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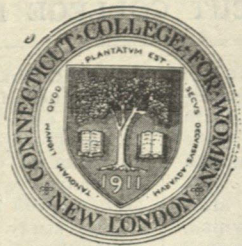
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YOUNGER GENERATION IS PRAISED.

John Farrar Addresses College.

John Farrar, editor of *The Bookman*, author, friend of countless authors, spoke to friends and students of Connecticut College, October twenty-seventh, in benefit of the Sykes Memorial Fund. Young himself, but not considering himself a member of the younger generation, Mr. Farrar presented an original yet realistic interpretation of "The Younger Generation in America." He delighted his audience with a rambling, familiar talk about its moral standards, and its future.

The Neurotic War Generation.

It is not the generation who were of college age during the Great War, said Mr. Farrar, who will count much in the future. It is the young people who are of college age today. The former group lost its vim during the war. It became restless, neurotic, bitter. The present younger generation is not thus affected. It has full opportunity, and is taking advantage of this opportunity to make good in the world.

"The Plastic Age" Only Partially True.

Mr. Farrar is in no way skeptical, for he is young enough to understand the viewpoint and behavior of college students. They are not all of the type pictured in the "Plastic Age." That book represents a small class of college young people. The great percentage of this younger generation have as much and more backbone than any other generation has had. It will not be long before this group finds its own moral standards. All these young people who received a normal amount of home training will have no difficulty in carrying themselves through the unsettled period. This generation, also, seems more deeply spiritual than any generation Mr. Farrar had known. Although it didn't observe the old-time habit of church-attendance, it had not, as yet, formed very clear philosophical ideas on religious questions.

Girls More Adaptable Than Men.

Although Mr. Farrar surprised the audience by such unlimited praise of the younger generation, he had a few criticisms to make. He dislikes the habit of copying; the tendency of "following the smart set just to be smart." He warned the audience to remember that it was easier for women and girls to accept their new freedom than it was for men, who had always idolized women, to change their ideals.

On the whole, Mr. Farrar showed sympathy and understanding for the younger generation. His point of view was in great contrast with that of many older speakers. Some of his ideas, although contrasting to those of his elders, seemed equally as prejudiced. The audience, however, pleased to find some one who was so entirely in favor of the younger generation, gave the speaker enthusiastic praise.

After the lecture, the Senior Class gave a reception for Mr. Farrar in the Faculty Room of the Library.

FRESHMEN CHOOSE HOUSE PRESIDENTS.

Already, the Freshman Class is beginning to assert itself and its members are showing signs of becoming truly acclimated to their new surroundings; for, on October 17 and 18, the various off campus freshman houses elected their respective house presidents. The following girls have been chosen to help carry out student government regulations:

Mrs. Higgins' and Mrs. Senior's Elizabeth Hart
Mrs. Abel's and Mrs. Bannon's Prudence Drake
Mrs. Chandler's and Mrs. Gadbois' Emma Jean McDonald
Mrs. Reed's Henrietta Owens
Mrs. Saxton's Elizabeth Ross
State Road Mildred Beardsly

FRESHMEN INDULGE IN POLITICS.

Debate Before Student Body.

The advantages of the leading political parties, Republican, Democratic and Progressive, were presented to the college in a debate given by the Freshmen, on Wednesday evening, October twenty-second. Dorothy Bayley presented the Republican platform and policies, Mary Wolcott the Democratic and Jane Hall and Dorothy Pasknik the Third Party.

In presenting the Republican party, the issues of Child Labor, Trusts, Tariff and the League were fully discussed. Immediate ratification of the Child Labor law was urged, and the League was definitely said to be a dead issue. The accomplishment of the past administration, in relation to unemployment and foreign relations were brought out, and both problems were said to have been greatly ameliorated. The record of Mr. Coolidge as governor of Massachusetts was lauded as was his vice-presidential career. He was said to have the unqualified faith of the people. Mr. Dawes was greatly praised, and future success was guaranteed on the basis of past accomplishments.

Mary Wolcott then presented the Democratic possibilities. She stated in very certain terms that the Democrats stood for the reinstatement of honesty at home and honor abroad; illustrating her point by repeated reference to the Oil Scandal, and forced resignations of Denby, Daugherty and Fall. The tariff matter was attacked, and the femininity of the audience was made to realize to what extent they had suffered as a result of the high and unjust Republican tariff. The League was brought to life, the right of any person or persons to entomb it being denied. An ardent plea for a referendum, warranted to be as simple as a presidential election followed. Mr. Coolidge was honored with all possible appellation—except moron and imbecile, and was consigned to the ranks of the effeminate and timid. Using this as a basis of comparison, Mr. Davis was found to be the perfect candidate, and the campaign was said to be a choice between vacillation and stability.

The plea for the Progressives was then made by Jane Hall. The lack of party machine and political bosses, and the corresponding sincerity and uprightness of candidates La Follette and Wheeler

Continued on page 4, column 2.

QUARTERLY SOON TO BE OUT.

Preparations for the publication of the Quarterly are well under way, so that the first issue is expected to be out the third week in November.

A great deal of interest, especially among the freshmen, has been manifested in the magazine this year, and the Board is greatly encouraged by the amount of talent that is being brought to light. The Quarterly is a magazine to encourage original, literary work, and as such it should be used more frequently; too often, shyness keeps worth-while work away from the public eye. The Quarterly wishes more material, both in poetry and prose form, and more writers on its ever-growing list and urges authors and would be authors to bring their manuscripts to a member of the Board, where they will receive every consideration.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE QUARTET GIVES CONCERT.

All those who were able to attend the concert at the gymnasium on the night of October 24th, had a treat in hearing old negro folk songs sung as only the natives of the sunny south can sing them.

It was Hampton Institute Day, and Connecticut College and its friends were glad to welcome the Hampton Quartet and two representatives from the Institute. Dr. Erb was chairman of the evening. In introducing Captain Brown, one of Hampton Institute's representatives, he said that American music would probably develop from the old negro folk songs, some of which the quartet would sing. Captain Brown gave the audience some idea of Hampton Institute and what it was trying to accomplish for the negro population of the United States. He said that it was founded in 1868 by General S. C. Armstrong, a graduate of Williams College in Massachusetts and a commander of colored troops during the Civil War. General Armstrong, realizing the very urgent need for an institution which would take care of the newly freed negroes, founded Hampton. At first there were only two teachers and fifteen pupils. Moreover, there were no funds to speak of. Friends of the new project went up north and secured aid; so that, at the present time, there are 2,251 students, including the Training School and Summer School; 250 teachers and other workers; 150 buildings, including dwellings; and 1,000 acres of campus ground. The Institute is composed of the Collegiate Division and the Secondary Division. The former includes the Teachers' College, the School of Business and the Trade School Builders' Course. The latter division includes the Academy and the Trade School.

Captain Brown's talk was divided into two parts, during the intervals of which the Hampton Quartet delighted the audience with such old favorites as "My Lord Delivered Daniel," "Twenty-Four Elders on Their Knees," "Deep River," "Until I Reach My Home," "Kentucky Babe," and "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot." The most remarkable thing about the quartet, and the one which struck the audience most was the beautiful harmony between the four voices. The bass was

Continued on page 4, column 2.

CHILD LABOR DISCUSSED.

State Rights vs. Child Rights.

Owen Reed Lovejoy, General Secretary of the National Child Labor Commission, was the speaker at Convocation on Tuesday, October 28th. Secretary Lovejoy, taking as his topic, "States' Rights and Children's Rights," presented the facts of child labor as dealing not with ancient history in a foreign land but with a very present problem right at home.

Reforms Made.

It was only a few years ago that the census report revealed the fact that 2,000,000 working children under sixteen years of age were destined to lives of permanent ignorance, poverty and disease. This report led to the formation of the National Child Labor Committee, which has accomplished some very definite reforms, as well as awakened a general interest in the existing wrongs of child labor. The reforms were remarkably free from sentimentality, and rather emphasized economic advantage.

Mr. Lovejoy then outlined the achievements of the Child Labor Committee in their attempts to secure the same advantage for child life throughout the country. In 1911 was drawn up a ground stand, a minimum standard, as a working basis for the legislatures of all states. This attempt was unsuccessful, because of the remarkable progress of some states in contrast to the backwardness of others. In 1916 Congress passed the Child Labor Interstate Act, which was in successful operation for a year until the Supreme Court decided that Congress had exceeded its rights and pronounced the law void.

The Supreme Court Interferes.

In 1919 a law was again enacted, the Child Labor Tax Act—only to be annulled in 1922 by the Supreme Court. The aim, therefore, of the proposed amendment is not to pass a specific law to cover a particular phase of Child Labor, but to enable Congress constitutionally to "limit, regulate, and prohibit the working of children under 18 years of age."

The Question of State Rights.

Much of the opposition aroused against the child labor law is the result of fear of interference in the sacred rights of the individual states. Further opposition holds that amendment would invalidate the power and dignity of the Constitution; that the decrease in child employment indicates the amendment to be unnecessary; that the states can manage their own child labor; and that if the amendment becomes a law, it will not be any more successful than the 18th amendment.

Answering these arguments, Mr. Lovejoy stated that by the actual wording of the amendment, the power of the individual states is unimpaired; that rather than desiring to weaken the Constitution, the advocates of the amendment wished it to be a living, growing thing; that the decrease in child labor was due partly to the effects of the Child Labor Law for a time in operation, and partly to the fact that the census was taken in Jan-

Continued on page 4, column 2.

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IN FRANCE.

Three Months and a Week in France.

Here is material for several *News* articles. Paris must be treated by itself, as well as the Southern October trip. Today let us say a word of Alsace, the Loire region, and Normandy.

Alsace. A ground that has been disputed through the ages, filled with memories of battles, with graveyards of trees and men.

Seen from the terrace of the Hotel Hohkoenigsburg, high up in the mountains, it unfolds itself in its different aspects with striking completeness. On the right, continuing the range on which we stand, the shadowy violet peaks of the Vosges extend as an impressive setting for the panorama in front. An immense plain, studded, as it seemed, with terra cotta villages, some in proud isolation, others on the side resting for protection on the wooded slopes of the mountains. Colmar is before us, seeming but little larger than its tiny neighbors in between. Far away to the left, a haze betrays Strasbourg. And beyond the plain, here and there, from time to time, gleams the Rhine, separating France from the dark cloudlike mass of the Black Forest.

After sunset, it is magic. The little villages kindle their lamps one by one, while darkness falls, clothing the mountains in ever-changing hues, until, in the harmonious silence of night, the constellations of the earth answer the glances of the stars of the sky.

At dawn, it is a symphony, when one churchbell answers another across the fields, and the mountain mist rolls in billows, concealing and revealing the valley and the heights.

The Vosges summits are bristling with shattered or restored ruins. Even now, buried walls are being brought to light. Giersberg and Rappolsweiler, Saint Ulrich and Hohkoenigsburg, like eagle nests perched on almost inaccessible crags, speak of a world gone by of iron will and iron hand, courage, cruelty, devotion and pride. The shade of the "Burgraves" is still on them. With the monk, the mediaeval baron stands for a time scarcely to be grasped by our gregarious and ant-like generation.

Long walks thro' the forest, discovering new villages, or along the vineyards of the lower slopes. Day-

long drives to wilder spots, up to the Schlucht, and down to lovely Gérardmer, past mountain lakes. Up again to the "Ballon d'Alsace" with its wide sweep to the Alps and the Jura, and down again to fortified Belfort Strasbourg, Ribeauville, Colmar, Mulhouse High-pointed, brownish, many-storied roofs, old-fashioned women with the old-fashioned way of beating their clothes in groups by the river-side; storks' nests on city gates and churches with the owner nonchalantly poised on one slender leg, outlined against the sky. A tame magpie hopping on a cobbled street. Beer and sauerkraut; naive adaptations of the Strasbourg clock, around the devil legends, in the popular cafés; wide-arched door ways, too broad in proportion to their height; sixteenth-century facades of blue and pink, with outside timbers. Buildings of many colors. Scores of old streets, with striking groups of houses deserving full description; Alsatian bows and petticoats.

Normandy. Farm-house hotel on the road to Deauville. A cheerful room looking out on one side over the broad estuary of the Seine to the ocean; separated from the road on the other side by an old Normandy orchard, whose gnarled and moss-covered trees are bent to the ground by the abundance of their fruit. Beyond the road rises a high, wooded cliff. One may ascend by the "Cote de Grace" to the summit, where a calvary and an old chapel, replete with touching ex-votos of the fishing population, command a view unrivalled in its charm. It was William the Conqueror's father, they say, who, having escaped from ship-wreck, first founded the chapel.

We take our meals on a vine-covered terrace overlooking the water, watching little sailboats and the traffic from L'Havre for the upper Seine. The sea, the air are silvery in the sun of September. It is Honfleur, from whose harbor Champlain sailed. Normandy has the coast and the orchard, the cider and many celebrated cheeses, its own cows, its own horses, its own types which—consider Flaubert—remind us of both the Gaul and the Northman Roses, bowers, ivy, trellised cottages, hills and rivulets, virgins and saints, streets of fifteenth or sixteenth-century constructions, often unforgettable like the "Rue de Feves" with the house of the Salamander at Lisieux. Normandy has its provincial life, a taste of chicanery, an excessive love for possession From its scenery, from its characters, the setting of "Madame Bovary," was drawn.

Three cities stand out: Rouen, Caen and Chartres. Rouen is the essentially Gothic city of France, as Tournay is the Romanesque city of Belgium. It is mostly the city of the late Gothic, of the flamboyant of the fifteenth and sixteenth-centuries, and if it is incomparable in its Gothic wealth and splendor, it is no less Gothic and incomparable in its squalid streets and its misery. The city hall rivals Notre-Dame and Saint Ouen; the "Grosse Horloge" rivals the old "cloître de Saint Maclon."

Caen is more dilapidated, but no less rich in the variety of its remains. Old aristocratic mansions converted into "Pensions de Familles and offices; the stronghold of William the Conqueror now a barracks. The "Abbaye aux Hommes" founded by the Conqueror, now the Lycéé Malherbe; the Abbaye aux Dames" founded by Queen Mathilde, now an orphanage and an old ladies' home. And Caen complements Rouen by the addition of its imposing Romanesque churches of the eleventh and the twelfth

Chartres lives through its cathedral,

"the cathedral" to our mind. Huysmans and Henry Adams agree and wonder, especially before the grandiose and severe facade of the twelfth. The guardian of Chartres' cathedral loves his charge with unbounded devotion; he has given his life, that of an artist, to the study and reproduction of its most minute details. . . . He is the true descendant of the builders, those mediaeval men who worked anonymously for the glory of God. . . .

The Loire Region. As Flaubert is Normandy's glorious son, Balzac belongs to the Touraine. "Shame on that man," says he, "who does not admire my beautiful, my valiant Touraine, with its seven valleys flowing in water and wine!"

At Tours, in the glorious precincts of the cathedral, we located Mademoiselle Gamard's house, where the fate of Balzac's immortal Curé was decided; then from beyond the bridge, looking back upon the towers, we shared the nostalgia of the exile.

At Blois, the city of the Valois Kings, we followed, in the architecture of the Castle, a series of reigns reigns brought again and again to our minds, with their complications, tragedies and triumphs, in the many chateaux we were to visit. Louis the twelfth, Francis the first, Henry the second with Catharine, and their sons And with the kings and queens above them even the duchess of Valentinos, Diane de Portiers. Madame de la Fayette's Princess of Cleves is much alive on French soil.

Tours and Blois are centers. Caressing their old walls, from the Auvergne to the Vendee, the Loire flows in its sandy bed, lazily, silently Day after day, swiftly our car takes us along the winding stream among vineyards and past declivities hollowed out into caves filled with the "bon vin de Touraine," later, past turrets, lookout posts, Gothic towers, along rows of primitive dwellings burrowing in the rock We drive from one royal residence to another, meeting here Louis the eleventh and the cage he built for our friend Philip de Commines, while already we had encountered in a dismal street of Tours, the house of his bloody compère, the executioner Tristan.

After Louis the eleventh, his successor, together with princely minds that lived near their resplendent walls; Leonardo da Vinci at Amboise; Rabelais at Chinon. It is a profusion, an overwhelming display of treasures, castle after castle filled with priceless relics, surrounded by magnificent parks of century-old trees, by moats upon whose quiet waters the swan floats. ALCESTE.

FREE SPEECH.

[The Editors of the *News* do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed in this column.]

To the Editor of the *News*:

At last I can repress my feelings no longer. If I break out in harsh vituperations of my fellow-students, "think nothing of it," as the popular phrase goes, for I am but letting off steam. And this particular steam has been fired by the practice known in these parts as "bumming."

Perhaps the weather is to blame. Certainly these glorious days inculcate an attitude which claims that society owes me—not a living, this time—but a ride. In considering the matter seriously it would seem that a "bum" is a thing we can really get along without, especially as it harms someone else, and that someone else happens to be our Alma Mater.

Leaving aside all considerations of the dangers involved in the practice (of which, God wot there are many), think of the ill effects on the reputation of the college. Several

people have been introduced to Connecticut College through the medium of a "hitcher" or "bummer," and that first impression has not been particularly flattering to us. And how quickly bad rumors spread . . . Very substantial benefits have been withheld from the college on account of this hitching craze, and also because of the peculiar decorum of those who practice the art.

It seems to me that it would be most unfortunate to have a rule forbidding "bumming." It should be unnecessary. But it does seem that, inasmuch as the matter under consideration is a college principle, it should be upheld. Otherwise I fear that we shall hereafter be known, not as the "singing" college, but as the "bumming" college. At present we more nearly deserve the latter. '25.

To the Editor of the *News*:

Of course everyone realizes that any marking system, however well it is planned, can only approximate the professor's opinion of a student's grade of work. Indeed, this is important to both teacher and pupil, but it should not, by either one, be considered as something absolute and final. Yet unfortunately so much depends upon these grades, that they necessarily assume an appearance of great importance, sometimes indeed, exceeding the value of the study itself. On the other hand, there must be some standard of

Continued on page 4, column 1.

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HOCKEY TEAMS CHOSEN.

The Class Teams for the hockey season have been chosen, and the names posted on the A. A. Bulletin Board.

Senior Team.

J. Aldrich	J. Goodrich
A. Albree	J. Jesolowitz
E. Allen	E. Kelly
S. Crawford	A. McCombs
K. Boyle	J. McCroddan
H. Ferguson	C. Tracy
I. Godard	G. Ward

E. Warner

Junior Team.

E. Alexander	R. Knup
F. Angior	G. Parker
M. Cogswell	M. Smith
E. Damerel	M. Sterling
L. Dunham	E. Sternberg
L. Ferris	H. Stone
K. Garrity	M. Williams

E. Wrenshall

Sophomore First Team.

E. Cade	— Jerman
S. Carlsake	F. Jones
K. Foster	H. McKee
R. Harris	M. Rich
F. Hopper	G. Trapan
C. Howe	E. Tremaine
— Hunt	M. Wilcox

F. Williams

Sophomore Second Team.

A. Clark	— Hitchcock
E. Clark	— Gregory
L. Chatfield	H. Lehman
E. Chamberlain	G. Taylor
— Halstead	M. Wheeler

E. Woodworth

Freshman First Team.

I. Barrett	E. Kelly
R. Booth	H. Owens
B. Bancroft	F. Huling
E. Cloyes	H. Lesserman
M. Cornelius	K. Heurich
D. Lippincott	G. Sternschuss
O. La Har	A. Berger

P. Drake

Freshman Second Team.

M. Webb	L. Gay
M. Rieman	E. Wood
M. Peterson	D. Bayley
E. Penny	L. Norris
M. Kilbourn	E. Gorner
D. Pasnik	C. Frear
L. Gay	M. Briggs

C. Van Buskirk

NEWS CONFERENCE AT WHEATON COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the Women's Intercollegiate News Association will be held at Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts, on November 7th and 8th. The four delegates who will represent the Connecticut College "News" are Charlotte Beckwith, Charlotte Tracy, Dorothy Wigmore, and Pauline Warner.

LAST MINUTE CAMPAIGN NOTES.

President Coolidge will not give Republican Representatives from the five tied states permission, should the election be thrown into Congress, to break the deadlock by voting for Davis, states "The Washington Post." Thus Charles W Bryan, of Nebraska, has a chance for the presidency!

John W. Davis is quoted: "I stand for prosperity and for measures which will protect the property rights of every human being. But I believe that while property rights must be respected, there are human rights whose worthiness transcends every material consideration."

Temple University has made it possible for one to enter college at the age of two. They have opened a pre-kindergarten course for children from two to five. The newcomers in this course will not be required to wear the usual freshman cap.—Blue and Grey, Hood College.

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EXCHANGES.

New Arrangement in General English Course.

By a new ruling in the English Composition course at Bryn Mawr, the mid-year and final exams have been done away with, causing much joy and relief among the undergraduates affected. If the principles of writing and the illustrative material studied are applied to a carefully thought out report which is the climax of much preparatory writing the student's writing ability will be demonstrated more clearly and fairly than it could possibly be in a short hurried final.

Since the reading in English literature will form the subject matter of the reports in English composition without doubt both courses will benefit. The result will be a greater familiarity with the assigned readings. With the new arrangement in effect and the literature spread over the entire year the reading can have a wider range and be much better appreciated and digested.—Bryn Mawr College News.

The Purpose of a College.

What is the purpose of a College? The Dartmouth Undergraduate Report on Educational Policy, published by the New Etudent defines it as thus: "It is the purpose of the College to provide a selected group with a comprehensive background of information about the world and its problems and to stimulate them so to develop their capacity for rational thinking, philosophic understanding, creative imagination and aesthetic sensitiveness, and to inspire them to use these developed powers in becoming leaders in service to society."—Blue and Grey, Hood College.

FREE SPEECH.

Concluded from page 2, column 4.

measurement for a student's ability and accomplishment, and the present one, though defective, seems to fill the need best.

Therefore, since our scholastic standard is based upon such a system, would it not be well that it should be uniform, and that the student body should understand its real significance? Absolute uniformity is of course not to be expected or hoped for. As individuals differ, so will their opinions of an identical piece of work be different. Yet could there not be a more or less exact numerical agreement of values among professors, which should then be made known to the student?

As the situation now stands a mark of C may from one professor mean work averaging in worth from seventy to eighty; from another, seventy-five to ninety; and so on in varying degrees. This state of affairs seems scarcely just to the student, for one may be regarded as inferior to another whose work is no better than her own. If the actual system is not changed may we not at least know more exactly what our marks really means? '27.

SOMETHING NEW AT LAST.

To fly through college is the aim of Charles T. Wrightson, who arrived last week by airplane at Oregon Agriculture College from Fresno, California. Wrightson, who is registered as

a freshman, is a commercial flier and has conceived the novel idea of bringing his plane to school with him and taking up passengers during his spare time to pay his college expenses.

FRESHMEN INDULGE IN POLITICS.

Concluded from page 1, column 2.

was stressed. The Republican party was again said to have brought degradation to the people, and the charms of Mr. La Follette were again lauded. He was pictured as being sincere, unterrified and ever faithful and loyal to the people. The planks of the platform were one by one raised for approval. Hope was extended to labor, to those who suffer from the malice of trusts, and to those who are overtaxed. Promises were made to terminate immediately trust life, to revivify organized labor, and stabilize international justice. Complete revision of the Versailles treaty was urged as the only possible cure for European ills. In short the Progressive party "averts disaster and rights the wrongs of those unjustly treated."

The rebuttals showed the complete justification of the speeches, and the ignorance and inaptitude of the adversaries. The Republicans questioned the Democrats as to whether or not they remember the Aircraft scandal, and asked them to remember that the past administration took place in the chaos which followed the World War. Whereupon the Democrats accused the Republicans of hiding behind post-war morality, and the Progressives accused them of having no ideals to uphold. Thus the debate ended, the vote taken at the end favoring the Republicans sixty-six, to five for the Democrats, and seven for the Progressives.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE QUARTET GIVES CONCERT.

Concluded from page 1, column 3.

especially remarkable for its deep, emotional quality.

During one of the intervals between selections, Captain Brown introduced Mr. Smothers, a 1924 graduate of Hampton. Mr. Smothers gave a brief sketch of the life at his Alma Mater, including the athletic, the social, and the academic pursuits of his fellow students. He also spoke of Booker T. Washington's daughter who graduated from Hampton, and has since been doing a great deal for the education of negroes down south.

The quartet concluded the evening's program by giving a demonstration of negro rhythm, accompanied by words; and after the performance a collection was taken up for the Hampton Institute Fund.

CHILD LABOR DISCUSSED

Concluded from page 1, column 4.

uary when children in agricultural labor were not at work. Moreover, states are unable to regulate their own child labor in such cases as "tenement sweat shops," where work is brought from one state which limits its age for child labor into another state which does not.

As to the question "Will it work?" what better answer can be given than when federal laws regulating child labor were in effect, they did work.

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