



AN IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

ON Friday evening the 11th inst, there was an important meeting of the Council of University Students. The meeting was not largely attended, but there were sufficient present to form a quorum. Doubtless the closeness to examinations prevented many from attending, but a cold smoking room may have had an effect also.

The meeting opened at 8.15 p. m. in the smoking room. President Phinney was in the chair.

Several accounts and requests for money were placed before the council. On motion these were referred to the Finance Committee to pass judgment on, and report to a later meeting.

The matter of a farewell reception for the Dalhousie boys who leave for the front with the second contingent was then taken up.

The opinion seemed to be, that such a reception should not be a student reception, nor even a University reception, but rather a Dalhousie reception, a reception which should receive the support of all the students, faculties and Alumni. The following committee was appointed.—

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| G. Fred Pearson..... | Alumni |
| Prof. M. Macneill..... | Faculty |
| H. S. Moore..... | Medicine |
| L. S. Sifton..... | Law |
| J. S. Fraser..... | Arts |
| E. C. Phinney..... | Council |
| J. K. Murchison..... | Pine Hill |
| J. B. Hayes..... | Technical |
| Karl Woodbury..... | Dentistry |

The question of changed dates for student entertainments was then discussed. The committee chosen at a former meeting were empowered to enter into new arrangements with the Senate in this matter.

The weight of student opinion in the selection of a Rhodes scholar was then considered. Everyone present seemed to regard the present method as of little worth and effect. They all were of the opinion that what really counted was the opinion of the senate and that the student committee was a mere formality, their only duty being to offer suggestions. In the interests of all concerned, the Council thought it would be better for the students to abstain from any meeting with the senate in this matter. However, a compromise was finally decided upon.

The opinion of the Council was expressed in the following resolution which was passed unanimously.

Whereas it has been usual in the past for the Senate of Dalhousie to request the members of the Students' Council, and the officers of the Student Societies or such of them as are chosen, to attend a special meeting to consider the selection of a Rhodes scholar in conformity with the

suggestions in the will of the late Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes;

And whereas we feel that occasions might arise when the student opinion, through the possible inability of the students to express accurately their opinions as has been the case in the past, might be incorrectly gauged by the Senate Committee and the Senate as an advisory board, discussing together the merits of the respective candidates;

And whereas we as a Council think that a recurrence of such conditions as have occurred in the past, is harmful in that it gives room for distrust to arise on the part of the student body;

And whereas we as a Council desire to prevent the recurrence of such a state of affairs;

Therefore we recommend that a member of the Students' Council be called by the Senate to meet with them when the Senate in their advisory capacity discuss the matter of a selection with the special committee.

The present condition of the smoking room came in for considerable criticism. Some members felt that the room should be made warm and comfortable by putting on storm windows. Other members were of the opinion that such an expense was unnecessary; it was not worth while to go to the expense of fitting up a room which will only be needed for three months, as the Senate would provide another smoking room, one more suitable for all the students, in the spring. This would be furnished as soon as the Arts faculty had moved to Studley. Most of the Council felt that the Senate would be justified in opening the Moot Court room to be used in the meantime as a smoking room for all.

It was finally moved that the Secretary be instructed to write the Senate proposing that either the present room be made warm and comfortable, or else that the Moot Court room take its place. In the event of the Senate refusing to act, the Council decided that they would not be justified in imposing a fine on any student for smoking in the Halls after Christmas.

The Council then adjourned to meet after the Christmas vacation.

ALBERTA STATUTES ADDED TO THE LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library is continuing to receive important additions. This time we are indebted to the Kings Printer, Alberta, for copies of the statutes of that Province from 1905 up to the present time. We are pleased to add that he has kindly placed us on the free list, so that from now on there will always be a complete file in the library of the Statutes of Alberta.

A REVISION OF STUDENT ENTERTAINMENTS PROPOSED TO THE SENATE.

A SPECIAL committee of three members of the Council has been appointed to consider the present unsatisfactory arrangement of dates for holding student entertainments.

By an agreement entered into on the 2nd, Oct. 1909, between the Senate and students, eight At Homes were to be given during the college session. The dates arranged for were.

- (1) 1st Friday in October.
- (2) 2nd Friday in October.
- (3) Last day of lectures before Thanksgiving.
- (4) Xmas Break up.
- (5) 1st. Thursday after Xmas.
- (6) 1st. Friday after Xmas.
- (7) and (8) During closing week.

Several things have combined to make the above arrangement unsatisfactory. In the first place the Xmas Break up is never a college function. Nearly all the students from outside the city are home when it is held, and in order to make the function a financial success, it has always been necessary in the past to invite persons who are not students, but who are willing to go to a subscription dance at any time, at any place and at any price. The students favor holding this At Home on some other date.

Secondly, At Homes (5) and (6), come too close together. Many strange things occur in a University, but about the most remarkable thing to the students at Dalhousie is a scheme which allows two dances to be given, one on Thursday evening, and the other on Friday evening of the same week. No other college dances may be given between the 8th of January and the closing week, which happens this year to be the first week in May.

To remedy the existing dissatisfaction, the following revised list was submitted by the Council to the Senate for their approval.

1. All student entertainments are to be held in the future within one or other of the following periods;—(1), (2), (3) and (4), the first six weeks after the beginning of lectures in Arts and Science; (5), (6), (7), the first four weeks after the Christmas holidays; (8) the graduation dance during the closing week.

2. All entertainments to close at or before 12.30 a. m. and to be held on Friday evenings, except (8) which shall be held on the evening of convocation day.

3. All arrangements to be subject to the approval of a Committee of the Council.

It is expected that the Senate will approve of the above proposed revision, as it is well understood that they are favorably inclined to a change in the dates.

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THE Council of University Students suffers from its past record, a record which reveals the marked characteristics of the ordinary student. As in the outside world, so it is in a college, the disagreeable situations are the last we like to consider, and if by any means we can pass over or ignore such situations, then too often we flatter ourselves for our wisdom in doing so.

Amid the general torrent of abuse which greets the Council, we wish to congratulate it on the stand it has taken in the matter of the Rhodes Scholar selection. If ever there was a call to student self respect, that call is embodied in the resolution passed at the last Council meeting, and which resolution is published in full in another column.

The selection of a Rhodes Scholar is a matter of general student interest. It is more, it is of general public interest. The public and the students alike manifest the utmost interest in the selection. They regard it as a well earned reward to the successful candidate. It is a reward not of scholarship only, but of leadership in college activities as well.

The will of the late Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes regulates, or is supposed to regulate the selection of the successful student. Scholarship is measured on a basis of 40% student activities and moral qualities on a basis of 60%. The faculty declare the merits of the candidates in scholarship; a committee of the students, their merits in respect to leadership and interest taken in college activities, etc. Hence with equal scholarship, the student opinion ought to bear great weight. The question is, does it?

The Council is endeavoring to find out just what weight can be attached to the opinions written by the student committee and delivered to a select committee of the Senate. The Council ventures to think that such opinions have no appreciable effect. It is because they think so, that they have resolved to stay away from any meeting called by the Senate to discuss the matter. The result is obvious. To meet the suggestions of Rhodes' will, the Senate will have to get some student expression of opinion. If they don't then things will continue not very different from what they are at present. The Senate will make their selection. The students will pass no opinion and offer no criticism. In the long run it will be beneficial to all. The student will not flatter himself into believing he has an important say in the matter, nor will a professor unctuously assure the student

that such is actually the case. This little piece of hypocrisy will be ended.

The accusation has been laid against the students that their opinion are always biased in favor of the best athlete, and therefore their opinions are entitled to be disregarded. We refuse to admit that the students favor the best athlete, but even if it were true, are the members of the Senate free from all bias? May there not be influences less creditable than athletics which affect the Senate in arriving at their decision? May there not be influences outside the University which mould, consciously or unconsciously, professorial opinion for or against a particular candidate? Have we any right to assume that the professors are peculiarly disinterested in the selection? If the charge be true that student opinion is biased, can anyone assure us that professorial opinion is unbiased?

No matter what the past, we do not believe that student opinion can be disregarded in this matter. Such being the case, one might reasonably ask, what is the trouble anyway? The trouble lies in the mass of pretense that exists. In all our Universities the students are led to believe that their written opinions are of very great weight in the selection. But who is there who can say that the student opinion is gauged correctly?

We are informed on good authority that five members of the Senate read over these opinions. They report back to the Senate that the student opinion is in favor of a certain person. The members of the Senate consider their own report, notice that the Senate as a whole does not know anything that the students have written. They only know what their own committee thinks they ought to know. The Senate as a body must swallow, willingly or unwillingly the report of their own select committee. To say the least such a procedure is illuminative. It reveals the fact that this special committee actually makes the selection, which of course they are entitled to do under the will. The rest of the Senate may affirm the selection formally but the students need not be a party to a farce which renders them liable to blame in the case of an unfortunate selection.

The remedy for such a state of affairs is simple. What the students want is a guarantee that their reports reach the Senate accurately representing student opinion. We do not say the reports are incorrect, but we wish to remove all grounds for student suspicion. This can be done by having two students selected by the Council aid the Senate committee in preparing the report which must be considered by all the Senate. The students will then feel sure that their opinions have been actually placed before the Senate. After that it will be a question for the Senate to decide what weight if any, shall be given to such opinions.

What has been written above must appear presumptuous to many, but we can assure you that our motive is the very best. The present system is unsatisfactory not at Dalhousie alone, but in all the other Universities of Eastern Canada as well. If the students had a real say and not an apparent one, we would not have witnessed a student failing to win the Rhodes Scholarship because he refused to make an abject apology to his college president. We could not imagine such a thing occurring at Dalhousie even if it did occur in Nova Scotia.

The Council have taken a creditable stand in refusing to participate in the proceedings as at present carried on. It is to be hoped that all the students will support the Council in this matter. It is better far for the students to have no say in the selection than to continue the present farce.

Certain changes must be made and we feel sure that developments in this matter will be watched with special interest by many.

J. K. S.

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"SOME NEEDED REFORMS."

EVEN though I receive the unenviable appellation of kicker or knocker yet I intend to criticize, without fear or favour some of the existing abuses in the college today and console myself with the fact that would-be-reformers were always scorned by those whose field of vision is narrowed by custom and prejudice.

Let us first consider the much debated question of hazing, a custom which some students maintain cannot be abolished. They say that hazing keeps the Freshman in his place; that hazing tends to bring the Freshmen together and enables them to get organized; and thirdly comes the weakest argument of their case, namely: that it has always been the custom at Dalhousie and therefore must always be a custom. Taking the first argument in favor of hazing let us analyze it and unearth its fallacies. By the expression "keeping the Freshman in his place" it is evidently meant that if a man is conceited and snobbish and ungentlemanly then hazing will overcome these objectionable qualities and he will emerge from the ordeal with instincts on a par with the old knights of chivalry. If this were the case then we would expect to find men in their Sophomore year overflowing with gentlemanly manners. But anyone who takes the trouble to observe will perceive that there are as many Sophomores lacking in gentlemanly behaviour as there are Freshmen similarly afflicted. And so we are forced to the conclusion that if a man is a boor or a snob all the hazing in the world won't cure him, even though you clip his hair or take him away from his best girl every other day. The old saying "that you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," is as true now as it was a thousand years ago. Then again hazing is a double edged sword because not only the boors and snobs get hazed, but also the quiet unassuming chaps, who only ask to be let alone. They are likewise humiliated and antagonized. Hazing therefore not only fails to develop any good qualities in those who lack such, but destroys the good qualities in those who have them.

Glance at the other argument of the supporters of hazing—namely "that hazing brings the Freshmen together and enables them to get organized." Get organized! For what? Organized to make a raid on the city and capture anyone in sight who might by chance be a Sophomore; organized to force their way into private houses and disgrace the college by acting like a pack of rowdies and hoodlums; organized to capture a member of the senior class, who may be walking along the street and minding his own business, and humiliate him. Away with such organization, and if hazing encourages such organization, away with hazing.

Coming to the third and last argument of the "Hazers" namely "that it is an old custom" my reply is that a bad custom like a bad habit should be cut out, and the quicker the better. It is a well known fact that the city authorities are beginning to look with greater severity upon the actions of the Sophomores and Freshmen and one of these days some unlucky student will not get away on suspended sentence. It would be a sad awakening for some fond father in Cape Breton or Pictou County, if he picked up the daily paper and read

about the pride of his heart, whom he had sent to Dalhousie for an education being sentenced to a term of imprisonment for assault or some more serious crime. We students must remember that we are as amenable to the law as any ordinary citizen.

But someone will say that my case won't hold because the Sophomores decided not to haze this year and the Freshmen took advantage of their leniency. True, but don't forget that the Sophomores published a lot of ridiculous rules, in the daily papers, which were more humiliating to the Freshmen than the actual hazing would have been. Who gave the Sophomores despotic and arbitrary rights by which they could arrogantly dictate to others as to what they should do, and what they should not do? Do they claim that right because it is their second year at college, or do they, like the kings of old, claim it by "Divine Right?" The whole system of hazing is lacking in manliness, decency and sport, and when it is abolished there will dawn a better day for Dalhousie College, and for the students who enter its portals for an education.

Now let us glance at conditions in athletics as they exist at Dalhousie and see if these conditions could not be materially improved. First let us discuss the question of choosing the athletic teams to represent the College. This probably causes more argument and bad feeling than any other question in athletics with which we have to deal. And justly so because of the fact that the system in vogue does not tend to get out a team chosen for the ability of the players but rather a team, certain members of which owe their position to the fact that they have more friends on the Executive Committee of the D. A. A. C., than some rival though superior player. The rank absurdity of such a system is shown by the fact that certain members of the Executive Committee are themselves candidates for positions on the team which they are supposed to choose. Is it reasonable to suppose that these men can give an unbiased judgment when it comes to a question of themselves or some other players making the team; or a particular crony of theirs and some other man whom they hardly know, although the latter may be the superior player. And what is the remedy? Simply this. Let the coach pick the team. What was he engaged for if not for that? He surely can form a better judgment than the Executive Committee as to who should and who should not make the team. And yet I understand that for most of the games this year the team has been picked by the Executive Committee. I wonder if that is why a man was taken with the Dalhousie team to play against St. Francis Xavier, who was not registered at Dalhousie while bona fide Dalhousie players, who were entitled to the trip were left at home. Such actions as that certainly tend to encourage sport. Yes, indeed!

The third and last matter which demands the serious consideration of the student body is the election of members to the "Student's Council." Under the present system of election officers of societies which come under the jurisdiction of the Students Council are eligible to become members of the Council if they are elected. The fault of such a system is here. The "Student's Council" is supposed to be an impartial judicial body, which is supposed to appor-

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FIGHTING FOR THE PRECIOUS BIRTHRIGHT OF HUMANITY.

"NIETZSCHE and Christianity" was the subject of Dr. Stewart's concluding lecture on Nietzsche, which was given in the First Baptist Church on Sunday afternoon. This course of lectures has steadily drawn larger and larger audiences, and it was found impossible to accommodate at Dalhousie all those who wished to hear Professor Stewart. The First Baptist Church was requisitioned for the last lecture, and the large audience was rewarded with a notable address which displayed profound scholarship and rare gifts of expression. It was a fitting climax to a notable series of lectures. Professor Stewart said in part:

Nietzsche's attack upon Christianity differed in a marked way from the intellectual scepticism which was elsewhere familiar. He took for granted that on one side the process of demolition was already complete. The central ideas of a Divine Providence, an Incarnation, an inspired Scripture, a world to come, had in his view, been consigned by fearless criticism to the place which was justly theirs, a place among the myths and dreams of mankind's infancy. But there still survived a moral system which ought prima facie to have disappeared with the dogma to which it was so closely related. The two sets of ideas were interwoven together; together they had stood through the shock of centuries; together they ought plainly to have fallen. Yet those critics who were most ruthless towards the Christian theology were often warmly enthusiastic towards the Christian ordering of life.

MORALITY CAME FIRST.

Nietzsche explained this on the ground that it was not the dogma which at first won acceptance for the morality, it was—the morality which won acceptance for the dogma. Christianity had been introduced into a world in which the conflict of classes was becoming acute. There was at the same time a singular receptiveness to superstition; all manner of Oriental cults were being eagerly welcomed. The new creed from Judea hit the mood of the moment. For it addressed itself to the multitude, and conveyed a democratic message which was congenial to the audience. It was because it promised satisfaction to the poor man, the outcast, the slave, that the whole supernatural setting had been accepted. The kernel was its morality; its dogma was but the intellectual reinforcement of its view of life. And just because the same proletariat passions were still mighty Christianity remained today the faith of the masses.

RIGHT IN ONE RESPECT.

In one respect this psychology of religion contained clear insight. Nietzsche was right in saying that Christianity's deepest and surest hold lies in the moral side of human nature; he was right in making creed rest upon conscience rather than conscience upon creed. What one must inquire, however, was whether he is also correct in saying that Christianity appeals to a man at his worst rather than at his best. Did the character that was receptive to New Testament morality belong to a low or to a high human level?

In Nietzsche's view the level was a low one, for it contained three marks of decadence; its "contempt of life" to which the creed of a future world was congenial, its repudiation of the natural inequalities of man, which led to a welcoming of the doctrine that every human soul was of intrinsically the same value as every other, and its goal of degeneration, its substituting of an average of diffused comfort and reduced suffering for the higher aim of improving the racial type by a stern process in which lower types should be eliminated.

THE CHARGE OF PESSIMISM.

The charge of pessimism had not been made out except in the sense in which pessimism must be the creed of every thoughtful mind. Christianity had emphasized the aspects of life that were vile, and non-Christian moralists had abundantly confirmed the estimate. St. Paul was here selected by Nietzsche as the typical spokesman; but when read, St. Paul's passionate language about the evil in human nature one knew what his words meant and one knew that they meant what was real. On the other hand there was no system of thought which insisted so persistently on the value and significance of conduct, none which so imperiously forbade a scorn of existence which would make human action unimportant. Again, universal equality had not been proclaimed in any sense which excluded healthy emulation, it was a barbarous idea that in rivalry one man's gain must be another man's loss; for competition had other fields than war; and the survival of the fittest had been absurdly transferred from the biological sphere to which it belonged to the activities of a peaceful society in which it had nothing like the same application. There was much in Christianity to forbid the competition that ignored justice, but nothing to forbid the competition which made for progress.

THE BATTLEFIELD TEST.

One might perhaps see a crucial test today by which this doctrine of Christian degeneration might be judged. If Nietzsche were right the morals of Europe should after all these centuries have become unmistakably weakened. There was one place in which the characters of the great masses of men were being tried as by fire; did we see tokens of lowered capacity on the French or Belgian battlefields? The men from whom European armies were drawn—the Germans equally with the Allied troops—came from the countries in which the Christian tradition was strong, the rank and file from the class least affected by "new" thinking. One might gladly grant to Nietzsche that Christian influence had made a difference to their character; whatever outlook upon life these men had, whatever grave thoughts visited their minds as they lay upon the bare ground not knowing if they should see another dawn, must come to them mainly from the things they had heard in the churches at home or from the words of their chaplains in camp. Conspicuous among these must be the very ideas which Nietzsche thought fitted to ruin a man's highest principle; to many a soldier the whole content of religion meant acknowledgment of a God who would in a future world reward the good and punish the evil, and of a duty which was synony-

(Continued on page 5)

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(Continued from page 4)
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THE COURAGE OF FAITH.

These ideas might not be vivid at the moment; the passions to which war gave the rein were such as might well darken whatever religious sentiment a soldier felt. But such as they were had they worked towards degeneracy? Did these men compare unfavorably in all that we mean by public spirit with Nietzsche's earth loving pagan? Did they show the paralysis of "other worldliness"? Did they blench at suffering? Did their commanders find that those in whom religious devotion was ardent were the least to be trusted when the hour came to do "all that may become a man"? Was not their loyalty to the trust their king had given them all the surer if they felt themselves in the presence of a higher King, charged with a responsibility such as no earthly State could impose? Had we not proved on many an awful field that there was no arm so strong to smite as the arm that is nerved by faith, no civic spirit so intense as the spirit that looks to a more abiding City, no courage so enduring as the courage that sees Him who is invisible?

THE BRIGHTER SIDE.

Another line of thought must suggest itself to those who have followed this comparison of Nietzschean principles with Christian civilization. One might ask what difference was made by the theory one entertained, for did we not see at present a spectacle as savage as any that the world could have produced if no man in it had ever heard of Galilee and its morality, if all had been nourished on the creed of "will to power." Many a sombre reflection would occur to thoughtful minds as they considered the Europe of 1914. Many a daring general inference would be hazarded among them the inference that the present war proved the breakdown of Christianity as a moral force. It was not to be denied that the scene was full of humiliation. But there was a brighter side to it on which one might reasonably dwell. The longer this war lasted the more clearly one saw that it was a conflict of ideals, a conflict between two rival conceptions of life, conceptions and ideals avowed without hesitation or ambiguity on both sides. The men opposing us in the field stood for the rights of main force against peaceful arbitration, for the intrinsic glories of conquest, for the crushing of small nationalities, for calculated brutality on the battlefield. To put it very briefly and summarily they stood for Nietzschean Immorality against Christian restraint. It was thus no mere prompting of self-interest, though the interests we had at stake were grave, it was a higher moral impulse which had led us to intervene; we had put all to the hazard that we might hold the fortress of Christian humanity and Christian justice; and we might well be proud if with such a cause the cause of our own people is vitally bound up.

CAUSE SANCTIFIES THE FLAG.

Someone had said that we were fighting to make the German flag everywhere droop its colors before the Union Jack; perish the thought that for such a purpose our country was pouring out the blood of her sons. It was not the flag that sanctified the cause, it was the cause that sanctified the flag. Not for the Union Jack, dear to us though

it was, but for the things that the Union Jack symbolized, for equal rights, for the franchises of mankind, for justice and freedom and public law and the sanctity of the pledged word, things not ours alone but the precious birthright of humanity. Looking at it in this light, future generations would see in this war something more than the blood lust of armed hosts, something higher than dark passions or reckless greed. They would see in it something of the old heroisms and the old martyrdoms; they would discern the Christian spirit itself in men who turned a deaf ear to the self-indulgence of the moment, and remembered the things for which the last venture should be made. We trusted that when it was all over, when mankind should have settled the great challenge of might against right, remote descendants would recognize with surpassing pride that to men of British blood it was given to go forward in that momentous issue, counting not the cost.

SOME NEEDED REFORMS.

(Continued from page 3)

tion the money, which it controls for the support of the various societies, in such a way as that each society will receive its just and proper share. But is it not natural to suppose that if officers of any particular society are members of the "Student's Council" then they will pull every string in order that the society in which they are particularly interested will receive the lion's share of the booty. There have been several concrete instances of this already this year and there will be many more in the future if the condition is not remedied.

Now I suppose that most of us are at college for the purpose of getting a degree, but we should all strive to give a little thought and time to the improvement of the various phases of college life so that when we leave for good we can say: "Well the college is a better college than when I landed here." And so I will close my criticism with the question. Would it not be better for Dalhousie and her students if hazing were abolished; if the athletic teams were chosen in a more impartial manner, preferably by the coach; and if officers of societies receiving financial aid from the Student's Council were barred from membership on the Council? Think it over.

S. G.

MORE DALHOUSIE STUDENTS JOIN THE CYCLE CORPS

In our last issue we printed a list of students who had volunteered for active service, we are now obliged to add three names to it. They are:—

Private, G. D. MacLeod, Arts '15.

Private, L. B. Campbell, Arts '13.

Private, D. A. Guilford, Arts '13.

The above have joined the Cycle Corps and are now stationed at the Citadel.

XMAS. BREAK UP DANCE

The Xmas Break-up Dance will be held as usual this year. It is expected that this will be the last Xmas Break-up, as another year will see new regulations prevailing.

The dance will take place on Tuesday, the last day of examinations. The students Council have appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

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THE COLLEGE SHOULD MAKE ITSELF KNOWN BY MAINTAINING ADVERTISING AGENTS.

It pays to advertise. Real aggressive hustling plebeian push is good economics. Yes! and applied to colleges. This, the first axiom of modern business is not accepted by those in authority at Dalhousie. We suffer.

To plunge into the middle of things I am writing now to the Alumni with the idea that they should undertake an advertising campaign. I shall make one or two definite suggestions presently.

But first I want to say why I write to the Alumni. It is because I am convinced of the folly of attempting to abolish fogynism in its stronghold. We alumni are in process of fossilization but perhaps we may shake off our lethargy. We are attacked with the sleeping sickness that has fallen on all Dalhousians. But we may be able to rouse ourselves. We are shattered with our own conceit. All sickled o'er with it. Our noses turn up. But we're not as hopelessly sick as are our governing board. Therefore I write to the Alumni to do that which the ruling college authorities should but will not do. For we alumni must know that to be sick of this sickness of conceit is sin. But our directorate actually make a virtue of it. As if people would judge us by our own opinion of our worth they frankly make our policy a "holier than thou" policy, a policy of intellectual junkerism, our attitude that of Kultur. It's fine but it won't work. Folks don't want Kultur as it were wished on them. And folks want to be made much of. Coddle your constituency and it will love you. Cherish your children and they will uphold you. Slight your supporters and they will slay you. Yet we have been playing the patrician. Have been thanking the Lord that we were not as other colleges were. Have been revelling in our "high standard" palace. Have had our intellectual carouse and have thought to live at ease for aye.

But people demand a show down. And this brings me back to my original axiom—it pays to advertise. Buyers no longer will seek the merchant. The modern vendor can't make his market come to him he must pursue the purchaser. He abates not a bit the quality of his goods but he doesn't wait to let people discover that fact—he tells them that what he has to sell is good and why.

Colleges are 50 years behind the mercantile world, but they're waking up. And the college that sleeps the longest in its bed of traditions will soon sleep the sleep of death. Wherefore it is the part of our Alumni to take the sleep clogged head of our college and dip it in the lake. To do it gently but firmly, with a great love yet with a great determination, with a regret that it must be so but with a clear vision of facts. We are losing scores of students every year.

Now all this is going to be a shock to the good old conservative fine old gentlemen type of alumnus; it will be a matter of deep regret that any graduate should be so ill-advised as to depreciate the value of traditions and urge a departure from the sacred paths of dignity; it will be really too bad that mercenary motives should even be broached in the clear atmosphere of al-

truism in which "our" college lives and moves and has its being. All of which is entirely irrelevant. Let us keep our ideals ever in our sight, let us never strive for bigness merely to be big, let our contest always be the contest of service. But let us compete to serve, let us make it a contest—not an offer.

Granted, and I like to grant it, that we with our limitations give the best possible education to our students, is it not our duty to give it to as many as possible?

And growth will strengthen us rather than make us weak. Our power will wax with our wealth—of numbers as of spirit. And it is nice to be big, isn't it? even tho the feeling may be unmoral.

All that I have said leads up to two suggestions. The first is that the alumni place in the provinces agents (professors could do it) who will devote vacation time to advertising Dalhousie by calling on parents of children of eligible college age who will be sending them to some institution of learning. More especially on those who in all reasonableness should choose Dalhousie but who now do not. Let them tell these people what we have to offer. Make them one with us in our hopes and fears and aspirations. Interest them as the other colleges interest them by inserting the personal element. Let them feel rather than know that Dalhousie is good for their boys.

I repeat we are losing scores of students every year. I know. For with a companion I covered last summer a large part of the Maritime Provinces in a canvas similar to that which I suggest. Dalhousie is not known. Which leads me to my second suggestion. It is that the Alumni should back college athletics with financial support. A recent writer in this Gazette has ridiculed the importance of athletics. Of a student's life certainly they should be a very minor part. But their importance as an advertising medium cannot be estimated. We are known where we have played in athletic games we are nothing where we have not.

Give the students \$500.00 a year for athletics and people will know that Dalhousie College is not in the north of New Brunswick—as they do not know now. It is entirely beside the mark that it is not athletically that a college should bear a reputation. For with the vast majority of people we won't be known at all except in this way. And if not known certainly not patronized. Our reputation for turning out scholars need not have its lustre dimmed, it may shine as brightly as ever.

Another \$1000.00 spent as I first suggested could well be afforded even if there were no direct returns from it. But there will be. That thousand will make many other thousands. Try it. Life in Lyttel College is all very well but it is limited. Limited in its power for good. We can strike off some of the shackles. Let's do it—what do you say? F.D.G.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS

The GAZETTE is not responsible for the sentiment of letters published in its columns. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculty will be placed in print if they are not too lengthy.

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NIETZSCHE'S INFLUENCE IN THE LIFE OF GERMANY

THE fourth lecture on Nietzsche was delivered by Dr. H. L. Stewart, in the Munro Room. As usual the assembly room was taxed to its capacity by the large audience present. Prof. D. Fraser Harris presided. Dr. Stewart spoke in part as follows:—

To expound Nietzschean ideas was easy; to expose their incoherence was not less easy; but to judge the influence of a particular thinker upon a nation's policy was often baffling even when one had spent a lifetime in that nation's atmosphere, and it might be thought quite hopeless when one tried to estimate it from outside. One constantly missed the true proportion, laid emphasis in wrong places, ignored mighty forces that are inarticulate, exaggerated those that are noisy but feeble.

In the first place no one need suggest that the views of Nietzsche or of any other philosopher were intimately known or greatly cared about by the mass of the German public. Academic teaching was always more or less esoteric; and though interest in such things was more widespread in Germany than in most other countries, though Nietzsche's way of putting his case was unusually concrete, yet one must remember that ideas of this type never reach more than a limited vogue. This was especially so of ideas which conflict with morality in that form in which alone the masses can understand it, morality as embodied in religion. No complete hold could be obtained over the mind of the multitude by an ethical propaganda avowedly atheistic. In the second place one need hardly say that a system so incoherent as Nietzsche's had made little impression on Germany's most intellectual men. It was neither among the common herd which he despised, nor among the academic philosophers at whom he railed that Nietzsche had secured his hold. Unfortunately it was in a circle which yields a far more decisive influence over the destinies of Europe. How far even there Nietzsche had been the teacher, and statesmen had been the pupils it was impossible to say. One must not commit the anachronism of attributing to a writer dead only fourteen years the initiation of a statescraft as old as Frederick the Great. But one might say with fairness that Nietzsche had crystallized into artistic epigram the ideas and methods of Prussia's governing class.

1. He regarded the 'will to power' as the only admirable motive in conduct. History showed that this principle had inspired Prussian policy ever since Prussia was a kingdom. Moreover it was the side of Prussian policy still glorified by German publicists. No greater state immorality was ever known than that by which Frederick the Great obtained his first notable extension of territory. The Crown Prince's 'sainted ancestor' was still the national hero; and almost within living memory the wresting of Hanover from her legitimate rulers, and the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein had justified Bebel's remark 'The Hohenzollern never changes'. It was not surprising that a people which had won its way by such international brigandage, should rejoice to be told on philosophical authority that courage in the field will redeem any injustice. 'Ye say' wrote Nietz-

sche, 'a good cause will hallow even war; I say unto you; a good war halloweth every cause.'

'Zarethustra' had been published in 1892, and there were special circumstances at the moment which ensured its welcome. The public was intoxicated by success; the regime of Bismarck had triumphed, and Bismarck's recent dismissal by the Young Emperor made men think wistfully of the great things which had been done by the fallen Prince. As his state-craft became understood, it was seen to rest on the principle that the end of national strength justifies every means however dishonest, or however bloodstained by which this strength might be secured. Moreover his campaigns in succession against the Roman priest and against the Socialists had indicated as the perils of Germany just those forces against which Nietzsche's polemics were directed. That the law of force had continued to rule Germany's most influential men might be seen by a glance at the works of Treitschke and Bernhardi.

2. Nietzsche had taught that societies may be graded in types, and that a type judged higher may rightly suppress a type judged lower.

This claim was seen in almost every apology for German policy in the past. Its present form was an assertion of the right of culture. What the militant Moslem conceives as his duty to the faith of Allah the militant German conceived as his duty to the higher thought. The assumption was that petty nationalities must be absorbed; and that to make a conquered district into an integral part of an imperial system it was sufficient to station an adequate garrison, and to substitute by statute the language education and general civilization of the victorious race. The futility of this was seen in Germany's failure to attach the peoples of Prussian Poland, Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein or Alsace-Lorraine. Moreover it was absurd to suppose that high culture can be found only in connection with centralized imperialism. The high cultural achievements of small states such as Judea, Greece, The Italian Republics, Switzerland, Scandinavia, were clear instances of the reverse.

3. Nietzsche had stimulated the view that war as such, apart from its results, is desirable.

This doctrine, so repugnant to our moral sense, was enforced by all the weight of Treitschke's influence, and it was avowed with much reasoning in its defence by General Bernhardi. Military organization was the central note of German government; it was seen in the permanent predominance of Prussia, a state which excelled the others only on the field of battle; it was seen in the enormous expenditure on armaments, in the impotence of the Social Democrats, in the teaching in the schools. And its result was apparent just now; for the White Paper made it clear that the German diplomatists had acted on the principle that the time had come when war should be deliberately provoked. No doubt their object had been the perfectly material one of increased power which a successful war might achieve, but German teachers had produced a disposition to minimise the objections to bloodshed and even to recognise its essential advantages for the formation of character which could not fail to weaken the moral guarantees of peace.

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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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THE FIRST IS THE GREATEST TEACHER.

WHAT single man is there who will not undertake to deliver a lecture on the fine art of making bread?

Who will not run, on, when writing of a subject in regard to which the understanding is not profound?

But you cry—hold—if one expects to be read something must be said about the all important subject over which journalism has been raging.

What is war? This—What H— Vergil described war as long ago, just "bella dura bella" Woodrow Wilson said last August, "War is only a sort of dramatic representation, a sort of dramatic symbol of a thousand forms of duty."

At any rate, war is a fight; Lilliput desires to obtain something. Broddingnag is determined to retain something! while economists dwell on the fact that land cannot be created.

Nations, like individuals, have an ambition to get on in the world; even to be on top. Few desire to be private, its so undignified to be just a common soldier and aid to save your country; there were a thousand more officers at Valcartier than were needed. Is it that pronged animals are again being fastened to swords, oh Cicero, regardless of their length?

Suffragettes all agree that war is both proclaimed and carried on by man. Though hat-pins are not the weapons powder is universally used.

Even after women get their votes, contentions may arise. Disputes may come up as, for instance, who had the most successful tea and who looked the most stunning. Mrs. Chestnut favors the broad-bottom skirt because its so spreading while Mrs. Elmtree says the hobble makes one look so stately. Public buildings in London are constructed of dark grey stone symbolic of stability, in New York, they are of marble or white terra-cotta the sign of gaiety, independence and sometimes purity. Your house is painted white (no I beg your pardon, this is Halifax) with drab trimmings. Our house is red with black to match. Olive says that mustaches look so manly (and they're all the craze too) but Geraldine thinks they're simply unbearable (for they scratch so).

"Still she spake on and still she spake of power,

Which in all action, is the end of all."

War is a camera of many prisms and the field a great developer. Have you a body that can endure a march and the fire of the trenches from day to day? Can you see straight to shoot? Can you rough it with Tom, Dick and Harry?

Cultured and refined though the Germans be, they will not hesitate at your wrong pronunciation if they get near enough to you.

I suppose the limit to which courage ought to carry a young man is that to which it carried a friend of mine who graduated in medicine last spring from McGill.

After setting out the whereas clauses, he concluded his last letter from Valcartier with these words, "Death be Damned."

Was he simply awful or just horrid? No. He will play the game fair and take his medicine too if need be. That's the kind the Empire needs.

There is not much difference between one

who can't fight and one who can't love. The games have something in common; for the former two arms are the weapons while it generally requires twice two (with-half-hearted skirmishes between) to put the latter deal through.

But to go through the havoc of storms is not my purpose. Gentler times are more to my taste. Yet many of the same problems which actuate men and move nations to war are working surely though silently all the while.

You fellows of culture, taste and education, what is your philosophy? Is it to be conceded that there are many more in the universe besides yourself and possibly another?

Your knowledge may dissolve in solution with experience and lofty ideals grow dim and fade away

Who are the makers of your chart? Are you related to Nietzsche? Do you will to power in Law, Medicine, Theology, Business? You have studied mathematics, literature, physics, chemistry, worked out classics, and worried over the Malthusian theory of population. What of it?

Shall you remember brave little Belgium always, with sacrifices so tremendous, impossible even to imagine? Or shall you better yet be mindful of all forever.

Did you ever imagine that wherever you go and whatever you take up there is a "silver thread among the gold" running from the Alpha to the Omega? The activities of life, are they not all bound round with a woollen string?

What then, gentle reader, fellow student is that thread, that string, that summum bormum of it all?

These three—that's the lesson mother taught many years ago—faith, hope, charity; but the greatest of these is *Charity*.

Honk, Honk, excuse me, Mr. Santa Claus has arrived and I must show him in. Egroeg Yarrum Siwel.

DALHOUSIE WILL SUPPORT PROTECTION

Dalhousie has decided to take the negative side of the Intercollegiate debate.

The resolution which was submitted by the University of New Brunswick reads "Resolved that the Canadian tariff should be altered by a reduction of the protective element."

The trial team has been appointed, and although they are all new men, Dalhousie need have little fear as to the results.

The team consists of Messrs. N. M. Rattee; C. D. Shrieve; 'Jack' MacDonald; D. S., Patterson; T. A. Campbell and Howard Dawson. These six men will debate in the assembly hall of the Halifax Ladies College on Monday evening the 25th of January, at 8 p. m.

President MacKenzie will preside. The judges will be Stuart Jenks, K. C., Dr. J. W. Falconer and Dr. H. L. Stewart.

At the trial debate, the judges will select the three men who are to form the Dalhousie Intercollegiate Debating team.

The Debate with the University of New Brunswick will take place at the Academy of Music in this city sometime during the third or fourth week of March.

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SPEECH ON THE EMPIRE DELIVERED AT THE LAW BANQUET.

THE stirring words of my fellow-classmate in proposing the Toast to the Empire still fill me with admiration—the admiration which is bound to come to all of us, especially to-day when we feel, perhaps more so than at any other time, what it means to be a Britisher. Three and a quarter centuries ago, Drake fought for England; two hundred years later Nelson at Trafalgar fought for England; Wellington defeated Napoleon at Waterloo to save England. To-day the question is, Does Jellieoe fight for England; does French, in command of the British forces in Europe fight for England—does Kitchener use his rifle to save England, or do these men fight to save the British Empire.

England is the Mother of the British Empire. And when I use that word Mother, I use it aware of its full significance. In the year 1776, England learned her lesson and shaped her present Colonial Policy. She has made mistakes, undoubtedly like every other nation she is still open to criticisms, but as to our national welfare—as to the great world-wide Empire system—what criticism can we, as one of the largest of her colonies, justly offer? Do we not realize the undeniable truth that all that stands for liberty, for justice, for literature, for protection, for independence has been given us by England? In this regard, we would do well to weigh the words of Bright in his criticism of the British Foreign Policy, when he attacked the policy of the Mother of Nations, in her sacrifices to fashion a world empire. A policy which had cost her up to his time for protection alone over two billion pounds sterling—when from her own factories, her own natural resources, she could produce an annual income, enough to keep every man woman and child in England provided for comfortably. He chided her about her million paupers under such uncalled for circumstances—he rebuked her for nursing her colonies, sacrificing her manhood and burdening herself with taxes, when she could build up her own country, protect her own shores, develop her own trade and provide a home of comfort for every family in her kingdom. And what did England say? The Mother of Nations said "In my house, there is no room for such a man. He is un-English, he is anti-British."

How many of us are there here to-night who are anti-British; who, like this great man in other respects, have one deplorable failing, they are not Empire-builders? I am sure all of us would give our last drop of blood to protect Canada—but there are some, who would hesitate to protect Old England. Old England, where the high and the lowly the man who toils in the fields or lives his life in mines where sunlight never permeates, the merchant, the mechanic, the man who is the backbone of England—the laboring man—joins with the rich and puts forth his hard earned gold to protect, not England alone, but everything that England stands for, and England stands for a free, self-governing united Empire.

She has given her life blood to reach that ideal of Empire building and her efforts have been crowned with successes. She is giving her life blood in the greatest war of all history to protect her rights and lib-

erties—our rights and liberties. And yet we falter on the word Loyalty. We even forget sometimes so far as to ask ourselves the question? "Is it our duty to fight or help in any material way?" Let us remember only one thing, When England is at war the whole British Empire is at war—what concerns England, concerns us.

I spoke a few minutes ago of the mistakes of England and yet what about ourselves? Is it not with a spirit of shame not easily forgotten, when little New Zealand, a colony a little over one half the area of the province of Quebec, has a first class battle-ship fighting on the firing line for England, for New Zealand, yes and what is more for Canada, and all that is British. And Australia can point with pride to protecting the world wide trade of this Empire, and ridding us of such mauraunders of the sea as the Emden. Such examples as these are cases of true British loyalty, in action. And we thru our petty political squabbles, forgetting the Empires need, have missed an opportunity. Every man who wears the King's uniform in this struggle for the protection of our rights, whether an Englishman Irishman, Scotchman, New Zealander, Hindu, Canadian, Australian or of any of Britain's colonies is showing the true test of loyalty. If he were not loyal, he would not be there fighting. Yes, when we speak of England, we speak of the whole British Empire. As one great American has said, "The Empire whose morning drum-beat following the sun and keeping pace with the hours, encircles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

There is only one way of solidifying the British Empire and that is Loyalty to the Mother Country. Canada like other self-governing British Colonies, is a nation to-day with all the privileges of a nation, even to treaty making powers. What more can we ask? England has raised us from a weakling to a full grown individual and she says in the words of Kipling,

"The gates are yours to open and the gates are yours to close."

Are we not satisfied with self-government? Do we wish to rule the British Empire? It looks much like that when we agitate representation in the Imperial Parliament. We shall, to my mind, rule the British Empire when we produce men of the same stamp and calibre of the men which have built up the greatest empire in the history of the world—men, who are still building up not only a greater British Empire—but a greater Canada. It is most nonsensical for us to talk of holding the Empire helm until we have reached that degree of perfection in the management of our own affairs, that makes them worthy of repute and adoption. Our short national life does not justify such a request at the present time. The idea of a Parliament composed of representatives of every British colony or possession, is illogical. An issue, such as Navy question, in our own Federal House but recently, would perhaps split the whole British Empire—and UNITY is the foreword in the Empire Building.

Every part of the British Empire should be proud—proud of two things, proud of themselves and proud of being a part of all that is British. Sometimes, though, we as Canadians, are so proud of ourselves, we cannot sing "God save the King" for fear of lessening our pride and infringing upon

our democratic ideals. Such is foolish pride. There is only one American ideal we need adopt and that is one of Peace. And you will bear with me for a few minutes in referring here to that former great Nova Scotian, Joseph Howe, whose birth place former home and resting place is not far from this very spot; and it is with a feeling of gratification we can look back a century and realize the fulfilment of his wish, when speaking before an American audience, in the city of Detroit, not many years ago, he said,

"I see around the doors the flags of the two countries, United as they are there, I would have them draped together, Fold within fold, and let their varying tints unite, And form in Heaven's light, One ray of Peace."

Harmony with our neighbors is one of the great steps of progress for Canadian Nationalism—we pride ourselves that Militarism forms no part of our National Creed—and yet, our life blood must always be shed, rather than sacrifice our honor. Let the enemies of England criticize her faults if they will, but when it came to a question of honor, was it England or Germany stood the test over that little scrap of paper which meant the neutrality of Belgium? What a lofty ideal was held there for us, if nothing else to fight for? Surely the question of honor stands for something at the head of this great British Empire. Truly, may neutral Press despatches proclaim England the "Champion of the little Nations". To be the champion of a little nation like Belgium which I saw most realistically characterized the other day by an arm buried in a mass of ruins, shattered by shell, disaster and German atrocities, but still grasping the Belgium colors, torn and ragged; still defying the enemy. That enemy Germany, who so great in military tactics and strength was so small in character, as to trample into the earth an innocent nation, deprive the world of its treasures of art and beauty, plunge us into the greatest butchery of lives of all Time, break all the laws of modern warfare; bring disgrace and discredit to civilization and christianity and turn the feet of Progress backward toward autocracy and oppression.

To revenge such measures, prevent such deplorable conditions; the British Empire is welded more firm to-day than ever before. It was an Empire's call to avenge such

(Continued on page 12)

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DALHOUSIENSIA.

"Business as usual."

M L-n:—"Say, K-mp; why don't you shave your upper lip?"

K-mp. "I can't shave it, because I have a sore on it."

J. M-tchel. "I don't want my name to appear in the Gazette any more."

Macdonald. "Why not?"

Mitchell. "Because it will ruin me socially."

Oh Fellows! Ask John Augustine B-rr-n, who is the prettiest girl in Dalhousie.

Shr-v-, "A fall to a child put on its feet, hurts it more than a fall, when it is rolling on the floor."

Tucker, referring to the naval victory. "The Germans had one Spree too many."

Arch-b-ld. "Oh No' the other fellow was too Sturdee for them."—Quick Nero the axe.

Now that the Christmas exams are on, we expect the good old tradition will be maintained of "Cribbing as usual."

Dr. Smith at Clinic:—"What is the office of the gastric juice?"

T. Dwyer:—"The-e-e-r stomach."

Dr. Buckley in Materia Medica:—"Name two incompatibles?"

Doc Keith:—"A Hobble skirt and a High Car Step."

Dr. Silver at Clinic:—"What are the chief causes of Hypertension?"

Joke Lyons:—"Automobiles and chorus girls."

Mr. Le B-n- (thinking of the nurses "At Home" to be given a week later) "may I have the pleasure miss K--(---"

She.—No thank you, I'm going with the other girls.

B. Mo-re—. I say, Clinker, the Scripture says, "Let not thy right hand know what thy left doeth."

Clinker,—That's the basis of my table etiquette.

J. B. Cu-y, (sitting on the V. G. Cottage steps talking to a nurse one night, was much troubled by some one shouting at him from an upper window) "Say, nurse I thought the padded cell for D. T's was over on the other building."

Nurse. "Yes it is, but that is the Superior calling me, good night."

J. A. B-rr-n, to W. F. O'Connor in International Law, discussing a Privy Council decision. "That case has been overruled by a recent decision."

Prof. "Where?"

J. A. B-rr-n. "In Newfoundland."

DELTA GAMMA DANCE.

The rumor that there was to be no Delta Gamma Dance this year has been officially denied. The result is that all the fellows are looking pleased. Many moustaches have been shaved off and more will follow.

The dance will take place on Friday evening of the week following the Christmas holidays.

DR. A. G. NICHOLLS NEW PATHOLOGIST

THE Board of Commissioners of the Victoria General Hospital have appointed Dr. A. G. Nicholls, late of McGill University, Montreal, to the position of Director of the Pathological Laboratory, formerly held by Dr. M. A. Lindsay, whose tragic death on the occasion of the sinking of the Empress of Ireland is so sincerely mourned by the students of Dalhousie. Dr. Nicholls arrived in the city a few days ago and has already assumed his position.

A. G. Nicholls, M.A., C.M., D.Sc., F.R.S.C., is a native of Durham, England, but has spent nearly his whole life in Canada. He received his academic and professional education at McGill University, and has had subsequent training at Erlangen, Prague and Vienna. In his arts course he won the Chapman Gold Medal in classics, while in the medical course he was final prizeman. Since graduating in medicine in 1894 he has been intimately associated with the medical faculty of McGill and with the Montreal General and Western Hospitals.

For some years past he has been assistant professor of pathology and lecturer in medicine at McGill, physician to the out-patient departments of the two hospitals mentioned above, and pathologist to the Western Hospital. He has carried out notable research work, especially on the blood, on tuberculosis, Bright's disease and peritonitis. His contributions to medical literature have been very extensive and of exceptional merit. Many of the articles in the latest edition of the American Handbook of the Medical Sciences are from his pen, he has contributed to the American Textbook of Pathology, to the American Textbook of Surgery, and he is author, with Professor Adami, of the Principles of Pathology, a large two volume work which is a recognized standard in this branch of medical literature.

Dr. Nicholls has not confined his activities to the field of medicine. He is known as an accomplished student of general literature, and his work in biology has won recognition by his admission to fellowship in the Royal Society of Canada.

The doctor will be warmly welcomed not only by the medical men of Halifax and the medical students of Dalhousie, but by members of the profession throughout the Province. His work will not only include pathological work for the Victoria General Hospital but also the laboratory studies for the Department of the Public Health for Nova Scotia. He will direct the course in pathology at Dalhousie and he will take a share in the teaching of this subject at the University.

"EV" FORBES ENLISTS

Says the Sydney Post: Evan McK. Forbes, B.A., L.L.B., son of J. J. Forbes, North Sydney, and up to the moment practising at Glace Bay, has enlisted for active service and will leave shortly for Halifax where he will join the second overseas contingent. Mr. Forbes is a splendid specimen of manhood, physically and intellectually. Three years ago he graduated in Arts at Dalhousie University, Halifax, and last year was admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia. He stands 6 feet 2 inches in his

stocking feet and during his term at old "Dal" he was a terror on the gridiron to opponents of the yellow and black. During the past year Mr. Forbes has built up a lucrative practice at the "Hub" which he cheerfully surrenders to serve in the cause of the Empire.

SUBJECT

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A street urchin noticing a medical freshette and T. R. D-y-r at a recent walking party, said,—I wonder why that woman has her little boy there.

ATHLETICS

FOOT-BALL

The end of each "foot-ball season" sees the retirement of a number of players from the active honor roll of Athletes at the University. The season just closed is not an exception to the rule. The majority of the men that comprised the first team of '14-'15 will not be with the squad when the whistle sounds the "first call" at "Studley", for the season of '15-'16. In consideration of services rendered, we shall chronicle their claim to fame in this issue.

"Sleep" James, the capable capt. of this year's team has played his last game for Dalhousie. He came to Dal. from the Wanderers, having made a reputation with them as a back field and forward player, a reputation that he fully sustained and added lustre to during his playing days with the "Tigers". Cool, and with the situation in mind at all times he was a dangerous and steady player. As a forward, he had few equals in the Maritime Provinces. What sterling "Wingers" he and Graham would have been in a 2-3-2 formation!

He was elected captain at the close of the '13-'14 season to succeed Pineo. Having had a thorough knowledge of the game, gentlemanly and spirited in his play, "Sleep" was a success and will long be remembered by those who played under him.

The next man to claim our attention will be none other than F. D. Graham, known where foot-ball is played in the Maritime Provinces as "Crummy."

Historians tell us that he commenced to show senior calibre back in '05 with the Wanderers, his first love. Do not judge from this that "Crum" is a "grey beard". Only that in point of service. The explanation is that he took to foot-ball at about the same period in his life that a duck takes to water in its.

"Crum" did not tire of being a loser until he had finished his fifth year with the Wanderers. He wore the "yellow and black" for the first time in 1910. In 1911 when the boys wished a leader for their team, they at once turned to "Crum". This position of trust he discharged with credit.

As a player, Graham was very versatile, "forward" or "aft", he was at home. Unflinching and determined to a point bordering on the vicious, "Crum" will be most difficult to replace next season.

A sure catch; a punter that can always range his kicks with or against the wind perfectly, a deadly tackle; a good broken field runner,—these are the requisites that enter into the makeup of an ideal full-back. George Campbell was such a player.

George has been playing three years with Dal. and always as a member of the first fifteen. His play this season was excellent. He quits play at Dalhousie with the well earned reputation of being the best "full" in Eastern Canada.

Phinney is another player who forsakes the gridiron. A valuable forward he was always reckoned and could be found, if not with it, at all times in pursuit of the ball.

This season he managed the fifteen in a most creditable manner. His policy of arranging as many games with the other colleges as could be arranged was a jump

in the right direction, even though some of them be somewhat reticent in the direction of returning the game when asked.

Rattee made his first appearance in the "mole skins" this fall and proved by his work that his services would have been of much value even before this season had he turned out.

Steady and a good dribbler, he will be missed from the line-up.

Capt. Chisholm of the 23rd field Artillery devoted much of his spare time while at Dalhousie to foot-ball. Eddie came to Dal. from St. F. X. somewhat experienced in the rudiments of the game. A willing worker, his development was sure and fast. He played the game with a likeable abandon, and along with Capt. James, enjoyed the distinction of being the best forward on the team.

De Witt Young, has gone to brave the Kaiser in his den and his departure was a signal loss to the Dal. squad.

Young was a very capable forward and played with Dal. for two seasons. A strong tackle, a good dribbler and popular with his mates, he will be much missed by the coach and boys next season.

He had it in potentiality to be as fine a half-back as has been in the school for a number of years, but Danny Dwyer, did not develop as he should have. Somewhat averse to practice, he did not condition well and was not as effective as he otherwise would have been.

His punting and drop-kicking was the strongest in the school and was his principal asset, although he also tackled and ran well.

He came to us from St. F. X. to enter the Law School as an affiliated student, and has played two years on the team.

HOCKEY

The keen and crisp air of winter has associated with it in the minds of the Athletes at the University thoughts of hockey. Already, organization work has commenced. At a meeting of the Athletic club held recently, an efficient committee was appointed to take the team in hand and develop it. A winner is what they are out for, and judging from the material available and the enthusiasm of the prospective players, they should not be disappointed.

To develop a winner the boys must work. They must work not in a hap-hazard manner but according to a method that has some end in view.

A winner is not developed in a year, and if progress has been made this winter in the development of hockey players, much will have been accomplished.

The committee should give the class team material an opportunity to show by inviting them out to the practice and keeping them on the ice for an hour, instead of five or six minutes at a time as is usually the case. Also, the material of the substitute order coming from the final year at the University should be "scrapped" and promising talent from the lower classes brought out to fill their places.

(Continued on page 12.)

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HOCKEY

(Continued from page 11)

It is clearly up to the boys themselves to make their own team. Show the proper spirit then by attending every practice, thereby giving Bill Fraser, your popular Captain, the support he deserves in his attempt to bring the "Brown Cup" to Dalhousie.

DALHOUSIE LAW STUDENTS' ANNUAL DINNER

THE annual dinner of the Dalhousie law students society was held at the Halifax Hotel and proved a highly successful function.

E. R. McNutt, president of the law society was a pleasing toast-master. He referred to the part Dalhousie law men were taking at the front and mentioned Captain E. A. Chisholm, Lieutenants J. A. Read, C. T. McLeod, D. D. McDonald and J. K. McKay, who had volunteered for the second contingent. His reference to these men was received with enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Swanson in proposing the toast to "The Faculty" contrasted the spirit of friendliness and comradeship which existed in the faculty of law with the luke-warm spirit existing in other departments. In law there was none of that "I am the professor" spirit, and a bond of true friendship and interest existed between professor and student.

Dr. MacRae made a distinct hit with the boys. He was greeted with prolonged cheerings, which in some measure indicated his great popularity among the students. He made a fine speech and touched upon many subjects of great interest to all.

The dean was a little late in arriving, owing to his attendance at drill in the south end rink. He touched on this important new factor in student life and spoke of the two great objections that might be offered to this movement, namely that an armed civilian might be classed as a non-combatant and shot as a spy, and also that such a non-combatant might offer a pretext to an unscrupulous enemy to destroy the city and murder women and children.

Dr. MacRae said that the only solution and answer to these objections was to join some military unit sanctioned by the government, and so in case of need all could go into the firing line as a combatant. An opportunity to do this was afforded by the Officers' Training Corps, which was provided for under the militia act, and it was the duty of all of us to put ourselves in a state of preparedness.

The dean spoke of the recent amplifications of several subjects in the course and forecasted further additions to the curriculum of a short time, especially a course in Dominion statutes. He concluded by pointing out the wider scope of law in the commercial world of today, when many contemplating a business career recognizing the value of a good knowledge of law are taking up this work in way of a preparation to their life's work.

Judge Russell delighted the gathering with one of his typically humorous speeches. Digressing for a moment he spoke of the duty of those who remained at home and who would, however, be willing to fight when the needs of our empire demanded it

Judge Wallace and Humphrey Mellish contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the evening, and with J. T. Ross, Stuart Jenks, Hector McInnes and J. L. Ralston, added much to the success of the function.

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Wing 'im with a chunk o' rockoco
He's a 'Stilton cheese
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Beat him to a pulp b'Jeese
Holy catz!

Highty Tightly wants a fighty
He's a young Lord God Almighty
Wow! wow! By Heck!
Tommy Atkins spanks the bully
Warms 'is blooming 'ide, eh cully,
Gives it to 'im in the neck
Zing! Zing! 'e's wild and wooly.

Wreck the bleeding shops at Essen
Ooze Herr Krupp to a delicatessen
Hot dog!
Hang a' sausage on Count Zep
Fill the pretzel full of pep,
Every German is a hog.
Now! You're hep!

Who put the bull in bulletin
Who'll get a bullet in his skin
The Kaizer!

Deutschland be damned! Britannia rule
the waves.

Who has a doubt that William raves
We'll live in glory while he paves
Hell with his good intentions
Budweiser!!

SPEECH ON THE EMPIRE

(Continued from page 9)

wrong, strike, to uphold the liberty of England, which prompted that proud Prince of India, so proud of his little kingdom and power, that he refused to kneel to His Majesty at His Coronation, to awake to Britains danger and send his forces to fight the common enemy and to help in the defense of the Great British Empire in which the future prosperity and advancement of our people are bound up.

On the battle-fields of Europe, in the training camps of all the Dominions, on the high seas, the British Tommy with his light heart and resolute determination is fighting for Old England. There, greeted with a million cheers, blessed, with tears of joy and gratification at his loyalty, now if never before, he, feels what it means to be a Briton, to be a unit of the World's Greatest Empire. With a last tender farewell from the bosom of the Motherland, he leaves anxious to fulfill those dying words of Nelson. As each transport slips away laden with its precious burden, each meaning for us all that stands for liberty, justice and freedom, well may Old England say:—

"Truly ye come of the Blood, slower to
bless than to ban,

"Little used to lie down at the bidding
of any man.

"Flesh of the flesh that I bred, bone of
the bone that I bare.

"Stark as your sons shall be, stern as
your fathers were."

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CHRISTMAS to the citizens of Wolfville whom
he met at K & G's while purchasing cold
tea for Yule Tide.