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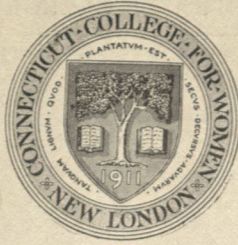
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FRESHMAN-SOPHOMORE BASKET BALL GAME

In 1920 Basket Ball Series a game between the second teams of the Freshman and Sophomore classes was played on Tuesday evening, February 17, in the Gymnasium.

The members of the Sophomore team who played in the first half of the game were:

Forwards—Gray, Bursley.
Guards—Hill, Merrit
Center—Merri'l

The Freshman team for the first half was as follows:

Forwards—Hemingway, McCarthy
Guards—Ferris, Lowenstein
Center—Picket

The Sophomore line-up for the second half was:

Forwards—Levine, Gray
Guards—Hill, Hall
Center—Burseley

The Freshman team in the second half was as follows:

Forwards—Hemingway, Tay'or
Guards—Shaw, C. Anastasia
Center—Bigelow

The score at the end of the first half was 22 for the Freshman team and 14 for the Sophomores. At the end of the second half the Freshman had 51 and the Sophomores had 19.

The first game between the second teams of the Freshman and Sophomore classes was won by the Freshmen because of the inability of the Sophomores to secure a full team for the game; consequently the Freshmen have won both games and third game will not be played.

VESPER SERVICES

In connection with the Life Work Campaign of the Interchurch Conference, Dr. Howard Bliss will speak in Vespers, February 29. Both he and Mrs. Bliss will be the guests of President and Mrs. Marshall over the week-end. Dr. Bliss is a graduate of Amherst College. He has studied at Oxford, Gottingen, and Berlin Universities. In 1890 he was ordered in the Congregational Ministry and he received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton College. Dr. Bliss is now the President of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, Syria.

D. M. P. '21

SPANISH CLUB MEETING

The bare walls of Blackstone music room rang with joyous echoes when a large number of enthusiastic members of the Spanish Club gathered for a regular meeting on Monday evening. The enthusiasm of the members was due to an interesting program which was arranged by Rose and Olive Doherty.

The "Fantasie from Carmen" was a special feature of this musical program. "El Ruisenor" was rendered by the recently formed trio of the club.

Refreshments were served after the evening's program, and it was with many regrets that the members were finally forced to say: "Has'a la vista."

PRESIDENT MARSHALL READS DRINKWATER'S PLAY

At Convocation, February 17, we had the pleasure of hearing President Marshall read John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," owing to the inability of the appointed speaker to come. President Marshall was unable to finish in that period, and the reading was continued on the following evening. It was indeed a privilege to hear so vital and significant a piece read so ably and sympathetically, by one who was doubly qualified for the task through a recent witnessing of the play itself. Thus the actual reading of the play was supplemented by interpretations and descriptions of the actors, and the way the play was presented on the stage.

All who heard President Marshall's rendition came away with a resolution to see the play itself; and with a deeper understanding and appreciation of Abraham Lincoln than ever before.

MISS BERTHA CONDE AT CONNECTICUT COLLEGE

On Friday evening, February 27, Miss Bertha Conde will speak in the gymnasium and she will give Saturday morning for conference period with the girls. Miss Conde is a graduate of Smith College, and has taken graduate work in the Free Church College in Glasgow, Scotland. Since 1907 she has been connected with the Y. W. C. A., the World's Student Christian Federation and the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. Miss Conde has visited the leading universities and colleges of America, Europe, and the Orient in behalf of Christian and Social Service work and has enlisted many students in these fields. We are well acquainted with her books, "The Business of Being a Friend" and "The Human Element in the Making of a Christian."

COMEDY OF ERRORS

The cast for the Senior play "The Comedy of Errors" has been announced. Rehearsals are to begin very soon and the play will probably be presented June 15. The cast is as follows:

Solinus D. Schwartz
Aegean K. Hulbert
Antipholus Twine
..... H. Allen, M. Hester
Dromio Twins
..... H. Gage, M. Brader
Balihazar H. Sturgis
Aegeon K. Hulbert
Pinch M. Viets
1st Merchant M. Howard
2nd Merchant E. Nagy
Courtezan A. Buller
Adriana M. Hendrie
Luciana H. Collins
Aemilia B. Rumney
Luca A. Bartlett
Officer A. Horrax
Jailer A. Hotchkiss
Servants and Nuns—A. Gardner, M. Davies, D. Hover, D. Doane, A. Lynch, E. Lindholm, L. Perley, E. Seamer.

TEACHERS' AGENCY SPEAKER

Mrs. Lillian Lanphere, of the Hartford Teachers' Agency, interviewed various members of the Senior Class in regard to obtaining positions for the coming year. The Hartford Agency secures positions to teachers of all subjects in all kinds of schools. On Monday evening, February 16th, Mrs. Lanphere enrolled about twenty of the Seniors under the following conditions: there is no fee at the present time, and if the applicant does not obtain a position through the agency. A fee will never be required. If, however, the applicant secures her position through the agency, she pays a registration fee of five dollars and five per cent of her first year's salary. If any of the other members of the class desire information about the agency or more definite knowledge concerning enrollment, she may obtain it from Miss Mildred Howard '20, student chairman of the College Employment Bureau.

PLANT MAKES MERRY

Saturday evening, February 21, Washington's Birthday was celebrated by the "Budding Young Plant's Theatrical Troupe," which is touring the American continent, and was induced to visit our snowy campus. Plant House was the scene of the performance.

It was a merry occasion, and the admission fee of three safety pins with the additional peace-tax of one common brother, was paid willingly, the spectators eagerly fighting for the best seats.

When all was ready,—the last lip carefully rouged, the last fierce moustache affixed, the curtain went up, or rather went out,—carried by the uniformed call-boy.

A bell rang somewhere in the wings, a piano began to tinkle tentively and out glided "Slim and Slim," all dressed up like Astar's goats, and began to sing with great gusto a sweet little ditty entitled "Slow and Easy." (A burst of applause followed and two cartloads of flowers from Fisher's were showered upon the talented young couple.) Then there was Plant's Pryde and Joy,—the Troupe's bushing, rosy, dimpling darling, who charmed the audience completely by her simple, childish recital of "Sister's Beau." Next came "Smithy," last and only living descendant of the famous "Village Smithy," whose muscles are alleged to have resembled iron bands. Well, Smithy surely takes after him, and she proceeded to show her strength by pounding a piano instead of the old-fashioned anvil. This seemed to satisfy the audience thoroughly.

The great-granddaughter of J. Pierpont Morgan,—the blonde doll of the group,—gave a delightfully executed toe dance. The last feature, which included a galaxy of movie stars, was a massive production of Lessie Jasky's which is second only to the world-famous "Coalheaver's Bride," sensational cinema of the universe. Its title is "Gumming the Gum" or "The Mystery of the Gum Theft," in twenty-five reels. The cast is as follows:

Mr. I. Chew Doublemint
..... An-sel Ade
Mrs. I. Chew Doublemint

JUNIOR-SENIOR BASKET BALL GAME

The second game between the Senior and Junior first and second teams was played on Thursday, February 19. The second teams played first. The score at the end of the first half of the game was 12-3 in favor of the Seniors; and the score at the end of the second half was 28-4, still in favor of the Seniors. The first teams played next with 22 points for the Seniors and 3 points for the Juniors at the end of the first half; at the end of the game the score was 40-8 with the Senior first team ahead.

The line-ups were as follows:

Senior 1st Team	Senior 2nd Team
M. Doyle (Capt.)	H. Costigan
M. Davies, J. McGowan	I. Wholley
Forwards	
E. Williams	F. Smith
H. Allen, M. Howard	E. Taber
Guards	
M. Hester	C. Ragsdale (Capt.)
Center	
Junior 1st Team	Junior 2nd Team
D. Wulf (Capt.)	J. Hippo'titus
L. Batchelder, R. Wilson	C. Cone
Forwards	
D. Gregson, R. Smith	A. Purtil
A. Brazos	E. Mason, L. Dickenson
Guards	
L. Marvin	D. Pryde
Center	

Since the Senior first team has won the series between the Senior and Junior first team no other game will be played between them. The final game between the second teams will be played on Tuesday, February 24.

ON WALKING IN THE COUNTRY

Do you ever walk alone in the country,—the real, wide country where there are no signs of the modern struggle for efficiency and compactness—where the world stretches before you, broad and open and free, yours to see and share? What a feeling of freedom from care the country gives you! Every step you take seems to make your mental burden lighter and more unreal. At every breath of the clear, bright air, one of your worries melts away; your step grows quicker; your heart sings for the very joy of living. It needn't be spring; there is in the country air an exhilaration which knows nothing of seasons. It is always there for those who seek it.

As you see and listen, you feel with—
(Continued on Page 4, col. 3)

..... Speannette Jerry
Miss Ima Wrigley Spearmint,, Society's
greatest darling
..... Jargaret Macobson
Pep Sin, Gum Thief of National Repute
.....
..... Batherine Cursley
Sherlock, Expert on Gum Thefts ...
..... Bessie Jigelow
Detectives:
Sir Chum-Out, Our-own Abbe
Sgt. Baldie Beechnut
..... Daure Lickenson
Wrigley's Spearmint Chewing Gum
(5 cts per pkg) used exclusively in
this production.

After the completion of the program the troupe mingled with the audience and tasted the delights of ice cream and dancing, after which they departed for the Mohican, promising to return again next year.

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE NEWS

ESTABLISHED 1916

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ON BEING AN INDIVIDUAL

Warnings and signs of danger surround us on every side. How familiar are the "Stop-Look-and-Listen" signs which our auto associations have erected at each railway crossing. Besides this there is the ever present "Watch Your Step" or "Steep Grade Ahead." And customarily we harken to all these signs so that we may be spared physical suffering.

All these precautions we take for the protection of our physical well-being, and yet how easy it is for us not to heed the "Stop-Look-and-Listen" signs when we come to an important problem, or a crisis where the correct decision is imperative, but where the immediate danger is not physical. Perhaps it is the fear of having an opinion different from any one's else which impels us to fall into an intellectual rut and to think as our instructors, families or class-mates think. Doesn't it ever occur to one of us that some of these ideas which we have absorbed from others may be wrong, and that cool, calm individual deliberation might solve the question in a new and better way?

The individual with ready-made opinions is a familiar bore in every society. He has failed to recognize that he with his spiritual, intellectual and social "me" has something peculiarly his—something which makes him individual. And yet, if asked for a personal opinion he will immediately say, "Shakespeare says, etc." But the world

does not value such quotations to any great extent. What is demanded of the individual is a personal opinion.

Often a person has stunted his development by taking as a criterion the judgement of the world. Although a simple miniature painting calls forth a response from his innermost nature, he fails to enjoy the work of art, simply because it has not been executed by a great master. In other words, he cannot be individual, he must think as the world thinks. The same rule may be applied to simple ditties, and other ordinary things which he judges in the same manner. Has he heeded the "Stop-Look-and-Listen" signs of his inner nature? Surely not.

Besides the necessity of being an individual in world problems, and college problems, one must also be an individual when he faces the conflict of duty and development. In the life of many a girl there is the question, shall she remain at home and perhaps stagnate or shall she heed the call of the world and leave home in order to develop further. In this struggle in nine cases out of ten, the test of being an individual must be met. Everyone admits that after a girl has proved herself, her family are the first to rejoice over her success. Yet, they would withhold from her the one thing she craves—opportunity. And yet, in the bigger issues of life—the factory and educational reforms have been put into practice with marvelous results to humanity simply because one individual or another has dared to be true to himself and followed his course.

Consequently, the opinion of the individual has mattered. And why? Just because such a one has had the ability to form correct judgement after (1) casting out prejudice (2) questioning the opinions of others and (3) looking fairly and squarely at the question at hand.

E. C.

CORRECTION

In last week's issue of the News there was an error in Dr. Morris' article "Intelligence Testing at C. C." The word "lack" was used in place of the word "love" in the sentence "Final data of this sort***ought to give us some insight into the intellectual level of the student body, etc."

Free Speech

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

To The Editor of C. C. News:

Dear Editor:

On February 27, 28, and 29, Connecticut College is to have a series of meetings under the auspices of the Inter Church World Movement. Similar meetings are being held in all the colleges and universities in the United States and Canada sometime during the Spring term. As Sunday, February 29th has been elected by all these thousands of colleges and universities as a rallying day for religious thinking, it seemed very appropriate to have our meetings over this same week-end.

The object of these talks is to help girls to think through their faiths and religions, whatever it may be, and then to put it into daily practical use in our church work, our Service and in our contact with others wherever we are.

The question of faith is a big one for everyone of us here and everywhere. Can anyone afford to miss these meetings?

Alice Horrax '20

To The Editor:—

It is now three weeks since the beginning of the second semester. To an outsider a statement like this would carry with it the implication that we are completely settled down to the work of our second semester and have been settled for at least two weeks. It would also give the impression that we had started the term with an interest and eagerness that go with starting afresh any piece of work. But, as a matter of fact, is this true? Let us consider some of the facts: The infirmary has been full. There are many students not in the infirmary whose greatest desire is to sleep-sleep-sleep; they are dabbling at studies but are by no means doing their best work. There has been an appalling number of absences from classes. In one small class where there were only seven absences during the whole first semester, there have been eighteen during the last few weeks. In our class the attendance is taken, and when the professor has finished he pauses with a thoughtful, perplexed expression on his face and sometimes remarks about the large number of absences. He does not give assignments of normal length because those absent will miss too much. In one large class the climax was reached a few days ago when only a dozen students came straggling in. "What's the matter?" asked the professor. The students mumbled out the word "sick."

"Sick" is evidently correct whatever the nature of the disease. Call it "Spring Fever," "Flu," "Cold," "Grippe," or what you will, they are all names for "tired out." Faculty and students alike have been affected, some enough to go to the infirmary, others merely enough to produce listlessness.

The cause of this malady is not hard to find. The examination period is a trying time for any conscientious girl. It comes on top of a period of study as hard as any in the year and demands intense reviewing, concentrated effort, and high nervous tension. Two short days of leisure follow. Is this sufficient allowance of time for most students to become rested and regain their eagerness for study? Obviously not. They need at least a week of vacation. Other colleges are beginning to see the need and are granting such a vacation.

It is not only the students who need this time, but the faculty need it even more. The examinations to be corrected are many and marks have to be gotten out and the work has to be planned for the second semester. The long list of notices which appeared on the bulletin board of faculty unable to meet classes is proof enough that they need more time after the examinations to finish their work and to rest.

This is not an unusual year. To be sure there is throughout the country a certain epidemic of mild influenza, but what February is there that does not bring its grippe in some form or other? The only way for faculty and students to avoid this is to have a normal resistance and vigor which come with rest and good food. So strongly do the students feel this need that many of them stay home a few days extra anyway.

If we could not afford to have a week of vacation after examinations because of the time it would take from the college year, a week might be added in June. Our campus is a wonderful place in June and no one would mind an extra week then. I do not think it would be necessary to stay long in June, however, for under the present system the college as a whole seems to lose the equivalent of a week or more of work in one way or another, so why not give it to everyone at once. Why try to fan the fading spark of student's interest in her studies just as soon as she has finished her examinations? It is quite as

hopeless as trying to build up a furnace fire from one hot coal of the old fire. It may be done with much blowing and careful adding of fuel, but the person who does it loses more time and gets poorer results than if he had let it go out and built a new fire.

B. J. A. '21

SCIENCE

One of the amazing facts of modern civilization is the extent to which man's knowledge has grown during that period and been applied to practical affairs, such as transportation, communications, sanitation, etc. And as every one knows, the sciences have been the chief factors in making possible such increased knowledge. Thus the sciences of physics and mechanics through invention based in knowledge obtained by these sciences, such as the wired and wireless telegraph and the steam engine, gave us our present system of transportation and communication. Chemistry has been importantly instrumental in producing our modern methods of sanitation and disease-combating weapons generally, with a consequent increase in social health and comfort. Present-day civilization in short, has been made possible by the advance of the sciences.

Another feature sometimes asserted to be characteristic of the modern age is a tendency towards what is called vaguely "materialism" and away from the more spiritual sides of life. Superficially at least, there are reasons to believe this tendency a real one. And unfortunately science and the knowledge it has given us is sometimes so much blamed for this tendency that we find almost an identification of the two. To speak of "science" is to speak materialistically, is to imply a side of life unspiritual in nature. To a just observer this seems indeed an unfortunate situation, unfortunate in its immediate and its more remote effects on the lives of those who for any reason believe it. Man's scientific consciousness and his religious consciousness are both quite big enough and virile enough to take care of themselves; it is the individual level to believe in an antagonism of science and religion or spiritual ideals, who suffers sooner or later from the truncation of interests and the general bias of mind involved.

Now the field of science and the field of religion are both, as a fact, necessary to characteristic parts of human experience. Since they are parts of human experience, they must somehow belong together. They are not opposed but complementary. The difficulty sometimes has been, and still is, to see how this is so, when we do full justice to both. Difficult or otherwise, to do so ought to be in some measure an ideal of people privileged to study in a college or university; and we shall perhaps be helped in this direction if we note just one thing with regard to the nature of science.

This one thing is that properly understood, science or more truly the sciences, deal simply and solely with facts and laws that in themselves have nothing to do with the question of materialism. Materialism is a philosophical question, not a scientific one; it is an assertion about the nature of our universe as a whole. And the sciences do not have as their task the study of the universe as a whole. Each science takes some part of our total world, and tries to get the facts and laws pertaining to that part. Thus the science of astronomy studies the stars, botany studies plant life and growth, etc. There is not a single science that ever makes the statement that spiritual things are not the most real things about our world. What is true and what has in part given rise to the idea that the sciences are materialistic is that a great part of our universe as we know it is actually material, or something apparently non-spiritual in

nature, and that the sciences are therefore actually engaged in studying material things and physical laws. But it is evident that there is no more justification for calling science materialistic because to a great extent she studies physical facts and laws than there is for calling a man blue because he studies the sky! Further those sciences, such as biology and psychology having as part of their subject matter something not material, i. e., mental or conscious facts and laws, are not by that fact any more or less spiritual than is any other science. The question is wholly beside the point. Of course any given scientist may be a materialist in philosophy or religion, just as any business man or lawyer may be a materialist. Further a materialistic philosopher may use scientific knowledge in attempting to prove his theory, just as he may use the knowledge obtained from everyday observation; likewise he may misuse and distort such knowledge if he wishes, just as he may misuse scientific knowledge to rob a bank or murder a man. But because of these irrelevant facts, no fair minded and informed person would, of course, assert or in any way suggest that science is materialistic, with that word having the odium attached that it commonly does have.

It may be that philosophically materialism has a good deal to say for itself. And indeed it has, so much in fact that in philosophy, as contrasted with the field of practical, edifying maxims, wishes and attitudes have no power against it. If there weren't a good deal of truth in materialism, as a philosophy, everybody would be, I suppose, whatever is the opposite of a materialist. Nobody would have any doubts or struggles or moments of temptation and despair, and nobody would be anything but a blue-blooded optimist. But, as most people would agree, fortunately for the value and merit of human life, things are not so flat, stale and unprofitable. There

(Continued on Page 4, col. 2)

CURRENT EVENTS

THE RESIGNATION OF LANSING

Secretary of State Robert Lansing retired from office on February 13, 1920. The resignation of the Secretary came as a great surprise to the American public, although it had been known that the President and Lansing differed upon various questions while in Paris.

President Wilson was dissatisfied because the Secretary called Cabinet meetings without his consent. Lansing answered the President's question in regard to this by saying that he "requested the heads of the executive departments of the government to meet for informal conference." The President was ill, and Lansing felt that there were matters of state, such as the coal strike and the Mexican Crisis, which should be acted upon and which ought not to be left unconsidered.

President Wilson feels that he has not had the support from Lansing that a chief executive should have from his Secretary of State.

It is interesting to note that members of the Senate in Lincoln's administration complained that the President "went for a long time without calling his cabinet." The President of the United States is not obliged to have a cabinet meeting unless he wishes it. The cabinet is not mentioned in the Constitution as a cabinet—it is really a body of counselors for the President and as such is extraconstitutional.

"If the President and his Secretary of State could not get along together, that was sufficient reason for their getting along separately. From any point of view it is a regrettable incident." It has been suggested that Constitutions that center about the Cabinet while subject to many overthrows have the advantage of flexibility. For this reason, Germany adopted the French rather than the American system in her new government.

REGARDING THE ADRIATIC

President Wilson has sent a note to the British, French, and Italian Governments, rejecting their proposed settlement of the Adriatic problem, and warning them that if they proceed to "adjust the Adriatic question without consulting the Government of the United States, the latter would consider the withdrawal of the Treaty of Versailles from the Senate." It seems that the allies are not willing to abide by the fourteen points. A new Peace Conference to settle the Adriatic problem and other unsettled questions may be necessary. President Wilson feels that a settlement of the Adriatic question involves not only Fiume, and the immediate territory but also, Central Europe, and the Balkans, for the economic future of Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, are at stake. Fiume is their outlet. If Italy is given control of Fiume, a "vast stretch of territory may be handicapped for an outlet to the sea."

It will be unfortunate if this question to which Wilson has devoted so much time is settled by the Europeans without consulting the United States, and in a manner contrary to our views.

This incident may have an important effect on the Senate's discussion of the Treaty and if the allies reject Wilson's terms the work in the Senate will have been of no avail, for the President would refuse to ratify the Treaty himself.

"The lesson in this question is that the United States should go into world politics for keeps, or get out promptly and unmistakably. It is the half and half business, caused by the long delay of the Senate in making final disposition of the Treaty, that has brought this confusion upon Europe."

THE ALLIED SUPREME COUNCIL

The Supreme Council has decided that the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus must be internationalized. Constantinople is to remain in Turkish hands. Committees are now at work upon these questions—details of the control of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus have to be worked out. Although Constantinople is to Turkey's, that country has been warned by the Allies that the Armenian persecutions must stop. Quoting from the Times, "The best opportunity of five hundred years has been lost, nomads from Central Asia who have never shown the least capacity for developing or assimilating the culture of others remain in possession of the city which preserved European civilization when Rome was decaying. The reason why the Turks remain in Constantinople is the reason why they came in—the jealousies and suspicions of the European powers."

SHORTHAND IN HISTORY AND LITERATURE

It is a matter of surprise to some to learn that shorthand was in use among the ancients. Some years ago a magazine published an account of the deciphering of a tablet something like two thousand years old and the result showed a contract between a prince and a teacher of shorthand requiring the teacher to instruct the son of the prince in shorthand. Cicero had a stenographer and it is rumored that Luke, who wrote the Gospel, used shorthand. Charles Dickens wrote the Gurney system and gives in David Copperfield the following very humorous description of his struggles with it:

"I bought an approved scheme of the noble art and mystery of stenography (which cost me ten-and-sixpence); and plunged into a sea of perplexity that brought me, in a few weeks, to the confines of distraction. The changes that were rung upon dots, which in such a position meant such a thing, and in such another position something else entirely different; the wonderful vagaries that were played by circles; the unaccountable consequences that resulted from marks like flies' legs; the tremendous effect of a curve in the wrong place; not only troubled my waking hours, but reappeared before me in my sleep. When I had groped my way, blindly, through these difficulties, and had mastered the alphabet, which was an Egyptian Temple in itself, there then appeared

a procession of new horrors, called arbitrary characters; the most despotical characters I have ever known; who insisted, for instance, that a thing like the beginning of a cobweb meant expectation, and that a pen-and-ink skyrocket stood for disadvantageous. When I had fixed these wretches in my mind, I found that they had driven everything else out of it; then, beginning again, I forgot them; while I was picking them up, I dropped the other fragments of the system; in short, it was almost heart-breaking.

"**** in three of four months I was in a condition to make an experiment on one of our crack speakers in the Commons. Shall I ever forget how the crack speaker walked of from me before I began, and left my imbecile pencil staggering about the paper as if it were in a fit?"

"This would not do, it was quite clear. I was flying too high, and should never get on so. I resorted to Traddles for advice; who suggested that he should dictate speeches to me, at a pace, and with occasional stoppages, adapted to my weakness. Very grateful for this friendly aid, I accepted the proposal; and night after night, almost every night, for a long time, we had a sort of private Parliament in Buckingham Street, after I came home from the Doctor's.

"Often and often we pursued these debates until the clock pointed to midnight, and the candles were burning down. The result of so much good practice was, that bye-and-bye I began to keep pace with Traddles pretty well, and should have been quite triumphant if I had had the least idea what my notes were about. But as to reading them after I had got them, I might as well have copied the Chinese inscriptions on an immense collection of tea-chests, or the golden characters on all the great red and green bottles in the chemists shops!

"There was nothing for it but to turn back, and begin all over again. It was very hard, but I turned back, though with a heavy heart, and began laboriously and methodically to plod over the same tedious ground at a snail's pace; stopping to examine minutely every speck in the way, on all sides, and making the most desperate effort to know these elusive characters by sight wherever I met them."

Almira Lovell.

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SCIENCE

(Continued from Page 3, col. 1)

are evils of the more hideous sort that we all want to do away with, but we all want life to be something more than a merry-go-round. And with the universe constituted as it is, there is no danger of our lacking grit to give purchase to our spiritual wheels. Furthermore, philosophy, a consideration of the whole of experience, must, and at best always will, give full credit to the truth in materialism. The spiritual will be seen not as something opposed to, apart from, cut out of relation to, the material, but on the contrary as a quality attaching to the material just as a man's spiritual self is not something apart from an "up above his physical, social and other selves, but is that self including the others. The truth about the physical self will be so far truth about the spiritual self, only it will not be the whole truth.

But this is philosophy. Science as such is neither materialistic nor otherwise. Her concern is with facts and laws, a knowledge of which has various values for human life of both a cultural and utilitarian sort. This is why we study science.

Let us distinguish therefore always between scientific knowledge, and the inference or hypotheses that philosophy and philosophers sometimes draw from science. If these hypotheses are put forth as a philosophy, and if they are false, let us reject them; we need not, however, and ought not, to impute to science or the scientists that which speculation does, whether good or bad. As college people, we owe this to truth, to ourselves and to others.

Frank E. Morris

WINTER NIGHT

Red berries twinkle in a silver bowl,
And softly sparkling candles touch
with flame

The sombre grayness of the empty
wall.

Across the polished floor the firelight
throws

Bright beams which glance on
candlestick and bowl.

A shadowy clock stands tall among
the green

Of dark and spicy fir and cedar
boughs,

A faint sweet pungency of crackling
twigs,

And whispering scents of burning
bayberry,

Drift through the stillness of the
silent room.

L. R. '21

Student Government meeting will be held on Friday, February 27 in the gymnasium.

GRIM HUMOR

A sentence from the examination in English Teaching: "Just outside the door stood the bearers."

DRAMATIC CLUB PLAYS

The Dramatic Club will present two plays on March 13 for which rehearsals have already started. The first "Suppressed Desires" is a study in psycho-analysis. The cast is as follows:
Steve C. Franke
Henrietta M. Hendrie
Mable A. Greenbaum

The second play is "Lima Beans" The cast for this is:

He J. Sperry
She D. Hubbard
Huckster M. P. Taylor

ON WALKING IN THE COUNTRY

(Continued from Page 1, col. 4)

in yourself a strange affinity with the world about you. It is like you and you are like it. There is no difference between the song of the birds above you and the song in your heart. You come upon a tiny pond by the roadside, and throw a pebble into it, to hear the echoing splash. The whisper of the water and the answering croak of its outraged bull-frog inhabitant seem intelligible and almost articulate to your sharpened faculties.

A little farther on the distant music of sheep-bells comes to your ear, and the answering low of cattle, melancholy through the softening distance causes a momentary inexplicable sadness to shadow your mood. But not for long. The sun is too bright, the sky too blue and the fresh breezes soon whisk away all traces of melancholy. The country is no place for brooding. Who can behold wide, unspoiled country, stretching away to purple, mist-topped hills, or look up into the blue whose space man can never fathom, without feeling the futility of all worldly cares and worries? There is a calm benignity in the aspect of vast spaces and broad landscapes which soothes one griefs and dispels our fears, even while it awakens an awe of the mystery of its creation. This awe does not frighten; it rather purifies and exhilarates.

An observing thoughtful walk in the country can rid your heart of petty desires and worries and clear your brain for effective, clear thinking more surely than hours of reading in books, however stimulating their authors. There is a deeper message in one small tight-curling fern-leaf, unfolding slowly to the light, than in any philosophical treatise ever written; more real inspiration in the reds and golds of Autumn than in any poem ever written about them; a greater wonder in the ugly drab cocoon of a single butterfly than in any achievement that science has ever recorded.

If you truly love the country, you will be impatient at the whirl of the message-laden telegraph wires which mark your return to "civilization" and will view the far-off city-roofs only with dismay. Your walk will have made you more fit, physically and spiritually, for the humble tasks of life which lie before you, but as you walk regretfully toward them, surely you can hear something behind you calling "Stay for this is your rightful home!"

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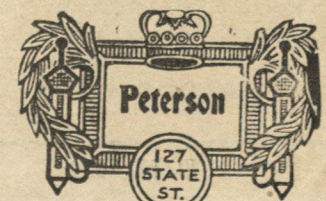
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