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Connecticut College News Vol. 5 No. 10

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Connecticut College News

Vol. 5 No. 10

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT, DECEMBER 10, 1919

Price 5 Cents

DELEGATES RESIGN

Student Government Holds Special Meeting

A special meeting of the Student A special meeting of the Sudard for the purpose of reconsidering the delegates to the Des Moines Convention. There had been a great amount of dissatisfaction among the student body in regard to the manner in which the delegates were elected. This unbody in regard to the inches the delegates were elected. This unrest grew so strong that the delegates rest grew so strong that the delegates rest grew so strong that the presentation. The presentation of t rest grew so strong that the delegates offered their resignation. The president of Student Government in a few words stated that she was extremely sorry to have such a thing happen and hoped that at this meeting all the difficulties would be cleared up. It was decided at the meeting to accept the resignation of the three delegates. After a great deal of discussion it was voted that two days should be given over to voting, so that each girl could think over and decide exactly whom she wished to have represent her at Des Moines. Nominations and elections were carried on by closed ballot. Helen Perry, '20, Rachel Smith, '21, and Evelene Taylor, '21 are the three representatives elected.

MATHEMATICS CLUB

At the regular December meeting of the Mathematics Club, Miss Mc-Gowan read an interesting paper entitled "Not Ten but Twelve." This contained a discussion of our number system from its present has even to have tem from its present base ten to base twelve. Various advantages are appar-ent by this change. For instance, frac-tions could be written more simply and more accurately.

and more accurately.

Another advantage is that our hours, minutes, and seconds are already arranged as multiples of twelve, and not of ten. The only difficulty about establishing this new system is that it would require at least two summers to educate the teachers in the use of this method. Moreover it would take as long as a generation to establish a new system.

An educational and entertaining

An educational and entertaining biography of Des Cartes, "the father of Analytical Geometry," was read by Miss O'Sullivan. We discovered that although Des Cartes was such a genalthough Des Cartes was such a genius in working out the scheme of Analytical Geometry, he had plenty of traits and characteristics that seem very human. In the early 17th century, when Des Cartes lived, mathematicians were bid for by the different courts of Europe and they lived on court pensions. The competition grew so strong at times that duels took place.

A general discussion of problems, puzzles, and matters of mathematical interest followed. We learned that Professor Cajorie has just been elected to take a chair in the "History of Mathematics" at the University of California. This is the first chair of its kind to be established in the world. D. M. P. '21

"THE NEW HORIZON"

The speaker for the convocation period of December was Dr. Edward G. Devine and his subject was "Our New Horizons" Dr Devine says that by sympathetic, intelligent interest the people to-day have acquired a "long-range vision"—they are seeing the horizon of the world through a cleared atmosphere. This has been brought about, more or less, by the war and the changes of the last five years. We now see into the interior of Russia and we know what is taking place in Germany. Persia, China, Mexico, etc.; we are taking an interest in the psychology of foreign nations, and more over, we are thinking seriously both of our future and of theirs.

theirs.

This is not merely a geographical broadening. This change of horizon embraces the elements of social relationship. Our little provincialisms, for instance, have become less on account of the relations we have had together. Socially, institutionally, and occupationally, we have benefited by this coming together with the result that today "not only anything interesting, but anything human finds in us a response."

There are three great subjects all presenting definite statistics, that should be a living fire in the conscience of every American citizen. The first is the great problem of illiteracy, especially among our negroes and immigrants. The second deals with education, — the general lack of equipment and inducements in our American school system, and the our American school system, and the fact that it is not standardized and, that we have no national representa-tive or authoritative spokesman of edtive or authoritative spokesman of education in the president's cabinet. The third problem is that of Americanization and its concerns the practical handling of the great number of unnaturalized aliens in our country. The only solution to this last problem is a general adaption by the native stock in order to get the utmost out of this complex civilization. This would be followed by a process of mutual adaption to one another under the best possible conditions resulting in the maximum satisfaction of both foreigners and natives. eigners and natives.

Dr. Devine then spoke of a great Dr. Devine then spoke of a great "Industrial Democracy" and explained a possible Public Health program. It is the task of those who would effect social progress to reconcile ordinary facts of material life with idealism—to believe in cooperative union, and to realize both personal and social responsibility. We must want to change enough to succeed. and social responsibility. We must want to change enough to succeed. We must feel personally about every matter, small or large. Until this has been brought about, and the burden of sin and oppression has been removed from every citizen, not one of us has the right to take on the name. us has the right to take on the name of Christian or to call the man we meet on the street "brother."

GYPSY SMITH, Jr. SPEAKS

Connecticut College was very fortunate in having for a speaker at pers, Sunday afternoon, Gypsy Smith, Jr., son of the man who is known on five continents as an evangelist and an ardent preacher to our boys in the trenches during the Great War. the trenches during the Great War. Mr Smith chose as his subject the great words of Christ "Follow Me." Mr Smith chose as his subject the great words of Christ. "Follow Me." His urgent appeal was for the people of all nations to give up worldly ways and become Christians in the true sense of the word. "And what," asked Mr. Smith, "is a Christian? Is it by uniting with the church that we become Christians? No one can be a Christian who does not possess the spirit of Christ." The world is not following Christ, not because Christianity itself has failed, but because we who profess to be Christians have not followed Him as we should. He spoke of the great need for prayer and an attitude of helpfulness, not criticism, toward others. Simply, but in vivid phrases and picturesque, forceful language, Gypsy Smith, Junior, presented his text. closing with the greating which he put to each nior, presented his text, closing with the question which he put to each one of us, "Are you following Him?"

THE CHILDREN'S MOVIES

The Service League has given its second Children's Movie Show. The returns more than covered the expenses and the pictures were pronounced a success. About 450 youngsters came with their pennies to the Vocational High School at 2.30 on the Vocational High School at 2.30 on the afternoon of December sixth to see "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves." Before the opening of the performance and during intermissions the children were led in singing. The announcement that the next movie would be given January seventeenth, met with great approval. These children's pictures have now become a definite part of the work of the Service League, of the work of the Service League, and much credit is due to the workers who have made them a success. F. A H. '23...

SENIOR MEETING

At a meeting of the Senior Class held December third, the "Comedy of Errors" was chosen as the Senior play A schedule of try-outs will soon be posted, and the girls are urged to come out enthusiastically for the parts in which they are interested.

By a class vote "Pep" is to be re-

turned to the kennels from which he came It is with much regret that 1920 bids adieu to its mascot but it seemed the only logical thing to do, as campus does not provide the nec-essary kennel, run and other accomodations which Pep needs.

FACULTY WIN GAME

Score 4-2

It fell upon a wondrous day This soccer game so rare,
The sky was blue—the heavens too
And cool and clear the air.

The teams were both in finest trim
All eager for the fray,
"The Seniors must—shall win the
game," Most fervently we pray.

But 'cross the field in accents loud The Freshman-Junior throng Were rooting for the Faculty Right lustily and long.

The Seniors took positions And then—in all their might The Faculty came running forth, It was a pretty sight.

A jump! a kick! a spinning ball!
A rush! and then a goal.
We were as much excited
As if it were Yale's Bowl.
"Oh, Faculty, wake up!" we cry
"You'll never win this game,
For we have Allen, Dave and Miff We'll fight you might and main."

But ah, alas! we spake too soon The Faculty grew bolder
And made a goal, yes, made a goal,
Our feet they grew still colder.

Right valiantly our Seniors fought,
They rooted up the soil.
But the goal was closely guarded
By the ever-watchful Doyle.

They raced, they ran. They met

while some would soundly fall.

And one "prof" in a round, red cap
He fell upon the ball.

Tall Prexy kicked the length o' field
And nearly made a "goaler,"
While "Al" met Math with such fell
force That Lieb near lost a moiar

Ah well- 'twas fun for each and all A game we'll ne'er forget, For spite of somersaults and bumps The Faculty won-you bet!

So three cheers to the Faculty, Long may they live and thrive, at next year they shall taste defeat That is, if we survive.

M. P. T. '22

SENIORS SING

The Seniors were able to have a stone wall sing on Friday evening dirlectly after dinner. The combination of the bright moon, the cold, clear night, and the many voices was most effective. Katherine Hurlburt, '20, assistant cheer leader, conducted the singing.

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE NEWS

ESTABLISHED 1916

Issued by the students of Connecti-cut College every Wednesday throughout the college year, from October to June, except during mid-year and vacations .

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Entered as second class matter at New London, Connecticut August 5, 1919 under act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription price: per year (30 issues) \$1.25; by mail, \$1.60.
Printed by the Telegraph Company, New London, Connecticut.
Material for the News should reach the News Editor or be left in the News Office before 8 a. m. on Friday.
The name of the writer must accom-The name of the writer must accompany every manuscript. The article may also be signed as the writer wish-

es to be printed.

The Staff of Connecticut College News wishes to announce that Ellen Carroll. '20 has been elected Senior Reporter.

AN ERROR

There was an error in Council Notes last week. The note about dining at Mrs. Fowler's should have read "All students must be chaperoned at Mrs. Fowler's after 7.30 p. m."

Matters to Think About

Connecticut College has three hundred and five students.

Non-academic groups on campus which meet regularly are the Liter-ary Club, Mandolin Club, Service League, Athletic Association, Psychic Circle, French Club, Spanish Club, Ukcle, French Club, Spanish Club, Uk-elele Club Community Sing, Dramatic Club, Three Discussion Groups, His-tory Club, Mathematics Club, Class Meeetings, Student Government Association, Student Council, Koine Board and News Staff.

Under the Student Government point system, no points are given for mere membership in the various organizations.

The phrase, "C C.'s always different" is being used to cover a multitude of sins and omissions.

Besides our regular college calendar we have a social calendar which was arranged last year. What is the use of having this second calendar if it is constantly being supplemented, and if the affairs do not take place when they are scheduled.

Politics on a college campus is unnecessary, unfair and thoroughly objectionable.

Perhaps, if the subjects to be brought up at meetings were publish-ed along with the notice of those meet-ings "post mortems" could be elimi-

Girls with very good useful and constructive ideas excuse their silences by saying that they simply can't talk before a crowd, or that they never could write well. Connecticut College offers courses in public speaking and English composition which they might do well to take.

Free Speech

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions and views expressed in this column,

the Editor.

Our sense of fair play and good sportsmanship is rather blunted these days. Our perspective has dwindled to such a fine point that w_e can see only as far as our noses—and our noses are very short. This is shown in the attitude of certain girls, an attitude which is difficult to define or to describe except by saying that they place an un-American and un-democratic interpretation upon anyone with the courage of her convictions who dares to express her views and opinions. It requires "sand" and "grit" to speak before a body of people, and anyone with thoughts and ideas that can be formulated so as to be understood should ulated so as to be understood should be encouraged rather than ridiculed. When a girl with sound views and sensible thoughts is considered in the light of a "fool"—to use a criticism heard at the last Student Government meeting—because of a difference of opinion then our fine spirit of demonstrate housted ocracy of which we have often boasted is dead. All our efforts to Americanize the foreigners is in vain, for nothing can be taught that has not been learned. This state of affairs does exist at Connecticut College, and the College, and sooner it is remedied, the better will be our hope of understanding one another and appreciating our neigh-

To The Editor:

Instead of talking about the "slump" in college spirit, why not try to remedy it? The first thing one can do is to give her loyal support to the College by regular attendance at all meetings of organizations to which she belongs, at class meetings and College functions. What is more dampening to one's spirit than the presence of only a handful of people where there's should be two or three times as many? A good attendance alone is enough to arouse enthusiasm, for numbers indicate interest, strong support, and loyalty.

With one's presence there should be her hearty cooperation in the work of the organization, and a sense of responsibility for its success. For how can the right kind of spirit be obtained when the leaders are left to do the work alone.

Another thing one can do it to re-frain from finding fault. If results are dissatisfying or do not measure up to the highest standard, instead of grumbling and critic'zing one might take an active part in the betterment of conditions or the remedy of this fault. Instead of trying to pick flaws in persons or things and misjudging, try to look for the best in them and to overlook a few errors and think twice before speaking.

H. B. A. '23

To The Editor.

We have an Honor System at C. C. which we hope is just as high as and possibly higher than that which oth-

er colleges have. An Honor System is not a child's plaything but a heavier responsibility than many of us have heretofore shouldered. It means that we have shouldered. It means that we have bound ourselves to maintain the high-est standard of social conduct, and to

est standard of social conduct, and to perform conscientiously all our academic obligations. (
Some of us have shouldered the responsibility while others of us have been standing at one side, looking on and in many, many cases we have doubled the load for those who have been willing to been it. been willing to bear it.

It is far easier to uphold a personal honor system than a collective one, but we must uphold the latter if we woud be true to the former and I grant you it takes moral courage to do it. It is an extremely difficult matter to speak to a fellow student about her failure to live up to what you know our Honor System involves it is infinitely harder to report that girl if she will not report herself, but this is what you and I must do, if we would have others respect us or be respected by our own better natures.

The Honor System is yours and mine to keep or mar. Which are we doing?

D. E. D. '20

A Freshman Point of View

The freshman comes to Connecticut College eager to absorb the ideals, the standards, even the manners of the place. Her mind is in a distinctly receptive mood, and, for the first few weeks, it is crammed with changing impressions. She is full of enthusiasm for everything but when she has joined the clubs that appeal to her into which she is ready to throw he self, heart and soul, she finds a lukewarmness, a lack of red-blooded interest that changes her feeling of eager enthusiasm to one of wistful loyalty. Most of the members apparently have nothing to give. They go to to get something, or perhaps they feel the need of an hour's quiet dozing. At any rate they are not vitally alive and eager to talk, to join

in! They have no difficulty in restraining their ardor.

This is the point! How many people who belong to the various organizations of Connecticut College are really interested in them? How many are really absorbed in literature, if it be the Literary Club, or how many are fascinated by all sorts of religions, if it be the Discussion Group? Have the people who are lukewarm advocates any place in these clubs?. They are as so much dead wood clogging the work of the mill-stream. Would it be possible to appoint a week during which each girl should consider carefully the clubs to which she belongs and then should resign from those for which she, cares practically nothing, thus confining herself to the activities by which she is really "thrilled" so that the organizations of Connecticut College may be not large, but alive!

Good Taste in College Girls' Dresses

"Clothes make the man." We may infer that they also make the woman. It is certain that, with the realization that one is well-dressed, there comes a sense of well-being, a very definite feeling of self-satisfaction. This feeling of self-satisfaction may easily become something very nearly akin to a shallow vanity if pushed too far. A love of dress which requires the undivided attention of the dressee can result in nothing but an unwholesome conceit. On the other hand, a total neglect or disregard of per-sonal appearance is equally undesirable, and much less pleasing to con-template.

There are college girls who can af-ford to dress well and there are others who must make every penny go as far as it possibly can. They buy as far as it possibly can. They buy their clothes, not for their beauty or style, but for their cheapness and wearing qualities. There must naturally be a great difference in the attitude of these two classes of girls toward dress. The girl who must dress on a small allowance, is apt to conver here more fortunate sisters for envy her more fortunate sisters, forgetting that it is possible for her also to appear attractively dressed, however incomplete or inexpensive her wardrobe must of necessity be. For it the general effect of neat unob-(Continued on Page 4, col. 3)

What is Bolshevism?

What is Bolshevism? The term has been used and misused so much with in the past two years, that we do well to find out just what the word implies Ours is a "name-calling" society existing in an age in which a dozen letters brand a man for life. It behooves us, therefore, to question the meaning of the press when it calls a paper 'anarchistic,' and a person 'Bolshevistic', and then classes the two together. Surely, in a school of learning these things should be inlearning these things should be investigated, and the reasons sought out. In Russia Bolsheviki originally meant "the majority." Is this what we mean by the word? Is a Bolshevikist one of a majority as set over against a minority? Is this definition satisfactory?

In literature one often finds the term Bolshevism used in close con-nection with mention of the Soviet Government. But what is wrong in this fact? This form of government implies merely an attempt at more adequate representation. It is an attempt at a representation which will be not be simply geographical but indicative of the varying groups of interests which constitute society. Surely no true American can in loyalty to the ideals of his country discount the value of representation of interests. For we deplore the fact that even our own President's Cabinet has but ten seats. The result has been all too evident. Commercial interests for instance go begging because of inadequate representation. As an instance of this fact one needs only to look at the insurance laws which were put through by people who didn't underthrough by people who didn't understand them and which in consequence came near to stopping the business Certainly in an institution such as Connecticut College mental inertia is inexcusable. The merits of Soviet Representation should be discussed, and not merely dismissed by the application of hed accuracy.

cation of bad names.

But is it true that interests are represented in this country to such an extent that Bolshevism is necessary? If this is true, and Bolshevism has deep-rooted causes for existence, then indeed, is it not time that we tried to remove the causes that result in

(Continued on Page 4, col 3)

The Relation of Social Workers To Capital

The first unavoidable relationship of social workers to capital is that workers must have capital. But question which arises is, to what ex-tent shall a social worker shape his tent shall a social worker shape his activities in order to obtain support from men of wealth? It is regretable that there is at present this dependence. However, the alternative commonly sought is such that we can hardly make a choice. For the only other source to which charitable or principles may turn for maintenance. ganizations may turn for maintenance is to the state—that is, to politics. Social reform has always been one of the greatest tools in the hands of the politician. He achieves his own selfish goal through promises of "altruistic" legislation and through many "friend of the under dog" speeches. The opportunity for political favoritism and for party promotions is too large and they have been practiced farge and they have been practiced far too much in this field to permit further gain by a stronger hold. Social work, that great constructive movement, is now itself under recontinuous.

movement, is now itself under reconstruction. Perhaps its greatest problem is the one at hand, namely, the relation of social workers to capital. It pleases the whole world to believe there is some good in everybody and so perhaps it is lack of proper training and broadening influences that blinds the eye of the applicable. training and broadening influences that blinds the eye of the capitalist to the potentialities of the laborer. The former's desire to give his chil-(Continued on Page 4, col, 2)



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Current Events

THE MEXICAN SITUATION

The relations between the United The relations between the United States and Mexico are again at the breaking point. William Jenkins, Consular Agent at Puebla, is being held as prisoner at that place. Mr. Jenkins was arrested November 15, on a charge of conniving with Cordova, leader of a bandit gang which abducted him and held him for ransom. The Puebla government state he was not kidnapped but hid himself to pronot kidnapped but hid himself to provoke international misunderstanding. Many charges are being made against the arrested man "Chief of these was that he had assisted persons in was that he had assisted persons in rebelling against the Carranza government." Mr. Jenkins was arrested early in November, but was cleared of all suspicion. A few days later, upon a sworn statement that peons had seen the Carsular Agant with Carlonal seen the Consular Agent with Cordova Mr. Jenkins was arrested again.

The second note has been sent forward by Secretary Lansing in reply to the Mexican note of November 26, rejecting the demand for the immediately ate release of William Jenkins This involves no yielding of the position taken by the State Department, "In dealing with this case, the Adminstration is regarding it merely as one of a long train of wrongs in which the Mexican Government has failed to act to the satisfaction of the authorities at Washington."

THE COAL SITUATION

Federal agents declare that evidence has been secured to show that the injunction issued by the United States against the coal strike has been violated. In fact any statement by miners in sympathy with the strike or any agreement to continue on strike considered a violation of the inis considered a violation of the in-junction. "The miners have not re-turned to work and the output re-mains at one-third of normal or less, practically that of the non-union mines." Fuel Administrator Garfield "issued a detailed analysis of the bas-is upon which he had reached the de-cision that under present conditions cision that under present conditions the grant of a 14 per cent wage increase was just." He declares it covers the increase in living cost. Garfield said that the increase of 14 per cent which he proposed would, mean an advance in wages to the miners of \$107,000,000 which was to be ab-sorbed by the operators and that addsorbed by the operators and that adding to this increase would mean merely piling up the living costs on the public. He is preparing to meet any shortage of coal by limiting the distribution. He states that the coal must be used for essential purposes only and that advertising signs and displays which require the use of coal only and that advertising signs and displays which require the use of coal should be curtailed. In Nebraska and in Kansas the coal situation is critical. Governor McKelvie called upon the citizens of the State of Nebraska to volunteer for work in the mines. Within an hour two hundred students. of the University had responded. "Few

communities in Ne braska have more than one week's supply of fuel on hand," in fact, shade trees are being cut down near Lincoln for fuel. For a day or two, at least, it is expected that the government will withhold drastic action to increase the production in the hope that the strikers will tion, in the hope that the strikers will return to work again, if this does not prove to be the case, it is certain the government will act at once to mine

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The President's message to Congress deals largely with the problems of political and industrial unrest and of readjustment. He emphasizes the neccessity of the removal of grievance if men are to be kept from agitating against grievances and says tating against grievances, and says that as we are a democracy where the major ty are masters, the only way to accomplish reforms is through the orderly processes of government. That while there must be no interference with the free expression of opinion and the effort towards orderly political changes no leniency should be shown any tendency towards insurrection which may appear under the guise of political evolutions.

His message sets forth well-known principles of the American commonwealth. He might have added a warning against any tendency towards unjust interpretation of heated language which is not actually in conflict with a reasonable understanding of the right of free speech.

(1) The President asserts the

(1) The President asserts the greater authority of the government over basic industries, and questions the right to strike if it means the challenge of any class. The coal strike is cited as an illustration.

(2) Heartless profiteering is included as one of the causes of political restlessness.

restlessness.

(3) He urges the continuation of government employment agencies, in-

augurated during the war.

(4) A plea is made for the soldiers land settlement bill as advocated by Secretary Lane, also for an early adjustment of the tariff schedule in or-

justment of the tariff schedule in order that foreign creditor nations may be able to pay their debts by the exchange of commodities.

(5) The prompt establishment of the national budget is urged.

In general no great issue is presented. The emphasis is upon a mass of small things that need to be done in order to readjust the machinery of our government to present world congovernment to present world con-

Dean Nye's Discussion Group,

Dean Nye's discussion group met as usual Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The subject under discussion was "The Religion of the Greeks and Ro-



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Positive and Negative Spirit

"Spirit, mind and body" thus reads the Y. M. C. A. motto. Did you ever stop to think about yours,—and your spirit—? You say, "Of course I've got ours, everyone has," and that's all you think about it. You never bother to wonder whether it's a good healthy wide-awake spirit or a lazy sleepy one! and too many of us have sleepy ones. We are so accus-tomed to big enterprises in this wonderful present-day world that we're always taking them for granted. Something tremendously big like the Americanization movement may win a word of approbation from us. We say it is a good thing and let the matter drop.

But every big movement needs support, enthusiasm, "Spirit" to make it a success if everyone received it as you do it would not succeed. Anyyou do it would not succeed. Anything really worth while should enlist your cooperation, my cooperation, everybody's cooperation. And if it fails to do this you must realize that your spirit which should be tippless in backing every good effort. ize that your spirit which should be tireless in backing every good effort in your power, your spirit which makes you distinctive, that spirit is asleep. In this wonderful 20th Century can you afford to be asleep? Ask yourselves that question and you must answer "no" Then wake up, and the assets were mostly a positive active. adopt as your motto positive, active, SPIRIT.

'21

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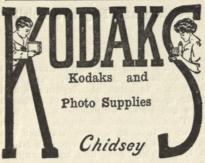
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The Relation of Social Workers To Capital

(Continued from Page 3, col. 1)

dren advantages which were denied him may so occupy his mind that he forgets the children who must suffer forgets the children who must suffer for the accomplishment of this desire. We do not want to make excuses for such grasping, and slavedriving men, but if we do not try to believe that society is partly to blame for their deficiencies, how pitiable these men would seem, and how pessimistic would be out outlook.

The world needs to be educated. Each unit needs to realize every other

Each unit needs to realize every other unit. At any time we can see the effects of education around us. The Americanization movement is part of it. We are training our future Americans so that they may be well equip-ped to carry on our work. We would ped to carry on our work. We would educate them to distinguish between just criticisms of the government, and the propaganda of the "Reds." We would educate them now, that they may help to make this government. This is one side of the new movement. The capitalist, too, needs American rection. For it would hardly be to

The capitalist, too, needs Americanization. For it would hardly be to America's credit to extol him as an ideal or even to look upon his social position as an end in itself. However, this begins, not with the present capitalist, but with his son. We encourage him to find out how he would live of he had an income of but twelve dollars a week. We take him to a factory—this might be in New London—where the laws regulating factory hours are evaded by calling the extra hours overtime. But often factory hours are evaded by calling the extra hours overtime. But often the workers do not receive overtime pay. In this same factory he may learn that an operator receives three and a half cents for a piece of work properly completed, but he is "docked" fifty cents if the same piece is spoiled. These revelations coming to the investigator and experimenter are followed by amazement and wonder

spoiled. These revelations coming to the investigator and experimenter are followed by amazement and wonder and best of all, thought. An individual may not be conscious of an outward change, but it is present in him, nevertheless and becomes visible to others. We see the change in our own college students when, prompted by academic courses, they make their own investigations.

Preparation for the future is well, but in the meanwhile the present is with us. Mrs. X wishes to do volunteer visiting one afternoon a week and although she almost always complicates the case, she gives the organization her check for five hundred dollars each year and therefore must be tolerated. Theories are inspiring they sound well. But to face the present in a practical way, it seems as though their individual Mrs. X-es against the checks of these same volunteers and look to that ideal future. against the checks of these same volunteers and look to that ideal future when the state is so organized that charitable institutions may receive their support therefrom, or when their support therefrom, or when capitalists and workers will appre-ciate each other and will be able to unite for a better society.

College Girls' Dresses

(Continued from Page 2, col. 4)

trusiveness in a college girl's costume which is the standard of its approwhich is the standard of its appropriateness and good taste, not its apparent cost nor its conspicuousness. And it is attention to details which produces this effect of neatness and

good taste.

Careful brushing of the clothes
the replacing of missing buttons,
fresh collars and cuffs, neat footwear
—these are the details which proclaim a girl well dressed. An expensive wool dress, however becoming to sive wool dress, however becoming to the wearer, loses all its attractiveness if it is soiled or disarranged, or if there is one button or several missing, or if its appearance suggests that it would benefit from contact with that plebian but indispensable article, the flat-iron. On the other hand, an inexpensive dress, if well pressed, with all its accessories immaculate and in their proper places, produces an agreeable effect of attractiveness and good taste, on the beholder.

beholder.

I do not mean that primness is a necessary attribute of good taste; quite the contrary. But between primness and an attractive neatness there ness and an attractive neatness there is a vast difference, measured by the effect on the beholder. If there be any standard by which to judge of good taste in the dress of college girls, or of girls in any community group, that which makes an unobtrusive neatness the criterion seems to me broadest and fairest.

What is Bolshevism?

(Continued from Page 2, col. 4)

the pathological condition called Bolshevism? Just as modern society treats the drunkard by removing the causes, so in order to free our jails of maddened radicalism, which is not justified in its extreme measures, we should remove the cause. And what is the cause? May it not be that we do not recognize the fact that these on not recognize the last that these people are supporting us by their productions, and that we are not reciprocating by sharing with them our culture? Is then, production an interest adequately represented in our govern-

Someone, however, may say that Bolshevism does not mean a Soviet form of government. Therefore, I ask, what does it mean?

D. M. M. '20

"El Noche de Mayo"

The Spanish Club Play which was scheduled for December sixth, will be given on December seventeenth. Tickets will be twenty-five cents each

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