



Dalhousie Will Do Her Duty

Most Enthusiastic Meeting in the History of the University Takes Preliminary Steps for the Formation of Officers' Training Corps.

Addresses by President Mackenzie,
Chairman Campbell and
Major Thompson.

Dalhousie University has taken preliminary steps towards the formation of an Officers' Training Corps.

At a largely attended and representative meeting in the law library on Friday afternoon last the project was most successfully launched, and everything now points to the establishment at our university of a corps second to none in military efficiency. The meeting was characterized by a magnificent spirit of enthusiasm, in fact the members of the faculty and students present were wrought up to an almost inconceivable pitch of interest which augurs well for the success of the corps.

Eloquent addresses dealing with the responsibility resting on every British subject and particularly on the students of the universities were delivered by President Mackenzie, Chairman Campbell of the Board of Governors and Major Thompson. The most striking and impressive feature of the meeting was the practical demonstration of the sincerity of the students in the movement, large numbers of those present signing the membership roll for the projected corps. Altogether the meeting was probably the greatest in the history of Dalhousie University and seemed to awaken all to a vivid realization of the fact that Dalhousie must do her share for the protection and advancement of the interests of our great Empire. And the response from those present proved conclusively that she is more than ready to do her share. The tributes paid by the various speakers to those loyal graduates of old Dalhousie who have already consecrated their lives to the service of the Empire, and have gone to the front were deservedly applauded by the large numbers in attendance.

The Law Library was filled to the doors when Earle C. Phinney, chairman of the

Students' Council, called the meeting to order shortly after four o'clock. Two members of the fair sex were among the students present and they manifested a keen interest in the proceedings of the meeting.

Mr. Phinney, in opening, outlined the proposals for the establishment of an officers' training corps. He said that Dalhousians had met to consider a problem that confronted every man in every part of the great British Empire. Already the Government of the Dominion of Canada had taken steps for the formation of a second contingent for foreign service on behalf of Great Britain in the great European war. Several universities of the Dominion had the honor of sending representatives to the front in the first contingent and he was sure that all were justly proud of the men who went from Dalhousie University. He was also informed that Mr. Billman, Dalhousie's Rhodes Scholar, had joined one of the companies which formed a portion of the fighting forces at the front. While all the students might not go to the front, it was their duty to do something to protect the interests of the Empire. Just what that something should be it was the purpose of this meeting to consider. It seemed to him that there were two propositions open. Men were needed for both home defence and for foreign service, and it remained for the meeting to take action in the matter. The meeting was especially fortunate in having the presence of Major Thompson, secretary of the Board of Governors, and a loyal Dalhousian, who would speak on the organization of an Officers' Training Corps. Before calling on Major Thompson he would ask Dr. Mackenzie to speak.

President Mackenzie in the course of an eloquent address urged upon the students the necessity of preparing to do their

(Continued on page 5)

Faculty Notes.

The Law School commenced its work on Tuesday, September, 29th. This is two weeks in advance of the usual opening and brings the law men back on the same day with the Arts Faculty. Law is a popular profession judging from the increased attendance. There will be over seventy taking the law lectures this year and a large proportion come from the outside provinces. The New Brunswick contingent numbers fourteen; the West sends five and Newfoundland has two representatives.

The Law School is faced with several changes this year. To begin with it will be harder to enter in the future, for the matriculation standard has been raised to practically correspond with a first year Arts curriculum.

A system of joint examiners has been inaugurated, one, the lecturer in the subject and the other appointed by the Barristers' Society of Nova Scotia, thus making more intimate the relations between the University and the Society.

The greatest change to the boys who came back this fall was that in the head of the staff. Dean Weldon's retirement last spring may well be said to mark an epoch in the history of the law faculty for the Dean was the very personification of Dalhousie Law School, during his long term of office. Dr. Weldon has retired to a well-earned rest at his home in Dartmouth.

The new head of the Law School is Dr. Donald A. MacRae, and a sketch of his career will be found below. He has made a fine impression in the first month of his work at Dalhousie. His lectures have been clear and thorough and his strong personality is rapidly filling the gap which was left by the retirement of Dean Weldon.

Dr. MacRae assumes the lectureship in Constitutional History, Constitutional Law, and Conflicts of Law. Mr. O'Connor is lecturing in International Law, a subject which has assumed a new significance since the outbreak of the war.

A new lecturer has joined the staff in Mr. John E. Read, who is devoting two hours a week to a very thorough course in Real Property.

Mr. M. A. Archibald has been appointed librarian for the year, with two assistants, Mr. Peter Macaulay and Mr. J. K. MacKay. The value of the library is enhanced by the addition of a large number of new text books.

DEAN MACRAE.

The new Dean of the Law School assumes his new position with two very high

(Continued on page 2)

DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

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DALHOUSIE has now started to carry into effect the idea of a Canadian Officers' Training Corps. The mass meeting held in the Law Library on Friday afternoon clearly showed the great interest of the student body. Nearly every registered student present signed his name to the petition requesting the militia authorities at Ottawa to authorize the formation of such a military unit. It is doubtful whether there is any other class in society that takes such an interest in national and imperial affairs as does the student body of any University. The average University student realizes well all that the present War of Nations might bring about, and we venture to say that no one is more willing to make greater sacrifices than is the student. The time taken up in attending lectures, drills and rifle practices is time well spent. The results also are bound to be useful, not only to our country and college but to ourselves as well.

The success of this new movement in Dalhousie seems assured. The Senate have now an opportunity to remedy in a slight degree their dilatory conduct of the past three years with reference to this scheme. It appears that the Canadian Militia Department, early in 1911, suggested to our College authorities, the advisability of establishing an Army Officers' Training Corps. Something might have been said about the matter, but one thing is certain, nothing was done. No doubt this is greatly regretted by those who now must assume the responsibility for refusing on that occasion to consider the idea of an Officers' Training Corps. It would be interesting to read the correspondence which passed between the Senate and the Militia authorities at that time. However, we are not dealing with the past, but with the present, and such being the case, we are impertinent enough to suggest to the Senate certain new regulations which we believe are advisable. As a rule the Senate is not backward in decreeing new regulations, consequently we are not asking much of them when we suggest that the military course be made compulsory during the continuance of the present war at least.

The Universities should lead the way in imposing compulsory military training, because military training is an essential element in education. Milton in his Tractate on Education affirms this principle. "The exercise of military training upon the young men is to keep them healthy, nimble, strong and well in breath; is also the likeliest means to make them grow large and tall and to inspire them with a gallant and fearless courage, which, being tempered with reasonable lectures and precepts to them of true fortitude and patience, will turn into a native and heroic valour, and make them hate the cowardice of doing wrong."

We dislike discussing the financial arrangements of the Gazette, but we must remind the students that most of the money required to finance this paper comes from our advertisements. The students will greatly aid matters by remembering to "Patronize those who patronize us".

qualifications. He is a Maritime Province man, a Prince Edward Islander, and a graduate of Dalhousie. He had a brilliant career at his Alma Mater, winning the North British Society Bursary for two years and graduated in 1898 with high honors in Classics and was awarded a University Medal.

He proceeded to Cornell for graduate study, and, after being successively Scholar and Fellow in the classical department at that University, was awarded the degree of Ph. D., and was appointed Instructor. From this position he was called to Princeton University as Assistant Professor and Preceptor in Greek. After several years' stay in this capacity, he began the study of law at Osgoode Hall in Toronto. For a time he was also in the editorial department of MacMillan Publishing Company. He was admitted to the Bar of Ontario over a year ago, and has since been practicing with a large firm in Toronto. Dr. MacRae is married and brings his wife back to her home city. Mrs. MacRae was formerly Miss Laura Barnstead of Halifax.

MR. JOHN E. READ.

The new lecturer in Real Property is a son of Dr. H. H. Read of Halifax. His mother is a sister of the late Professor J. Gordon McGregor, late Professor of Physics at Dalhousie and Edinburgh. He was educated at Halifax County Academy and entered Dalhousie, a Mackenzie Bursar. During his course he assisted in organizing the Dramatic Club and its success was largely due to his efforts. After a brilliant record in Mathematics and Physics, he graduated in 1909. Mr. Read spent the next year at Columbia Law School and won a scholarship there. In 1910 he was appointed Dalhousie's Rhodes Scholar, and took up the law course at University College, Oxford. There he achieved one of the most distinguished records of any colonial, taking his B. A. with first class honors in jurisprudence at the end of his second year, and his B. C. L. with first class honors the following year, standing first in his class. He was President of Oxford University Moot Club during his course.

Mr. Read is at present with the firm of Harris, Henry, Rogers and Harris, in the city.

Mr. Read will be a great source of strength to the Law Faculty, in a most important subject.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

At 6 p. m., on Monday, October 5th, the medical students assembled at No. 1 class room of the Medical College to be present at the first meeting of the Medical Society for the present year.

During the last few years the students have not taken as much interest in the Society as they should, but this year, judging from the number present at the first meeting, its life is soon to be revived.

After a formal opening, the election of officers was called for, and the following were appointed to govern the destiny of the Medical Society:—President, H. S. Moore; Vice-President, J. A. Curry; Secretary, David Drury; Treasurer, D. S. McCurdy.

(Continued on page 3.)

FACULTY NOTES

(Continued from page 1.)

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FACULTY NOTES

(Continued from page 2.)

H. S. Moore, '15 was elected to fill the vacancy in the U. S. C., caused by the absence of W. B. Coulter. Last year Mr. Moore proved to be a "terror" to the Senate but a friend to the Meds.

Don Campbell, '17, was appointed captain of the Medical Football Team. Judging from the results of the game played last Saturday against Arts '16-'18, when the Meds rolled up a score of 16:0, it will be easy for the Med's to recover the Interclass trophy.

INTERCLASS FOOTBALL.

There is war way down in Europe,
There is scrapping round Japan,
And we read of mobilization
Of the loyal African.
The German boar is trying hard
His cussedness to shield,
But it's nothing to the racket
When the Meds come down the field.

The trophy's in the Library
Of the Arts and Science Hall,
We lost it in loose playing
A year ago last fall.
Old Law and Arts will each try hard
To make the Meds say "mud"
But bring along your ambulance
For the Meds are after blood.

"Oh, the fight may be a hard one,"
Says Don Campbell to his men,
"And we may need some recruiting
In the scrim work now and then."
But with "Old Sim" playing full-back
On a score we may depend
For there'll be simply "nothing to it"
As old "Smoke" glides round the end.
JOHN WATSON.

A TIME TO LAUGH.

Big Nurse at the V. G. H.—"Now Dr. B-a-k-der, would you get excited if something terrible happened here?"

Doc. B-a-k-der—"I—I would keep perfectly cool."

And the next day when Dr. Smith asked for volunteers in the class to trace the events in the jugular pulse tracing, Karl kept his promise and hid in the refrigerator.

Soph R-s-s to Sim M-re—"Really Sim, I believe your brother "Slink" puts a great deal of thought into his work."

Sim—"I should say so. He works for ten minutes and thinks about it for a whole day."

The English Professor of Dal.—"No 'gentleman' will turn out to drill in the Officers' Training Corps, wearing a sweater"

**ARTS AND SCIENCE,
1915.**

The Senior Class, at a meeting held on October 15th, transacted some business of general interest. Austin Alvin Zinck, leader of last year's debating team and a brilliant and popular student, was elected Valedictorian of the class. Charles Malcolm MacInnes, Historian, and Edith Murray Creighton, Prophetess, while the honor of criticizing the biggest class ever at Dalhousie fell to Earle Forrester Whyte, a Junior. Many a character sketcher would envy Mr. Whyte his job as 1915 has in its ranks men of "every known garden variety," spinsters of unequalled charm and wit. If the critic has any Dickens in him he ought to fairly roll and revel in the enjoyment of his task. (Continued on page 4.)

Northfield.

I have chosen as the most suitable point for beginning an account of this year's Northfield trip, the sailing of the steamship "Calvin Austin" from St. John on Wednesday morning, June 17th. Four of the Dalhousie delegation were leaving by this steamer; Dr. Bronson, Johnson and Henderson were to join us at Northfield. Three of the Mt. Allison delegation were accompanying us from St. John. The need of a spiritual adviser for such a company was obvious. This duty was undertaken, and very ably performed, by Mr. Young, an Acadia man who had been for two years pastor of a congregation at Plaster Rock, N. B.

A few minutes before the boat was to leave, McLeod began to grow anxious about Mr. Young, who had not yet put in his appearance. Telephoning to the hotel where he had been staying gave us no clue as to his whereabouts. The gang planks were removed, the ship left the wharf, and still there were no signs of Mr. Young. But we were soon to learn that our spiritual adviser was not so regardless of temporal affairs as we had been led to suppose; for, after half an hour, we found him calmly strolling around the deck, where he had been for some time before we had arrived at the wharf.

The day was a delightful one for sailing; there had been heavy rain the afternoon and night before, and the air was clear and warm; the water was calm enough to suit even Auld. After making a short call at Lubec, we arrived about two o'clock at Eastport, a town which has many joyful recollections for at least two of our company. While most of us were admiring the beauty of the trees and houses of the town, the two above mentioned Dalhousians were admiring an entirely different kind of beauty—much to the dismay of our spiritual adviser.

We sailed again about five o'clock. In the evening we formed a quartette, and sang so vigorously that we entertained not only McLeod, who had been up late the night before and wanted to sleep, but the neighbouring passengers. In the latter case we were amply rewarded, for towards morning a quintette of babies took up the song where we had left it. At five o'clock in the morning we enjoyed a brisk walk through the city of Portland, which was then just beginning to wake up. After an uneventful morning's sail, we reached Boston about one o'clock.

We descended into the subway, and after missing two cars, decided we must look sharp. We piled into the next car as she was starting and received a sharp reprimand from the conductor. This was not, however, sufficient to convince Nick; before we had stopped at the next station he bounded off—right into the arms of an officer of the peace, who needs must know his name. After visiting several places of note, we stayed for the night at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. Next morning we arrived at North Station three minutes before our train was to start. In two and three-quarter minutes we had our long tickets made out, in an eighth of a minute we found our train, and in the rest of the time we caught her. We arrived at East Northfield Station at half past one that afternoon. (Continued on page 4.)

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After a very pleasant two-mile drive, we arrived at the conference grounds. The conference is held at the Northfield (Ladies') Seminary, which, I may say, is not in session at the time. Meetings and classes are held in the magnificent buildings of the Seminary; all the delegations board in its dining-halls; and some of the larger delegations sleep in its dormitories. We considered ourselves fortunate, however, in being assigned to tents. The first night was very unpromising; there was heavy rain and intense cold, with the result that unoccupied tents were raided for blankets. But the rest of the weather, except the last day, was fine and warm—ideal camping weather.

There were about six hundred and fifty delegates at the conference. Yale had the largest delegation, Harvard second. The Canadian delegations (from Toronto, McGill, Dalhousie, Mt. Allison, and Acadia) totalled about fifty, and a very successful British dinner was held during the conference. There were also representatives present from China, Japan, India, Mexico, West Indies, and South America.

The daily program of the conference was rather strenuous. Rising bell sounded at seven. After breakfast there was a period of private study. At eight-forty Bible-study classes met. These took up one of two courses. (a) Student Standards of Action (which is being taken up at Dalhousie this year), conducted by Professor Henry Wright of Yale; and (b) the relation of the Christian to the Kingdom of God, conducted by Professor Richardson of Boston. The courses were opened and closed by lectures from the leaders, but the majority of the meetings were held in small discussion groups. At nine-forty, mission-study groups met. These discussed topics relating to foreign missions or to North American Problems. At ten-forty the leaders of the Bible groups met in normal groups.

At half past eleven, and at eight in the evening, auditorium meetings were held. Here we were privileged to hear most stirring and practical addresses by speakers of such excellence as John R. Mott, Professor Glover of Cambridge, England, Robert E. Speer, Brewer Eddy, Rev. Mr. Coffin of Boston, and Dr. Jefferson of New York. An important feature of the auditorium meetings was the singing by the excellent quartette, and the united singing of all the delegates. The delegation leaders held short sessions at a quarter to one.

At one o'clock we had dinner, one of the big events of the day. The dining halls resounded with the various yells and songs. We always had large quantities of the best victuals procurable; and Auld used to object strenuously to giving the Dal. yell, on the ground that it interfered seriously with the main strategic operation. The afternoons were devoted to athletics. McGill and Maritime Provinces Team was defeated in baseball by Toronto. Maritime Provinces were to beat McGill; but our game was unavoidably called off, although Auld's curves were developing fast. The larger delegations put some fine teams on the diamond, and considerable interest was taken in tennis (much to our discomfort at four o'clock in the morning).

At seven in the evening an outdoor meeting was held on the top of a hill amid a beautiful grove of trees. At these "Round

Top" meetings, the principles of a Christian's life-work decision were ably set forth by Professor Gilkie of Chicago; the qualifications for the Christian ministry by Rev. Mr. Coffin; the claims of missions by Rev. Campbell White; and the claims of various mission-fields by representatives of these countries.

At nine o'clock we had our delegation meetings in which we discussed the Y. M. C. A. work to be done at Dalhousie this year. We also had a conference with Prof. Henry Wright about the course on College Ethics, and one with Mr. Edwards on social work outside the college.

An enjoyable feature of the conference was "Celebration" night. The various delegations marched into the auditorium, some arrayed in grotesque costumes. The program consisted of an eloquent address on International Peace by Dr. Jefferson of New York; songs by the quartette; college yells by delegations of four and over, songs by delegations of eight and over; and "stunts" by several of the larger delegations. Of the stunts the best was that of the Chinese, who gave an exhibition of "feather-kicking" equal to any juggling feat at Acker's. After the meeting there was a huge bonfire on the grounds.

The conference lasted ten days; and the last service, on Sunday night, was the best. The singing of the quartette was the best we had heard. Representatives from Japan, China, India, and Mexico gave short addresses on the call of their countries for Christian service. Robert E. Speer then gave the closing address—a very forceful one on Human Possibilities.

An account of the homeward voyage would be impossible, as we all went home by different routes or at different times. It would be impossible, however, to close without a word of advertisement. Even for those who are seeking a fortnight's outing, the trip to Northfield with its baseball, tennis, bathing, and general out-door good time, affords unrivalled opportunities. More important still, the coming into touch with the spirit of Northfield, with great leaders of student work such as John R. Mott, and with men who are trying to make their college life count, is sure to have a profound effect, not only on the delegate himself, but on the college which he represents. It is hoped that Dalhousie will have a numerous and strong representation at Northfield next year. T.A.C.

(Continued from page 3)
ARTS AND SCIENCE

A walking party was arranged for; a graduating pin of enamel and gold talked over, and both matters handed over to the committee. Mr. Clinch was decided upon as the class photographer and arrangements were made for sittings for about eighty members to make up the Senior group, which, when "tricked-up" with some niceties of the photographic art will occupy a large space on the walls of Old Dalhousie than does any of its predecessors.

At a recent meeting of Arts and Science, '16, N. T. Chipman was elected to the presidency of the class, which position was left vacant by the absence from college this year of Marshall Rogers. At the same meeting F. Lantz and E. E. Smith were appointed as the Athletic Committee, both

members of which, elected by the class last year, are away.

THE JUNIOR CORN BOIL.

In pursuance of tradition, class '16, Arts and Science, opened the college social season on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., with what perhaps was as unique a function as it was thoroughly enjoyable.

Professor and Mrs. Macneill acted as chaperones to the party, and the services of the genial math. professor, and his delightful spouse, were invaluable. The outing was not limited to the Junior class entirely, but "among them present," were the lady officers of the other Arts and Science Classes.

Over forty answered the roll call at the ferry wharf, and all made the trip across to Dartmouth, safely and without the slightest indication of "mal de mer." The mile to the Banook Canoe Club on the Lakes was all too short, but by the time the boat house was reached, all introductions had been made and everybody knew everybody else.

After an hour's pleasant cruising in and around the lakes, in motor boats, all adjourned to Mr. Creighton's bungalow, a stone's throw from the shore at one of the prettiest points.

An advance guard, captained by the energetic "Chip," had a huge log fire blazing in the open, while the woods around were dotted with myriads of Japanese lanterns. Around this fire the merry-makers gathered, and the steaming corn which appeared immediately, proved tender and tasty. After a truly excellent repast, for which the greater credit lies with the Misses Allen and Miss McLennan, the singers (?) of the class proceeded to make the night hideous with discordant noises, which presumably was music.

The president having apparently had enough of it, called on Professor Macneill, who for half an hour delighted his hearers with a number of splendidly told tales of college life at Dalhousie, when he was a member of Class '96.

At eight o'clock the puff-puff of the motor boats was heard, and after a delightful sail down the lake, the Canoe Club was again invaded, and while various members of the class, in turn, pounded the ivories, the others "tripped the light fantastic," in the splendid hall at the Club house.

A warning that we had but fifteen minutes to catch the boat, sent every one hurrying for their clothes; couples were formed and all were soon on the way home. The outing was a great success and reflects credit upon the Social Committee which had it in charge.

The Y. M. C. A. is planning a series of Sunday lectures for this college year especially attractive to and designed for all the students of the University. It is intended to open this course on Sunday, October 25th, at 3 o'clock in the Munro Room. The first speaker will be E. H. Clarke, the National Student Secretary for Canada. He will speak upon "The Student Work of the World". Those who attended the Setting-Up Conference conducted by Mr. Clarke on September 27th, speak most enthusiastically of him. Others no doubt will after Sunday, October 25th.

(Continued from page 1)

share, if called upon, to protect the interests of the great British Empire. He described the gathering of the students and members of the faculty as a unique one. No doubt every one present fully appreciated the trouble back of the present struggle in which Great Britain was involved. It was certainly an extraordinary moment in the history of Dalhousie when there should assemble all branches of this University, all vitally interested in the problems confronting the Empire. He did not think that he should be called a pessimist when he thinks and says that the struggle at present is in pretty desperate straits. We have passed through a hundred years of peace, a period that has seen remarkable development. Men engaged quietly in their various pursuits and the results they achieved were most gratifying. That period of peace brought to the Universities very evident success, and it remains a fact that the University was only possible when peace prevailed. Dalhousie University had profited during the period of peace, and now that peace had unfortunately ceased, we must of necessity consider what action is the best to take in our own interests and in the interests of the great Empire to which we all belonged. So far as the University is concerned, it will not last if peace is not restored.

We are here today in partly a selfish movement. Dalhousie undoubtedly profited under the peaceful situation that has prevailed in the past, a situation dominated by liberty in every way. We have sat under a peaceful vine and have profited by it. What do all owe? What should we do? It was incumbent on every one connected with the University to give serious thought to the question.

Dalhousie stands in the forefront in every branch of education. In the various professions her many distinguished graduates have shown what they can do. In whatever sphere it may be Dalhousie stands for something.

It is perhaps a difficult matter to realize that our Empire is today involved in a desperate struggle. With the conditions as they are in Canada it is hard to awaken to a realization of what is going on across the water. But it must, after consideration, strike every one of us forcibly that British traditions, British rights, and British liberty, of which we are all so proud are endangered. The world admires the way England has entered this conflict against the most perfect fighting machine in the world today. England was endeavoring to build up in six months or a year what it took another thirty years to build.

Dr. Mackenzie again referred to the satisfactory progress and development of the past, and said that if anyone has benefitted by what has gone before it was the students. We should realize that this struggle means to society what it means to Great Britain as a nation. If the men of the college, young and old, do not do that which the time undoubtedly calls for, it is certainly not to their good name. In what can scarcely be called the beginning of the war, England has lost one in every six of her officers. Men are sadly needed and you may be asked to put up your lives.

Concluding, Dr. Mackenzie said:—"It will be to your pride to go and fight for the

country from which you have received so much. We are here to get ready to do something. If the pinch comes I am satisfied that Dalhousie will not fail to show she is capable of doing her duty in the military role as she has done in so many other lines. 'If' was the important word, and if we have to do it, it will be done well and to the glory of our University. I thank you for the opportunity afforded me of making these few remarks." [Continued applause.]

Chairman George Campbell, of the Board of Governors of Dalhousie, in opening expressed his pleasure at being present and seeing so large and representative an attendance. He had fully expected that Dalhousie University would be taking action along these lines and it was a source of pleasure to him to see the enthusiasm that prevailed on all sides. While on a recent visit to Montreal he saw many of the students as well as members of the faculty of McGill University drilling on the campus. At Toronto he had seen a parade of over a thousand students from Toronto University marching through the city after their drill. He felt sure that in this commendable movement Dalhousie would not take second place to any University in Canada.

We have been dragged into this struggle. Great Britain had gone to war to protect her honor. After a careful perusal of the correspondence leading up to the declaration of war, copies of which might be secured from Canada, only one conclusion could be arrived at, and that was that Germany was the one nation that could have prevented the war. When the conduct of the war is taken into consideration, one finds that this big German bully comes up and seizes without any justification whatever, a little colony by the throat, bombards her cities and scatters her greatest treasures. To him it seemed nothing less than murder and assassination the way in which the Germans have treated the Belgians.

He was proud to say that Canada was doing her duty. She has already sent one contingent to foreign service, another is in progress of formation, and he felt Canada would send several more to the front.

Mr. Campbell spoke in appropriate terms of Canada's attachment to the Empire and said he felt all would do their duty and fight gallantly to a finish. Reverses were bound to occur. They were only natural in the fight to success. While some people had said that the navy was not needed, the present war served to show the importance of having both land and sea departments up to the highest state of efficiency.

Mr. Campbell referred to the ability of Major Thompson, and his statement that "if it had not been for Major Thompson, we would not have those fine buildings going up at Studley," brought forth much applause.

"I am perfectly sure that when this war is over and happily over as we all hope it will be, we will find that the sons of Dalhousie have done their full share in defending the integrity and greatness of this old Empire of which we are all so proud," concluded Mr. Campbell amid loud applause.

Major Thompson said it was not necessary for him to review the causes of the present great war. The question for the

students of Dalhousie to consider at the present time is what action they best can take. Under the Militia Act of the Dominion of Canada, every British subject in Canada from the age of eighteen to sixty years is a militia man. All assembled here today are soldiers and are expected to be fighting soldiers when the time comes. In times of peace the men of Canada are divided into three classes. This is a small body of between 3,000 and 4,000 men who are given the opportunity to say that they will devote their whole time to the militia. That class is known as the permanent force. The next class comprises about 40,000 members who come forward and say that they will volunteer to prepare themselves to take arms. These people are known as the active militia of Canada. The third class represents the big body of the people from whom will be called in times of dire stress men who will complete the forces going to the front.

It is possible that there might be a general call to arms on the subjects of Canada and in which case we should all respond. In case of a leve en masse, there would be found a great many unprepared, and therefore it was satisfactory to have the 40,000 men of the active militia who knew something of the 'military game.' They would be qualified to give instructions in case of a general mobilization.

From the cadet movement in Nova Scotia a great deal of good has resulted. In Australia great strides had been made along these lines. The boys there graduate from the cadet corps into the training colleges and continue their training so that in a comparatively few years Australia would be a nation of trained men. In the regiment to which the speaker was attached, a number of the officers were those who had been trained in cadet corps in the City of Halifax.

We find in the universities an aggregation of the highest of the younger minds this country can assemble. The question for serious thoughts, "what is the best you can do?" If the students would be united in the matter, he was sure it would not be a wise move to have individual students join some one or other of the volunteer corps, but rather by working together they would attain a much higher state of efficiency. An officers' training corps movement which had been accepted by some of the other universities, seemed to him the most practical solution for the students as a whole. The members of such a corps were not tied down to any service other than voluntary. They join the corps to learn something of the military game, to equip themselves to join the militia corps and take on the duties of officers.

The universities could organize itself into companies of 50 members each. Each company would be commanded by a captain and one lieutenant. These officers must be undergraduates or members of the staff. Four companies constituted a battalion, which would be commanded by a major or lieutenant colonel. An adjutant would act as secretary of the governing committee.

Major Thompson pointed out that it was necessary to make application to the Department of Militia for authority to organize, and he would recommend that rolls be circulated immediately, signed by

the students and others desiring to join, and forwarded to Ottawa along with the application. This would serve to show the sincerity of Dalhousie in the matter. If the organization of the students was authorized the companies would be immediately supplied with rifles and all the equipments necessary to carry on the work. Having been organized, if a call comes for volunteers to form a contingent for foreign service, a man who has trained in the corps has a much better opportunity of securing a place on the contingent than a man not attached to any recognized organization.

Reference was made to the meeting by Major Thompson of the important military work done by chairman Phinney and also the fact that such men as the chairman, Captain MacKay, Major Lyons and others in Dalhousie would greatly facilitate the organization of the proposed corps. Major Thompson's remarks were very much appreciated and were frequently interrupted by applause.

President MacKenzie said that five fifth year medical students had already signed up to go to the front with the second contingent. The speaker had wired Premier Borden in regard to the matter, and in reply Sir Robert had expressed his delight that Dalhousie students were prepared to go to the front. [Loud applause.]

Captain MacKay spoke briefly and urged concerted action on the part of the meeting. He said that he expected to leave for the front with his regiment and would be pleased to have any student desiring to do so volunteer to go with the regiment. Mr. MacKay was loudly applauded.

Mr. Young suggested that the rolls be distributed among the students.

The singing of God Save the King and lusty cheers for the King and the Empire, brought to a close the finest meeting in the history of old Dalhousie. McD. Law, '16.

College Spirit.

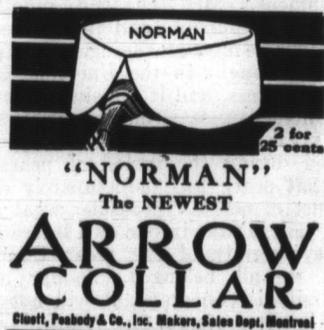
To live and inhale a college atmosphere, to drink deep in the peering spring, to live that character-moulding existence, to sip of its joys, and to taste of its attendant struggles; to realize that one is slowly but surely wending his way along that wearisome path which he has mapped out for himself as leading to the goal of his ambition in life, is the one lingering desire of many a young man today, who, were it not for some halting circumstance or other, would perhaps be holding foremost places in the ranks of those who from time to time adorn the halls of fame. Of those who are patiently plodding along the beaten path we have a number with us today, and will, let us hope, always be so fortunate as to be able to jaunt along with them. There are others, of course, whose burdens are lightened by the loosening purse-strings of some beneficiary, but who, yet, with all, fully realize the import and purpose of their presence at whatever institution of learning they may chance to be, and with whom each passing hour finds some work accomplished or some knowledge acquired. And finally we come to a third class infecting the atmosphere of a university, namely, the eat-drink-and-be-merry-squad. Concerning the latter, of course, we shall have nothing to say, as we seldom, if ever, come in contact with them.

Taking these several characteristics, and

others as are too numerous to mention, and banding them all together we may, to some extent, get a vague idea of the cosmopolitan atmosphere which pervades a university existence, and attempt thus to map out some common object which should work to the advantage of the university as a whole and here it might well be said that perhaps the most important and valuable asset that a university existence can possess is that of a COLLEGE SPIRIT. Let us examine as to the significance of the term, and its importation when it arises in relation to Dalhousie, since it has, of recent date, been so much spoken of. It is a lively animation on the part of our student body in all matters which tend in any manner to promote the best interests of our institution—a firm devotedness and an unflinching fidelity—a spirit of deepest interest, and a marked and openly manifested aggressiveness in every forward movement which is undertaken on behalf of our university. This, then, in brief, constitutes what one could modestly term COLLEGE SPIRIT. It is safe to say that in every institution such as ours this laudable acquisition is, in accordance with attendant conditions and circumstances, manifested to a greater or lesser extent. Being in a manner, somewhat spontaneous in nature, it is fanned to a flame or wanes into insignificance with the forwardness or reluctance of the student body. The future success of an institution to a very great degree depends upon the proper exercise of this spirit not only by the students who are in attendance but by the graduates and those who have taken professional degrees, and have gone out into the world to pursue the course of their avocation in life. With the former it is fluctuant and transitory to some extent, as being dependent upon and influenced by the overt display of enthusiasm manifested by those others who are truly possessed of this spirit: but with the latter it is firm and permanent just in proportion to the degree with which it was fostered and exercised while the subject breathed the college atmosphere.

It has at times been said that we at Dalhousie are somewhat lacking in COLLEGE SPIRIT. The assertion has been made by students who seem to take the deepest interest in all matters appertaining to the life of the institution, students who have completed their arts courses here and elsewhere, who are now pursuing the studies of one or other of the professional courses here. We do not for an instant doubt their good faith in the matter, and we say—if it is true, then, it is a regrettable circumstance indeed; but it is a very difficult matter to reconcile such truth with the fact that one of the most aggressive and spirited campaigns ever conducted by the students of any university in America has been carried on during the past vacation by the students of Dalhousie with very satisfactory and gratifying results, where the student body alone, without the assistance of any of the other factors of the university, has undertaken to raise funds for the erection of an edifice which is to be the property of the university (but to be used by the students). If the assertion is unfounded, and we believe it is so, then it is nothing more than a simple case of misunderstanding against which the wisest argument that can be urged is silence, that time may be the undeceiver.

After all, this lively animation and sense of interest is no more than that of a right spirit, a spirit which is incompatible with egotism or narrowness and privacy of views, a spirit which disdains self interest, and is, on the contrary, overt, broad, far reaching, and efficient and ever interested for the good of the community to which the subject belongs. This spirit, then, as displayed in the study halls, in the class rooms and on the campus, as manifested by the students in the general department of college existence may be taken as a criterion whereby we may, with some degree of accuracy, judge of such a body, its efficiency for good when in after years the members thereof shall have taken their place in society. A. J. M. D.



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.

Don't Let Patriotism Blind Your Vision

It is decidedly unpopular just at present to look upon the war from any other but a distinctly British viewpoint. We read the loss of Germans with delight; we herald the loss of Allies with anguish. A German merchantman is sunk on the high seas by a British cruiser. What a brilliant example of the efficiency of our navy! Three of our ships are torpedoed by the Germans. What a disgraceful act of underhanded meanness!

It must not be forgotten, however, unless we allow patriotism to scale our eyes, that there is just as vital a prejudice on the thither side of the Aisne. Each and all of the belligerent nations are, from their standpoint, right, and it would be fatal to our reputation for intelligence to assume that the god of battles has chosen us. We say we are fighting for this and for that. Opposition is fighting for potentially the same this and same that.

England's attitude, though through the charm of patriotism needing no vindication, has been set forth, analysed, 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 the 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.

But on the other hand let none be deluded into believing that the German people are slaughtering for the joy of seeing blood. Admitting that Germany started the cannon ball rolling, let us ask the almost reasonable question—Why?

Germany is the Middle Kingdom of Europe, composed of a union of states under the presidency of Prussia. Made up of the sturdiest stock in the world, the Germans are the root-people of the north. They have achieved a material and political greatness unparalleled in modern European history. Seventy millions of people have filled a country about the size of the state of Texas. They have been prospering, but their country is full. A million children are born every six months. Emigration is almost at a standstill. Immigration is quite large. Production increases rapidly. Germany feels the human pressure and associate ills most keenly. They must have room. Germany can't expand in Europe. Europe is full. And now comes the rub. Habitable lands, distant, near home, are all taken by England, France, Holland, Italy, and the other European nations. Germany tries to "horn" in on South America. But the dog with "Munro Doctrine" on his collar growls and threatens to bite. She tries to get a foothold in Asia Minor and the Euphrates Valley; along comes England and blankets the coast. The same story in Morocco. England and France join and put her out.

Germany is a great manufacturing country and almost everything she makes must go to its market by way of the English Channel. And the English Channel is controlled by the English navy and so it is within England's power to destroy German commerce. Germany finds England and France lying across her path, no matter which way she wants to walk. Russia also is an immediate thorn in Germany's side.

The Czar claims he is the guardian of the Slavs in the Balkans, and by this assumption Germany is virtually challenged.

So the Germans drink "to the day" when this triple incubus shall be removed from their country's breast.

Now Germany would dearly love (and reasonably so it seems) to dominate "the Balkans to the Bosphorus, and Asia thence to the Persian Gulf." A road to India! Turkey and Bulgaria were willing to come in. Servia stood in the way with Russia behind her. Germany says "Russia, who gave you the role of guardian angel over the Balkan States?" The outbreak of war was this question put into action. France joined Russia and England France, why and wherefore has no occasion to be looked into here.

But can we blame Germany? We are English. Years ago we found opportunity to lay finger on the best part of the world's surface. We got it by blood. We got it by iron. We got it by theft. Enough! We have it! Let us now have peace! Let no one dare to commit the atrocity of going to war! Let things be as they are! Why yes! says the Englishman. I guess not! says the German.

Germany is perhaps the foremost country in the world in many respects. In commerce, art, literature, music she excels. She is cramped for room. She wants a place in the sun. She not only wants it, she needs it. There was but one way she could get it. And now she is plunged in war. We are fighting her. God knows if it is a moral war. We can't even think it out. We might have avoided this present hell ten years ago. It looks as if we must fight now. But let us not allow patriotism to blind us from rational thought.

Dalhousie Students' Campaign.

The Students' Campaign, although not successful in getting the amount necessary to erect a Students' Building, was yet a success.

A large number of the students gave of their time and worked in a manner which exceeded the expectations of everyone. To them entirely is due the success which crowned our efforts.

There may be a few, who, although they have no dollars gained for this movement to their credit, may stand ready to criticize and to wonder why we say the Campaign was a success. We did not raise the intended amount it is true. It is possibly therefore, in order, to give a brief account of the actual circumstances involved. Look at the result. Over \$17,000 subscribed, all in small amounts. Almost every dollar of this sum was gathered in by the students. Some of it was procured in exceedingly rocky ground. Very little of it came easy.

This was but the first chapter of a carefully planned Campaign. After our actual Students' Campaign was ended, the idea was to interest in our scheme a number of men in the Dominion or elsewhere, who are actively interested in the furtherance of Education. We knew that a number of such men have given liberally to other Colleges. It would perhaps be a difficult task to persuade them that they owed anything to Dalhousie. But nevertheless, some of them at least, we believed, and we know now for a certainty, were prepared to assist if they could be persuaded the object to be a worthy one.

This \$17,000, raised by the students then was a lever, the most powerful perhaps that could be found, to open the pockets of men financially able to assist us.

Besides this, the Hon. the Col. Sam. Hughes, was in Halifax during the summer, and looked over the grounds at Studley. He had the pleasure of reading the big sign which faced Coburg Road—"DALHOUSIE STUDENTS WANT \$50,000 FOR A STUDENTS' BUILDING." He expressed himself as being very pleased indeed with the plans and preparations for the erection of the Students' building. Not only that, but he assured us that a large part of our building was to be paid for by the Government. Our part of the contract was to establish an Officers' Training Corps, or a military unit as you please to call it. We were to have rooms for military instruction, etc., in our building, that need not necessarily be used for that purpose alone, and all these rooms were to be paid for by a grant from the government.

It appeared that all we had to do after the success of the Campaign week, was to reach out our hands and gather in the remainder of the money necessary to erect our building.

In a way this was all that was necessary; but the very time set for our outstretching of hands, War was declared. This meant that all our plans must be laid on the shelf.

Thus, although the first issue of the Gazette does not contain an account of the laying of the corner-stone of the Students' Building, as we had hoped for, we must console ourselves with the fact that we did our best and our share. The fact that the building is not now taking shape, is the result of circumstances absolutely beyond our control.

Many of the students who took an active part in this Campaign, will have entered the business or professional arena when the Campaign is again revived. It is then the younger students of Dalhousie who should feel that it is not only their pleasure, but their duty to foster this good work, and that they are the ones who will complete what has only been started.

We cannot express our appreciation in too strong terms for the services rendered by many members of the Alumni. They were at all times the reserve, so to speak, of our front line. We fell back on them whenever we were hard-pressed, and never once did they fail us.

It might also be said that a number of voluntary subscriptions were received from old Dal. students in different parts of Canada and elsewhere. In every case their common wish was for the success of the Campaign, and their willingness to help still more if we fell short of the desired amount.

Although our motto "A Students' Building by '15" must be changed, we still believe that the next building to be erected at Studley will be the Students' Building. When this will take place depends entirely upon the circumstances of the future.

J. C. Stairs, Arts '12, who has been attending Harvard Law School the past two years, will not return to Harvard this year, as he prefers wearing the King's uniform. Jack is serving out at Camperdown along with Reg. Clayton, Arts '12.

The White Paper of the Senior Class, or "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child."

Who, but recalls this famous proverb, can refrain from applying it to present conditions as they exist in Dalhousie?

On the night of the 15th of October, A. D. 1914, a thing unprecedented in the annals of this University was perpetrated by the present Freshman Class. In their blind conceit and puerile stupidity, they laid violent hands and forcibly did arrest the free movements of one George Patterson of the Senior Class. Despite the fact that he protested his identity, they remained obdurate. Truly is it written "The way of a fool is right in his own eyes." Nor, indeed, did their boldness stop at this. By sheer force of arms, they attempted to make their way in to the Marlboro Hotel. There, from their inbred respect for British law, as well as in justification of the dictum "An Englishman's house is his castle," a sturdy group of legal lights barred their incoming rush of barbarism. "We care not," said they, "for lawyers or any other. Sophomores we want, and Sophomores we will have." Verily a Freshman is clamorous! He is simple and knoweth nothing. A similar raid—and here the writer in utter horror at the sacrilegious deed pauses to drop a tear,—was conducted against that sanctuary of peace, Pine Hill. O diresome deed! O villainous act! When such is the beginning of their course of crime, what man indeed is bold enough to tell the end thereof.

The next day the senior class of this University, a most worshipful body, in deep horror at the deed, presented a note to the Freshman class. In it the latter were exhorted to seek forgiveness by an early and honest apology. Despite the fact that this ultimatum was couched in the most proper legal terms, and although it breathed throughout a spirit of Good Will and Brotherliness, these same aforesaid "erring children" were hardened in heart and repudiated the whole affair. "We owe no apology," they said, "nor, granting that we do, shall we give one." "As vinegar to the teeth, as smoke to the eye and as ice to the backbone, so is advice to a freshman."

In the minds of all true Dalhousians, there is now a question, "Why are these things thus?" It is not hard to answer. The Sophomore class this year departed from a most excellent and well established Dalhousian custom. Not for nothing was it said "it is well for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth." This, however, was for a moment forgotten by the members of the Class of 1914, and they treated the incomers as their equals.

In this, as they now know, they erred. "Smite the scorner, and the simpleton will beware." Had the Sophs remembered this, they would, I am sure, not have been so profuse of the milk of human kindness. Instead of accepting their exemption from hazing as a boon, and in place of being grateful for it, they read into it permission to carry on against the whole college an intermittent war and acts of vandalism. "Truly, foolishness is bound up in the heart of a child, but the rod of correction will drive it far from him."

Freshmen, we also were once new and green, even as you now are new and green,

but, thank Heaven, we had enough common sense to realize our position and to mind our own business. We were hazed, even as you should have been hazed. Remember, though you may have the forms of men, in college affairs, at least, you are still babies. In conclusion, try by humbly bearing the yoke while yet ye are young, to prepare yourselves for that far off day when at last, after many vicissitudes, you will at length be men.

Lions and Lambs.

The Sophomore lions annually entertain the Freshman lambs at Dalhousie, treat them to a dance, to cake, ice-cream, candies and other marks of affection. Never was a welcome of this sort given for any other purpose than to assuage or finish a war which had been going on between these two classes. This year the lambs came to the feast in sheep's clothing, smiling lurking smiles and showing bared teeth. The lions ceased to be as lions. They said that out of the magnanimity of some, they had given their money to suffering Belgians. The lambs had misunderstood the lions' generosity and had grown bold and performed many nasty pranks that lambs should not do. All of which antics tend to prove the necessity in every college under the sun that Freshmen (wherever found) must be hazed.

But one will get away from his subject at this rate. In returning, it must be said that the "animal feast" was a good one. (It may be wondered however, why no suffering Belgians were there.) Every dance and entertainment passed off with a swing and grace that told of the success of the Sophomore committee, Roome, MacNevin, Frame, and Miss Jardine. The building was nicely decorated, that is "1917" was everywhere. The music was good. For this tribute must be paid to talented Miss Schenk in cold print, even though one of the lambs aforesaid poured into her ear fervent praises long and loud—too loud, we fear.

Messrs. McElhiney and Fleising must again be thanked for the pleasant "turn" they gave us. We believe they enjoyed themselves and hope to have them again. Miss Moir's recitation was a good one, as they always are. Many points in it, however, caused some Freshmen, in particular, to ponder over the idiosyncrasies of human kind.

The chaperones were Mrs. Murray McNeil and Mrs. J. E. Todd. This is Mrs. Todd's first occasion as chaperone of a Dalhousie function. Certainly she will be seen again.

Altogether everybody felt at home. The lions must be thanked for the feast, but we cannot leave them without a slap at that magnanimity of theirs in not hazing the Freshmen.

Among the Dalhousie students serving in the ranks of home defence are: Lieuts M. Rogers, F. H. Jones, R. C. MacDonald of class '16; Lieuts. W. E. Doane and C. Bennett of class '15; H. Wilson, '16; Lieut. A. Lawrence, '17; H. Creighton, '17, all at MacNabs Island, and Lieut. J. Roche, at Campdown.

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College Fraternities.

The debate in Arts and Science, scheduled for last Friday afternoon, was postponed on account of the Freshie-Soph At Home till Friday next, the 23rd inst. The subject is:—"Resolved that conscription would better meet the needs of the British Empire in the present crisis than voluntary service."

Maek McDonald, '15, and C. W. Holland, '16, speak on the affirmative, and Chas. McInnis, '15, and W. H. Dawson, '16, on the negative. The subject should prove an interesting one, and a record attendance is asked for.

The Dalhousie Engineering Society is arranging a series of fortnightly lectures for the coming winter. The first is to be held next Friday evening, but up to the time of going to press, it was impossible to learn the name of the speaker.

Following is the schedule of the Sodales Debating Society for the next three weeks: October 22nd—Class '17 vs Class '18. November 5th—Med. vs Law. November 19th—Law vs Classes '17-'15.

The game between Medicine and Arts '16-'18, not only was an exhibition of superlatively poor ball, but also an abnormal lack of class spirit. Neither of the teams had their full complement, Medicine playing 13 against 10. The score was 15-0 in Medicine's favor. 'Nuff sed!

The semi-annual meeting of the Students, Council took place last evening, but owing to the fact that the session was a prolonged one, the Gazette reporter dozed, and was not revived in time to get his copy in for this issue.

With the next edition of this paper, we trust to give our subscribers a new column, "Who's Who and Why at Dal."

Mr. A. D. Campbell, the celebrated "Hump" was in the city over Sunday. He claims that U. N. B. will have "the fastest half line that it ever had".

Query—Does the present Dalhousie football team expect to go to U. N. B. next Saturday? If so, better form will have to be shown at practice.

REGISTRATION FIGURES SHOW DECREASE.

As there has been great discussion about the college concerning the decrease in registration this year a few facts and figures from other universities might prove interesting. As might be expected the British universities are the greatest losers. Cambridge being perhaps the most noticeable in this respect. The registration there shows 1,500 as against 3,500 of last year, or a decrease of 2,000, while Edinburgh University reports a slump of 1,000 below normal strength. This, of course, is largely due to enlistments in the British Army, but a slight proportion of the decrease is caused by the departure of German and Austrian reservists to join their native regiments. The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford in speaking on this subject recently said: "I cannot believe that any of them were spies. We welcomed them and loved them. They passed through the innermost circle of our friendship, and I cannot believe that our frank and direct intercourse with them was unreal. It is difficult to see how a time of real friendship between Germany and England can ever come again. If

this war could have been delayed a few years, possibly there might have been so many private friendships that a state of war might have been impossible."

A great deal of comment has been caused in Britain by the action of Edinburgh University in demanding the resignation of all the German professors. The to stand by the country in this crisis is Pembroke College, Cambridge, the Sportsman College, from which 200 out of a total of 270 have already gone to the front.

The States, of course have suffered little by the war as the increase of 2,000 at Columbia shows, but then Columbia is an exception. Some colleges report a slight decrease due to the financial stringency. At Texas there is a falling off of over 150 under what was expected.

At McGill the registration stands at 1425 as compared with 1575 of last year. The Science faculty is the heaviest loser, showing a decline of 130. Arts comes next. The other faculties are normal.

At Dalhousie there is a decrease in the registration of about 30. Last year there were 417 registered students, this year there are 387 up to the present. The decrease largely occurs in Arts. Medicine comes next whilst Law and Dentistry both show slight increases. Whilst these figures cannot be regarded as final, the probability remains that there will be a decrease in attendance at the University of about 25 compared with last year.

Dulthudope.

Owing to the war the jokes this year will not be funny.

Rod McDonald and Marshal Rogers championed the "iron rule" at the Freshie-Soph Friday night. Prevalent opinion has it that the country is safe.

Shreve (in elem. Latin, to seat mate)—"Say bo! what's his name?"

Fellow freshman—"Sh! His name is Graham, but they call him 'Crummy'."

McLean (while eating table d'hote at Windsor)—"Does 'Phin' make all he saves on these football trips?"

"I wonder how many men will be made unhappy when I marry," whispered Aggie.

Joke—"How many do you expect to marry?"

Safety First! Pipe Crum's and Boob's Mackinaw.

Miss Metheral (in Latin 3)—"Viridi serpente"—"verdant snakes"

Howard—"No pony about that!"

Joke Lyons (with senior co-ed at Acker's, the family theatre)—"Don't look 'M'! Don't look!"

The Dalhousie stock market opened auspiciously Friday night. No. 17 Consolidated Traction was especially active.

John Mitchell ably filled B—ll N—l on's shoes at the dance. It has been suggested in the interests of the "Safeyt First" movement that John should be requested to sound his "Klaxon" when rounding the corners.

Rocket (at 5th dance)—"Ouch! Oh Danny your feet are like icebergs; you can't tell how far they reach out under the surface."

[Ed. This is the only case on record where two feet make a yard.]

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Best Meeting in History of College

I had a chat with President Mackenzie on Friday evening, and speaking of the meeting to form an Officers' Training Corps, held that afternoon, he said: "It was the best meeting in the history of the University. The enthusiasm of to-day's meeting assures the success of the movement. I am very much pleased with the manner in which the students have taken hold of the matter."—McD., Law '16.

Trenches in Dalhousie.

Is Dalhousie to be turned upside down? The question is being asked by everyone, and not without good cause. The poor old basement of Dalhousie is assuming a formidable aspect. One would expect to find trenches anywhere but in the basement of Dalhousie. But if you want to endure the horrors of war without being exposed to rifle fire, a chance is afforded one in trying to reach the snug homelike smoking room. The trouble appears to be with the sewerage system. For a week or two past water has been percolating through the cement, and only recently have the college authorities made any move to remedy the conditions. The result is that all the cement flooring has been "hacked through", and dirt is piled up everywhere in the cellar corridors. Of course, one must endure the present discomfort, but it does seem regrettable that the College authorities took no measures to repair the system during the summer but left it until the college session had commenced.

Later: Information has just come to hand that Mr. White, Arts '16 fell into the trenches and sprained his ankle. He has commenced an action for damages. Mr. J. A. MacMillan, the junior member of the firm of Cyr and MacMillan, has been retained for the Plaintiff.

The game scheduled for Saturday morning last, between Law and '15-'17 did not come off, Law posting the following the previous afternoon:

"It is impossible for Law to play inter-class games Saturday mornings. The matter will be referred to the D. A. A. C. executive.

Through a Hat.

Sherman said it! Just for fun—try to get the German view point.

If you think before you speak you run some chance of making others think after you speak.

Affectation is the genius of the commonplace.

Don't quit smoking around the halls because the Council says you must.

If you're a theologian don't say you are going into the ministry; say you are going to preach.

Personals.

"Blondie" Adams, '14, who concluded his engineering classes at Dalhousie this year, left last week for Chicago, where he will attend the Armour Institute of Technology. "Blondie" was a popular fellow at Dal., and moreover a good student, and can be relied on to uphold Dalhousie's good name at the American city.

Among those who are not back this year, is J. H. Lawley, '16, secretary of the Students' Council. He is ably filling the position of vice-president of the Academy at North Sydney.

J. K. McLeod, '16, spent the summer endeavoring to convince the good housewives of Sydney, of the marvellous advantages of aluminum cooking utensils. "J. K." is not back this year, having decided to leave Engineering for Pharmacy.

Miss V. K. MacMillan has obtained a scholarship at Yale University and is taking graduate courses in English under Professors Cook, Wettleton, Cross and Pierce.

Sodales.

A splendid attendance greeted the speakers at the opening debate in Sodales on the night of the 8th instant, which was extremely gratifying to the officers of the society and those taking part in the debate.

Mr. Zinck, the president, opened the meeting with an earnest and eloquent appeal to the students to support the work of the society, an organization that will give to its adherents an everlasting benefit, should they at any time in later years go into public life.

He pointed out that Sodales in the past had fitted many to take their place among public speakers of the Dominion, and further said that it lay with the students as to what Sodales should be during the present session.

In closing his remarks, Mr. Zinck asked for the hearty support of all attending. Sodales could not make students, the students could make Sodales.

Directly preceding the debate a very stirring speech relative to the present war was delivered by the Hon. President of the society, Prof. Todd.

The subject of the debate was: "Resolved that it would be in the best interests of Dalhousie University that a Canadian Officers' Training Corps should be established thereat."

The affirmative was upheld by H. C. Dawson, '16, and J. McK. Harris, '18. The negative was taken by F. B. Fox, '15, and V. G. Walls, '17.

The judges, who were K. J. Austen, J. H. Craigie, and F. H. Patterson, ruled that the negative won both on presentation and argument. The critique was given by C. McInnis, '15.

The members of the Dalhousie Alumni and Alumnae Societies at Glace, Bay recently held a most successful Dalhousie dance at King's Hall, Glace Bay, the chaperones at which were Mrs. W. A. Carroll and Mrs. Gordon Harrington. The Hall was very prettily decorated in the college colors and the invitation and topic cards were nicely gotten up in "black and gold". The proceeds went to the societies' funds.

At the Front.

Perhaps the first Dalhousian to get to the front in this war is Professor James Barnes, Ph. D., who has the chair of Physics at Bryn Mawr. He was spending his summer vacation at Berlin, and on the outbreak of hostilities, being turned back at the French frontier, reached London through Holland, where he probably joined a local unit in one of the scientific branches. He has seen action at least once, at Boissas and, by last accounts, was back at Paris.

Jack Cavanagh, Arts '11, and "Monk" Creighton, Arts '11, are serving with the Engineering Corps at MacNabs.

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ATHLETICS

D. A. A. C.

The semi-annual meeting of the Athletic Society was held in the college on Wednesday, October 14th, at 7 p. m., president Lyons in the chair.

The first matter of business was the election of a member of the executive to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of J. J. Creighton from college this term. L. D. Dwyer was the successful candidate. Following this came the election of a business manager for the hockey team, to which position A. D. Campbell was elected.

A discussion on the bye-laws governing inter-faculty football resulted in the secretary being asked to post a copy of said bye-laws in the hall by Saturday, the 17th of October.

KINGS 3—DAL 0

Sad but true, was the report received from Kings that Dal's team had gone down to defeat before the Kings' fifteen.

Many reasons were given out as the cause but almost all agree that it was lack of condition and co-operation, all were at sea and the greatest exhibition of fumbling ever given by Dal's first fifteen was handed out to the spectators at Kings. Enough has been said but we cannot let this opportunity go by of asking why a small college like Kings with an attendance of male students numbering about fifty, can turn out a team that is superior to the team that represents about three hundred and twenty-five male students. We think the trouble lays with the students themselves. Now is the time to get out and boost. If you can't play or don't want to play, encourage those who try, give them your support on the field, on the side lines, in the corridors, in the council. If you don't feel that way, be silent, but at any rate for the good of athletics in the College, put the hammer in the tool kit and BOOST. College spirit put the K(ick) in Kings, let it put the D in Dalhousie.

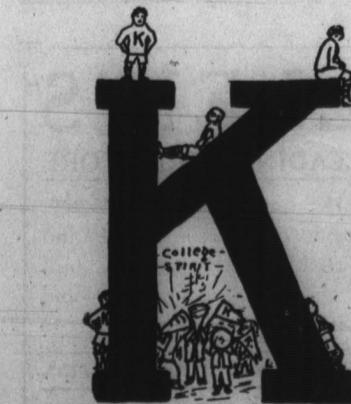


then under a little stiff competition for first team position, the necessary ginger and pepper will be forthcoming. To those who are not athletically inclined or rather so from a passive standpoint, their duty as true Dalhousians, is to be out in force with some of those stirring gridiron songs, which, not many years ago, put new life and fight into the Tiger line.

It would seem that Saturday's line up will embody a few changes in the personell of the team. Now those who have not been among the chosen ones, we hope that they will be out after the team with a firmer determination to show what is in them. This is the only spirit which will produce winning teams.

There was a time when the Dalhousie second team men would not dress in the same room with their first team rivals. The practice in those days was the real

(Continued on page 12.)



- THE K(ICK) IN KINGS -

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ATHLETICS

(Continued from page 11.)

thing, the second team often putting it over the first fifteen. The Dal team was in condition and when it came to following up, there was not a vestige of the present day longing to amble along several miles behind the play and let the score take care of itself.

Now get together Dalhousians, both the man on the fence and the man in the game. Show what real college spirit is, and moreover some of that old time Tiger fight. Pep, you've got to have it and it's up to the side lines to start the ball rolling.

Council of Students.

The Students' Council met in the college on Wednesday, the 14th, at 8 o'clock, and J. S. Fraser was elected secretary.

Reports from several societies were received but were referred to the finance committee to be brought down by them at the semi-annual meeting on the 20th.

It was agreed that a mass meeting of the students should be called on Friday, the 16th at 4 p.m., to discuss the matter of the formation of an Officers' Training Corps and that the Senate be asked to suspend lectures on that date from four onward throughout the university.

The request of the 5th year medical students for permission to have Dr. Hattie lecture on Tuesday and Thursday after four o'clock, was discussed and the Senate requested to comply with their wishes.

The election of the finance committee resulted as follows: Phinney, Swanson, Evans, and Kirkpatrick.

On motion the meeting adjourned.
(ED. NOTE: Since writing above, the Senate granted both requests.)

Dalhousie Engineering Society.

The first meeting this term, of the Dalhousie Engineering Society was held on Tuesday morning, 6th inst., and was well attended. The incoming class this year is very large, the largest perhaps in the history of the college. It is composed of about twenty-five men. This gives the Society a very substantial membership and it is planning for some good work the coming year.

At Tuesday's meeting, K. J. Austin and H. R. Theakston were respectively elected to fill the positions of vice-president and secty.-treasurer, left vacant by the absence from college this year of A. R. Lawrence, '17, and the change from Engineering to Law of Howard Dawson, '16.

It was decided to hold a series of fortnightly lectures, at which various Engineering professors and authorities would address the society, and the executive is now busy looking after details.

With the large membership of the Society this year, these lectures should be well attended and will no doubt prove highly interesting and beneficial.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:—Elizabeth Maycock, Vancouver, \$1.00; J. J. Creighton, Scotsburn, \$1.00.

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