STRIKES

A Reaction, Not a Cause

Current literature has displayed an almost universal protest against the actions of labor in fighting for its needs. The fault has been depicted that the nation's working forces have chosen the present hour of want, and lack of manufacturing products, to show their power. The protest has been that the dependence of the public upon this working force has never been felt more strongly, nor emphasized more clearly, than at this time.

But, in its zeal to carry on tirades against the working men, the modern press has neglected to go to the roots of the matter and to learn the reasons for these disagreeing activities. Dependence is not a one-sided affair. Just as the working men are dependent upon manufacturers, even more are the manufacturing interests dependent upon labor, and in an inquiry into the prevalence of strikes the focus of attention must be directed toward the men who produce. Manufacturing interests—and one cites the beef trust—have chosen the present time to exploit the public,—and the public, in part, includes these workers. High prices are the direct causes of strikes. Unthinking people blame the workers and do not see that the working men's organized efforts are merely the natural reactions of normal, human beings against activities which have made wages inadequate for them to live on.

And how does the government protect the different factions from one another? One notes the immediate action taken to nullify the efforts of labor in the recent coal strike. In contrast, one recalls the unfulfilled promises to curb profiteering and to reduce high prices,—prices which make mere living actually difficult for many people. Any attempts that have been made have been against the weak retailers, while the beef trust, with its all too obvious tendencies toward monopoly, stalks untouched.

True it is that labor is shirking work. It is more interested in hours than in productions. Who will deny, however, that this is a reaction to the unsympathetic attitude of operators interested, not in the public, or in labor, but in making money for their own selfish ends?

Psychologists are hired to see what are the least number of moves in which an article can be made. Systematizers are secured to see that no least manu-
Once upon a time, there was a shipyard. The work was hard, but the rewards were great. The workers were well paid, and their families were taken care of. The shipyard was a place of hard work and dedication, where the workers put in long hours to build the ships that would be used to transport goods around the world.

The workers were a close-knit group, and they worked together to build the ships. They were led by a skilled captain, who was always there to guide them through the challenges of building the ships.

The ships were large and impressive, with many different parts and pieces. The workers had to work together to build each part, and then they had to come together to assemble the whole ship. It was a team effort, and everyone had a role to play.

The shipyard was not just a place of work, but also a place of community. The workers would often gather together after a long day of work to share stories and laughter. They were a tight-knit group, and they looked out for each other.

The shipyard was a place of pride, and the workers were proud of the ships they built. They knew that their work was important, and that the ships they built would be used to transport goods around the world.

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Current Events

The RUSSIAN SITUATION

Omar, the capital of “all-Russian” government, has been taken by the Bolsheviks. It is reported that the Kolchak forces are retreating eastward as the surrender of Petrograd to anti-Bolshevist forces is inevitable.

BLESSED BE HUMOR

According to Mr. Jefferson B. Harbough, college mens weeklies are dry, absolutely uninteresting literature. Accordingly he ventured up Mr. Harbough’s lecture on “Blessed Be Humor.”

As the night wore on the usual “Blessed be Drudgey!” and produce something in the line of innocent gayety or amusement. This, then, would be very easy if we reprinted any of Mr. Harbough’s thousand and one “Jokes.” Mr. Harbough admitted that his purpose was to produce a laugh and in this end he was more than successful. To be humorous is the most natural thing in the world, especially when you have an abundant stock of information about all the little things in the world—such as “spng,” “love,” country newspapers, social, children, animals, husbands, etc.

Once Robert Louis Stevenson said, “To amuse is to serve,” and this motto has been adopted by the author of “Blessed be Humor” as his own. He has an infinite faith in the power of good wholesome fun in this care-worn world, and the object accomplished for he has produced no higher emotion than a laugh.

Let us, then, be merry with him and hear the little boy who talked in the night—the boy who was so natural, so sincere and yet so intense. Mr. Harbough declares very positively that the little boy repeated “Pennygate” as it were.

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One Large Please

The orders for eggs were being taken at the breakfast table. Each morning a Freshman had heard the girl say “medium.” It came her turn and she decided that it was no time for punishment and before playing hockey at $0.50 a week she added “and one large please.”

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Connecticut College
Over-Organized
(Continued from Page 2, col. 4)
put forth her best in each organization or branch of work in which she is active? I do not think that she can, especially if she holds a class or a house office. There cannot be a "push" in a club where only one-half or one-third of the members honor it with their presence. It takes time to be in plays; it takes time to work up a concert. Because so many are unable to put any time into it, the lion's share falls upon one or two girls who are completely exhausted when the affair is over. And it is doubly hard when there are so many things going on, so many meetings and so much outside work, that it is almost impossible to find an hour convenient to all. Hardly an evening goes by without some club needing a girl, barely one evening to herself.

But let us view the situation from the standpoint of efficiency, for in this world, efficiency counts in the long run. Over-organization means inefficiency—inefficiency on the part of the greater organization, the college. The state, the country, are watching to see how Connecticut College solves its problems. Although as yet we are small, let us be efficient, let us do a few things and do them well, rather than to undertake activities that are beyond our powers. It is not for us as students to say whether certain organizations should be combined, or abolished. That is a task for those older and more experienced. But firmly do I believe that some action should be taken along this line. We owe it to ourselves and we owe it to our college.

M. P. T. '23

Barnard Dissolves A. A.

The Athletic Association of Barnard College has been formally dissolved following the announcement of the resignation of the Executive Board came about as the result of the failure of the Physical Education Department to recognize the principle of joint control by the Department and the students in the administration of organized sports. There is still hope, it seems, that the Student Council will evolve some method of settling the difficulty.

Exchanges

To Discuss the Honor System
On November 13 the Forum of Wellesley will discuss the Honor System. The discussion will involve the following points:
1. How do you interpret the present honor system?
2. Do the students make the rules which they are "honor-bound to observe?"
3. What is the difference between "being on one's honor to observe a rule and simply being trusted to observe it?"
4. Do you wish an honor system that dispenses with processes in examinations?
5. Why do you make any distinction between reporting another's misconduct under an honor system and "tabling?"

A Pioneer Institution
(Continued from Page 1, col. 4)
cultural. The preparatory course was for small children, and with the addition of French, was similar to subjects now taught to children. In the regular and supplementary courses was included present-day High School Subjects and Geology. Aesthetics, Astronomy, Mental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Eloquence, Exercises, Philology, and similar studies. The comment under the "department of physical culture" is of interest because of its attitude toward gymnastics. "Health of the body is of indispensable importance to a full, intellectual development. Impaired health and a feeble frame are not able to encounter the requirements of a high mental discipline; much less the practical duties of life." Some years ago gymnastics introduced into systems of female education fell into disrepute chiefly because they required of young ladies vigorous physical efforts suited only to the strength of young gentlemen. Judicious exercises have since been devised and arranged by scientific persons familiar with the human frame. The standards for which the Hartford Female Seminary strove were not on the whole, so very different from those of Connecticut College. It is quite possible, too, that circumstances had not forced the seminary out of being it might have developed into an institution that would have answered the need in response to which Connecticut College was founded. At any rate it seems to this writer that Connecticut Female Seminary as our distinguished ancestor, the more especially as the association of its graduates have expressed their interest in our college. The president of that Association, Mrs. Henry Fowler, of Guilford, Connecticut, has been an interesting visitor to our campus during this recent autumn, and we shall take pleasure in welcoming other representatives of the old "Pen Sem" whenever they may come.