paper only such facts as otherwise did not come to the notice of the general public. To give a garbled version of an article which might in the original be the expression of only one student, and then to insinuate that the sentiments expressed therein are those of the Faculty, Governors and students is illogical, absurd and false. Everything considered the Halifax Herald has very little to its credit.

AS ANNOUNCED in another column of this issue, the subject for the intercollegiate debate has been submitted to Dalhousie.

We presume that the debating society at the University of New Brunswick gave considerable thought to their choice of a subject. But for all that we believe it to be an unfortunate selection.

Public opinion during the continuance of the war at any rate, will not tolerate an academic discussion of such a subject. Moreover we believe it will be impossible to obtain three judges, who will weigh the arguments pro. and con, free from prejudice.

Let us hope that arrangements can be made whereby the University of New Brunswick will see its way clear to submit a new subject for debate.

HAS DALHOUSIE CONTRIBUTED TO THE "PRICE OF ADMIRALTY"?

The present European war is reported to have caused the death of a Dalhousie graduate. The rumor is that Dr. John R. Collie, B.A., '08; M.D.C.M. '10, went down on the Red Cross ship, sunk by a German mine off the coast of Ireland during the second week of October. Dr. Collie after leaving Dalhousie practiced at River John for a short period, after which he spent a short time in Labrador. On the commencement of the war he offered his services to the Red Cross Society and was appointed to the boat which was lost.

It has not been confirmed that Dr. Collie was on board when the ship went down.

JUNIOR WALKING PARTY

A most enjoyable walking party was held by the Juniors on Thursday evening, the 5th instant. It was followed by an informal dance and supper at the Waegwoltic. Professor and Mrs. Murray Macneill were chaperones.

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ARTS AND SCIENCE

On Friday the sixth, the question as to the advisability of establishing an educational Test for the Voters of Canada was hotly discussed.

Messrs. Walls and Creggie in support of such a departure spoke in part as follows: Many of the abuses which come to light in our government can be directly traced to the un-enlightened voter.

Messrs. MacCleave and Salter put up a strong plea for the present order. Education does not necessarily mean moral strength.

Contrary to custom, the critique was one of the events of the evening. Mr. Fox discharged his duty as critic in a manner unusually unusual to Arts and Science.

On the thirteenth a special meeting was called. That most unfortunate body, the senate of Dalhousie, had again got itself in hot water.

In some way, generally incomprehensible, the hour of drill for the Arts and Science corps had been changed.

After a great deal of Vox populi, a committee was at length appointed to look into the matter. It is hoped that the senate will do all in its power to see that a satisfactory solution of the difficulty is arrived at.

MEDICAL NOTES

The first lecture under the auspices of the Medical Students' Society was given by Dr. M. Chisholm, in the Munro Room on Nov. 6th.

Mr. H. S. Moore, President of the Society, presided. After a few remarks, he introduced the speaker to the younger students as "a man whom the literary world had lost but the medical world had gained."

Dr. Chisholm took for his subject, "A discourse on his trip to the old country." He clearly related to the students many events of the trip; the historic places he visited and the beautiful scenery of Scotland.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Chisholm by J. B. Curry on behalf of the Medical Society and seconded by G. M. Davis.

The students were much enthused by the lecture and all hope to hear Dr. Chisholm lecture again.

Although Law won the debate against Medicine the other night we still think that our profession is the preferable one. For instance—our mistakes are down out of sight with four feet of earth over them, while a lawyer's mistakes swing in the air where all the world may see.

A meeting of the "Students' Medical Society" was held on Wednesday evening Nov. 4th at 6 p.m., for the purpose of hearing Major Thompson in regard to the formation of an "Officer's Training Corps." The president of the Society, H. S. Moore, took the chair and after a few brief remarks called upon Major Thompson to address the students.

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WE know you will be glad to see the Gazette again and in the bi-monthly form, we are, for it gives us two chances a month to tell Dalhousians about our stock of SPORTING GOODS Dalhousie Banners and Cushions We take this opportunity of inviting every Dalhousie man and "Co-Ed" to our store if only to look around. You are all welcome!

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ATHLETICS

AND WHAT THINK YE OF THIS?

In his criticism of the relations of the Senate to the student body, on athletic affairs, Mr. John Watson deserves the sympathy of all true Dalhousians. His statements and his suggestions are so near the truth that they merit the careful study of those who wish to give "athletic, argumentative and theatrical" sports their proper place on the college curriculum.

If we do not stand closely to our guns we may soon be placed in the position of those universities where, on account of the intrusion of college lectures, football practice has to be carried on in the evenings by electric light; or of those many institutions where matches are confined to Saturday afternoons and games during the rest of the week are forbidden; or, indeed, of those who demand such ridiculous conditions of the membership of college teams as, for instance, that their college work should be their first consideration, that they should be bona fide students and of good standing—the idea, in truth, that unless so and so made four out of ten in his last mathematics quiz he cannot play in the next college game, as they have required in the Harvard "High School" for many years.

Under such rules as these many of our prominent members of football, hockey and especially basket ball teams would have been unable to score such victories for their alma mater in very recent years.

Surely our prospects for success would be much greater if we could follow up Mr. John Watson's ideas, and by having all lectures in the evenings be able to devote the hours of daylight to those matters in which we are vitally interested.

FOR DALHOUSIE'S GOOD NAME.

DAL. 9; SUFFOLK 3.

On a rain soaked field and in an unceasing downpour Dalhousie played and defeated the team from the H. M. S. Suffolk on the Garrison grounds by the score of 9-3 in what may be the last game of football of the year locally.

The game was a very good exhibition of one style of play-dribbling. Seldom has the game been excelled in this city in that respect. The Suffolk were most effective with their foot work. They kept the ball close to the feet and made striking advances from their pack formations by this method of play when they gained control of the ball.

The Dalhousie line up was:— Full: Campbell, Halves: Graham, Harley, Dwyer, Shrieve. Quarters: Morrison and Fraser. Forwards: Chisholm, Rattle, McKenzie, Fraser, James, Pickup, Lyons, Kirpatrick.

George Campbell was about the only man on the field who could stop their rushes from the pack when they got going and he did stop them admirably.

Coupled with the "dribble" was an occasional combination in which the Dal halves took part. Harley, Graham and Dwyer handled the ball very well when it came their way, considering the state in which it was. In the first half the Suffolk had much the better of

territory play. They could not get through the Dal's defence for scores, however, as they were outpaced for possession when the ball was kicked over the line. Dalhousie scored in the first half on a combination run which commenced on the Dal. forty yard line in which all the halves took part. Harley going over on a pass from Shrieve. The attack was very well executed and the polish of the final stages of it was the cause of much enthusiasm.

Graham did not goal, the ball being slippery, and the angle difficult. From the drop out the "Suffolk" rushed the ball to centre field where play ended at half time.

In the second half Dal. scored twice and Suffolk once. From the kick off Morrison was nailed in the twenty-five yard line, and the Suffolk made several dangerous attacks which were repelled by sharp tackling. The Dal. forwards heeled well, and by short runs the play was carried to Suffolk territory. From the twenty yard line, the Tiger half line broke away on a fast combination Shrieve getting the ball over in the far corner. The try was not converted.

Shortly after the drop out, Graham was forced to retire from the game with a weakened ankle. Capt. James went in the half line. Dalhousie again carried the ball goalwards. Weldon Fraser started the scrum for a nice gain and passed in to Bill Fraser for Dal's final score. Try not converted. Dalhousie 9, Suffolk 3.

In mud ankle deep the play see-sawed around centre field. Ball handling was impossible and the continued downfall of rain added to the discomfort of the players. The scene was lighted by the twinkling street lights, and in the dusk it was hard to follow the course of the ball. The sailors started a clever dribble and went over on this play. The try was not converted.

The game ended with the play at centre field.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

In accordance with instructions received from the Rhodes Trustees the next elections to Rhodes Scholarships will take place next month.

Intending candidates for the Scholarship for the province of Nova Scotia should give in their names to the Secretary of Senate from whom forms may be obtained to be presented to former teachers or others from whom testimonials are expected.

These testimonials should be in the hands of the Secretary of Senate by December 1st.

HOWARD MURRAY, Secretary of Senate.

Dalhousie College, November 9, 1914.

Nurse at V. G. H.—I wish you would not hook so much adhesive plaster, Mr. Godfrey.

A. T. G-d-r-y.—I-er I—I think Blakader took the last roll nurse.

Freshie Jones—"How many men are on the Senate?"

Campbell—"Four." Query:—Who are they?

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NOTICE TO OUR READERS

The Gazette is not responsible for the sentiments of letters published in its columns. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculty will be placed in print if not too long.

PRESIDENT MacKENZIE IS IN THE WEST

President MacKenzie, of Dalhousie, left Halifax last Friday, to attend a special meeting of the heads of Canada's leading Universities, which is to be held at Edmonton.

APOLOGIA PRO APATHETIC MAN

Who hath babbling? Who hath contentions? Who hath redness of eyes? Who seeth through a blood streaked glass darkly? He that would not see face to face, he that is corrupt, the perverter of truth who profits thereby. He that misleads the trusting and, gloats in their fall. Him Truth burns like flames of Hell and his little soul shrivels in her awful gaze. Beware oh ye people of the scribes which love the highest seats in the synagogues and the chief rooms at feasts and for a show make long prayers; the same shall receive greater damnation.

Deliberate misrepresentation—what is more cowardly? What more dangerous? What more contemptible? What more odious?

My aut scissors aut nullus critic, my critic who measures brains by beard's length violates my article and cries there is no virtue in it. He hacks off its members, disembowels it, wrecks it on the rack of his editorship, then points a mocking finger and says it is an ugly thing—deformed. He tears it limb from limb, he tortures it until its Reason flees, he makes a mad thing of it and gloats because men say it is illogical! impertinent!! sophomorish!!! Ah! that was the most unkindest cut of all. To be taunted with youth! That final irrefutable retort which only Time can heal. Let every man despise thy youth for youth is a despicable thing.

But my mood passes. It is all too true that evil communications corrupt good manners. And I have sinned. I failed to avoid the appearance of evil. I have worked alongside my critic. Why he does not attribute to the "Herald" the same sentiments that he strives to fix on Dalhousians, and which he says are mine, is answered by the rattle of coins. That I should be thought the icon of that complex association of diverse ideas, Dalhousie, is flattering if it were not false. I represent no man. I force no man. Men may take or leave untouched the morsels that I offer. But must they have the "Herald" jammed down their throats?

G.

STUDENTS COUNCIL TO APPOINT COMMITTEE

At its next meeting the council will be asked to appoint a committee to plan for a farewell reception for the Dalhousie boys, who leave for the front with the next contingent. This reception should appeal to members of all the faculties in the University and also to all the members of the Alumni and Faculty and it is to be hoped that the support of all who are in any way connected with the University will be given to this matter and that the event will be worthy of those in whose honor it is to be given.

DALLUSIENSIA

"Where there's life there's soap," said the hero who washed the dog.

From the DAILY ECHO: A respectable colored lady wants a place to wash.
(Ed:—Why shun the ocean?)

The manager and a very thin leading lady were quarreling. The latter very indignant said "Remember if you please that I am the star." "Yes," was the reply, then eyeing the woman's slim figure the manager added: "You are certainly the star but you would look better my dear if you were a little meteor."

"You should be the happiest man alive Reg." says Art Dawson (emerging from the telephone booth where he had failed to get her for the third Nickel).

Roome:—"How's that Art?"

Dawson:—"Oh a man who's in love with himself never has a rival."

We note on the sign board of St. Matthew's: "If it rains this evening the social will be hell next Thursday evening."

(Ed:—We hope it will be clear)

On his uppers.....victim dropped the lower set on the pavement.

Miss Metheral reports that on the Geology trips she often sits down and eats on the rocks.

(Ed:—Perhaps that explains the hard looks that she gives us.)

Guy McKenzie that talented punster has got a bad one which our energetic reporter caught him at. Guy is talking to a fellow silver tongued pinhellion: "Mr. and Mrs. G. Oscar Dix have just bought a new touring car on which, somewhat concealed by scroll work, they have had engraved his initials. Their neighbor Mr. Daniel A. Murray owns an analogously initialed car.

Does this explain why Jones having been nearly run down between the two cars leaving their respective yards, looking from one to the other had nothing more to say than you to Fox?"

(Ed:—This is a deep one.)

Bob Dawson writes to know what the point of the joke was about him in last issue. He wrongs us; we never said it was a joke.

Judge: "McDade is wearing pumps now."

Feeney: "No wonder, he has got an ocean of water on the brain."

DALHOUSIE PROFESSOR LECTURES IN BOSTON

Dr. Archibald MacMechan, Professor of Literature at Dalhousie University delivered a lecture before the Canadian Club at Boston, on Friday evening, November 13. Dr. MacMechan spoke on "The Soul of Canada."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

J. H. L. Johnson, Annie L. Murray, Dr. W. B. Moore, W. B. Crowe, L. B. Campbell, J. Annand, E. H. Crawford, each \$1.00; Florence Blackwell and Dr. Solon, each \$2.00.

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Miss Fr-s-r, '16—"I would have liked to have gone into Medicine but I suppose its too late now."

H-l-l-nd, '16—"Oh, no, I'm starting next year."