Very definite plans are underway for securing a certain amount of money (the exact figures are not stated but rumor says several millions) to satisfy a very present need and for immediate use in the college. The present income of $175,000 is inadequate, for both satisfactory faculty salaries and the other running expenses of the college.

Accordingly it has been planned that a capital campaign shall be set aside for a meeting of the trustees, and officers of the college to gather with committee representatives both the faculty and the students, with friends of the college who are interested in its welfare, and certain influential persons who shall be chosen by the trustees. At this time a very complete report of the college will be made and that sum which should be a base for the growing needs of the college, will be determined. The committee will then carry the campaign, with both securing such an amount, and immediately the so-called Connecticut College Foundation will be started. This will not be a drive or a campaign of the nature of the recent war drives, but a process of enlightening the public as to the needs of the college and existing everywhere energetic co-operation in meeting those needs.

THE JUNIOR BANQUET

The Junior Banquet was held at the Mohican Hotel on Friday evening, January 9, in the Dutch room. The dessert course was in purple and gold, the colors of the class. A large number of macaroons was on each of the two side tables, placed there by the faculty. The president of the Junior Class, Mr. J. J. Chippendale, announced the arrival of Ralph Sniffen, the President of the Class and the toastmaster of the evening. The important thing about the banquet was held around 1921's mascot.

The Junior Class has a tradition of toasting the Class of '21, followed by a toast to the College by Dean Nye, who is one of the honorary members of the class. The Juniors, honored also by the presence of Mrs. Marshall and Miss Hensley, regretted the absence of Dr. Sniffen and Miss Sherrill, who were both unable to attend the banquet.

A resumé of "The Comedy of the Junior Class" a play in seven acts, presented at the Sunnyside Theatre, was given by Dorothy Greumon, the first President of the Class of 1921. Agnes Leary, the second President of the Class, then addressed the students, "The Story of the Junior Class" was acted at the Sunnyside Theatre.

After a song to '21, Miss Smith unveiled the mascot, a bronze statue of the Good Fairy, which was placed on the table. The bronze statue was unveiled by the Home Missions Board in 1905, and the rest of the evening was devoted to singing and other entertainments. Following the toast were several toasts to the college, by members of the class.

This banquet was a great success and served to unite the class of '21 in still closer bonds of fellowship.

GILBERT CANNAN SPEAKS

It was very pleasant to have Mr. Gilbert Cannan, the author, with us on Tuesday, January 17, at Convocation hour, and also to meet him informally in the evening. Mr. Cannan has been in this country for three months on a visit. Of himself Mr. Cannan said but little. He did talk of the book he had written for twenty years, and that he was an optimist.

The subject for the afternoon was "Fielding and Dostoevsky." Mr. Cannan spoke of Henry Fielding as the greatest English novelist and in many ways the most important figure in English literature. In his works we find a reflection of England and of the times. After all the seerings in a novel is the discovery of stronger relationships like these. The story-telling instinct is only a truncheon to deeper things which are real value when it is used as an ice-breaker.

The greatest need of the convents is the discovery of deeper things which must be a deep personal thing in itself. But Russians are helpless in spite of their genius to deal with the material and to find the human relationships.

There is a golden age 50 or 60 years ago when we have followed the careers of Henry Fielding and the school of Dostoevsky to create something altogether new, the one is calm and controlled, the other battling and raging. Out of this the speaker writing that thinking that something remarkable will come which will speak directly to the battle in us and not batter us, something which will be for the first time consciously international.

TWELFTH NIGHT

With great pride we think and talk of the land of the Philippines. Never have the people been more prominent in missions. Never have the obstacles which confronted our forefathers been so much overthrown, but the stern and rock-bound coast. And well we rejoice in the spirit which caused our forefathers to dare defy opposition, and to stand firm and unwavering, however many persecutions the time came when their pluck and perseverance changed the world and a doubt.

They took up arms against their magnificent empires and entered into the Revolutionary War because they had dreams of a free country. Our country, of which we are children, is the spirit of America. That is why we will understand this inheritance which for so many centuries has been built up.

Pray, for all, the spirit should not for adherence to worn-out traditions or the strong note of the convention was a plea for students to enter missionary work both here and abroad. The topic was brought up by the Home Missions Board urged that America be kept clean and made thoroughly Christian. No trip to the word of God without the privilege of cleaning and made thoroughly Christian.

"Keep this land safe so that the world may be made safe."

was voted. A resolution was passed that the eastern hemisphere told how the eastern hemisphere told how the word of God without the privilege of cleaning the world may be made safe.

A motion to approve every country in the eastern hemisphere told how the word of God without the privilege of cleaning the world may be made safe.

(Continued on Page 2, col. 2)
The Connecticut College News

Established 1916

Issued by the students of Connecticut College every Wednesday throughout the college year, except during mid-years and vacations.

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The name of the writer must accompany every manuscript. The article may also be signed as the writer wishes it to be printed.

My Value as a College Graduate

Have you ever wondered just what you are accomplishing in your college work—just what college has done and is doing for you and what you are going to be able to do for others when you leave college? Sometimes it seems to us that the biggest thing college does for us is to show us how little we know and would ever be able to know about anything and how relatively small and unimportant the place is where we are.

The self-assurance with which we are able to go out into the world and our feeling of security and our lurking certainty that we have but a few years to conquer all, often transforms itself into a species of discouraged self-effacement. And it is this self-effacement, concealed complacency for a total lack of confidence in our own worth or ability. As we come in contact with other, more experienced lives and working lives, we feel like failures and, in some way, we feel like sinners.

It is by thought alone that we can acquire the qualities we are constantly developing in ourselves, that is discernment, a sense of relative values, judgment, our very character. And it is by these which form the basis of our influence on others, and the foundations of any creative work we do. If we are able to think for ourselves, to form a decision, to see clearly, to judge, we shall respect our judgment and value our opinion. In this way, and much more clearly, we see the way we are failures, and we probably feel that we have accomplished little of real worth. We have failed. And, if we succeed in making us think, it has restored to us our birthright and our self-confidence. It has pointed to the way to our own mental salvation, but has shown us the only way in which it is possible to be of any value to our associates or to the world at large.

The News has been experimenting in various ways to save time and expense. As a result mailed copies have been discontinued and wrappers will not be sent. We can't tell how the system is going to work, but we hope that our subscribers will not mind. If your copy does not reach you in readable condition, you will please let us know. The Business Managers.

Free Speech

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

Editor of the News:

January 5, 1920

It is with hesitation that I add to the number of controversial organiza-tions at Connecticut College. But the naive way in which a number of students expressed their dissatisfaction with the departmental clubs in order to strengthen other organizations of less permanent value impels me to object. If an organization is dead, and serves no purpose, bury it. The more fact, however, that only a small fraction of the enrolled membership attends is no criterion. Perhaps many have been induced to join who are unqualified to appreciate the papers and magazines to which they do well to absent themselves or better still to preserve our clubs for those who may more like them.

But I hold that a most valuable factor in our educational program is the close contact and free interchange of ideas between college student and the teacher. In no way can this be fostered, developed, better than in the departmental club. Here we should be safe in assuming that all are students, perhaps even the fiction, who show the contributions of the members of the club.

May I also hint that it might be important for the students to attend all the clubs except the ones they are "thirsty" about. Five-one writer or a dozen classes can come down into the life of profitable and enjoyable informal discussion. This implies of necessity that the teachers of the department must enter into the life of the club, and perhaps undergo the embarrassment of being asked questions to which they may have been totally ignorant. Usually they can start the student on a successful quest. A small number makes it easier to find topics of general interest, and the service rendered to the instructors present is greatly in-creased. I approve of the organization of clubs where the departmen ts have sufficient interests in common and of eliminating those whose interests have no inter-est or the teachers see no value. But on the other hand, I maintain that clubs should and I trust will continue to exist as long as they serve a purpose.

David D. Leibb

To the Editor of the C. C. News:

Although she is no longer in the college, there is at least one C. C. girl who is much interested in the re-union of the classes where her academic over-organization. This subject has long been discussed by the members of the Alumni in such a way that it is only 1 true that a precise senti-ment toward this club was aroused because it was the first group or- ganized in the college, but also, it was a club of distinct usefulness upon the number of the excellent train given it by its members, and the example it set to all the members. It is indeed true that upperclassmen are considering the question.

The present condition is not peculiar to Connecticut College. It inifi-cally the natural expression of the too hurried lives that are pursued. Other small groups of students undertake just as warp-erately, and perhaps not the large capacity for hard work which marks the representative woman of to-day. And the same bad habit, and their successes are just as limited as ours will be.

People in the great cities are turning to practical psychology and physical education as an effort to live nature, natural, well-ordered lives. It now requires persistence determination and strength to bring the result and occasional splended silences of idyllic days. As one speaker recently said; a bitter experience has taught us that our patience with the selfsame bad habit is, and their successes are just as limited as ours will be.

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When we consider the sacrifices of the many things that the students of the college have given for the privilege of being here, we feel that we have the right to be satisfied with the results of our efforts. The college is a place for leisure in its true sense and escapes a normal amount of recreation, but no college girl is made to understand the large quantity of time she literally wastes.

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When the snow is white on hill and road, Our river is grey and the sky is, too. When the snow is gone and the brown grass shows, More shining silver than can be told.
In driving home the need for missionaries in the foreign fields Dr. White, who for seven years was at Calcutta, India, as a missionary, gave some interesting figures on the question of mission work.

"There are 1,880,000,000 people on the planet this morning who have not yet heard of Christ in a way understood what His life means. You would have to fill this Coliseum once every day for 255 years to seat them all once. (The Coliseum seats 60,000). There are less than 10,000 missionaries from North America all over the non-Christian world. Today this continent is asking for 10,000 missionaries immediately. It has taken this whole generation for the Student Volunteer movement to permeate all the lines of thought among representative Christian people, but now the world is ready for the truth in a way it never was previously prepared. Never has any preceding generation had such an opportunity to face up in a meaningful way to the greatest challenge that has ever come to man."

Note: This is the first of a series of reports of the Student Volunteer Convention to which Connecticut College sent delegates.

In giving reasons for the formation of this new party, the "New Majorist,"-official organ of the new party says: "The workers are through with the old parties—labor has lost to the fray in political war with crooks who rule this country." However, the New York Tribune declares the new party to be a long way from the White House. It is generally conceded that the ideal party "will have a corrective influence on the present political situation."

THE TREATY IN EFFECT

The Versailles Treaty went into effect Saturday, January 16, 1920. The nations participating in the ceremony are France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Holland, Russia, Poland, Roumania, Mexico, Peru, Brazil, and Chile. It is not known whether the United States, which has not ratified the treaty, will be admitted to the ceremony of the signature of the protocol. Diplomatic relations between France and Germany were resumed January 11, 1920.

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THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

The Democratic National Convention will be held in San Francisco June 25, 1920 to name their party ticket. At present there are three aspirants for the presidential nomination: Attorney-General Palmer, Former Speaker Champ Clark, and Herbert Hoover. The selection of San Francisco as the seat of the national d'agathering "gives it a California, and well known in the West and Middle West."

THE NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN

"The Federal drive against radicals gained rather than lost force in New York this past week." Armed with warrants, the officials have arrested hundreds and taken them to Ellis Island to await hearings and deportation. On January 1, in Chicago, raids were made in which over two hundred "Industrial workers of the world, communists and other radicals" were arrested. Congress has been asked by the Labor Department to appropriate $1,150,000 "to be used to meet the demands of laws against radicals and for their deportation" which indicates that the government is determined to root out radicalism from the country.

SORT OF A THOUGHT

Remember Tuesday night? It was the Battle of Austin; a battle, one; when the hands were stormed and blotted with mist and smoke and it could only think of the glow. The trees were lacquered; they dripped crystals that left silver threads which seemed to charge me with electricity in endless circles. Did you too, notice it?

I remember a fascinating night! I found myself on the hockey field, the highest point of our cultivated campus. There, at the western end, were the goal posts, sharply outlined against the gold radiance of a Nor'-West road light and somehow this idea grew; that there was a picture of something and of the idea itself and some other thing we all seek to be wanting, something beyond the tangible goal, a something resembling light in its fascination. It was warm, and its comfort.

THE SPIRIT OF AMERICANISM

(Continued from Page 3, col. 4)

something more than an exact copy of the preceding one. The possibility of change indeed, is implied in the very fundamental qualities of humanity incorporated in the word "liberty." Liberty means for one thing, the duty of every person to think for himself, to pass on to others these ideas which he has formulated, to conform to this "a, of course, of free speech; and this is not a privilege, but a common right of every man to express his opinions and to interpret facts as he sees them. Free speech is a tool whereby we can reind the spirit of existing institutions in the light of new needs, and of new discoveries. It is the means of accomplishing change in the laws and in institutions which paralyze progress and tend to place checks upon human growth. These fine lines are as ill-fitting and uncomfortable upon ever-developing humanity as the go-to bedknobs of the tenyear-old would be upon the adult man."

Again, patriotism was the watchword of the American Revolution. And the patriotism of those times implies, not a stoic reliance upon tradition, but an absolute loyalty to the growing value of the better world society. Thus we see what Americanism was, when oneforefathers proved it to be. And what does it mean today? A lazy acquiescence to the impression of speech and "mother's"? Or a horify to institutions merely because they happen to be here? No person—no one of those older and newer Americans who claim derivation as sons and daughters of the American Revolution should disagree with the antecedent by denying the rights of free speech and of a free press, or by denying that nothing—should now be done to meet the demands and to remedy the ailments of growing humanity. In the hazy and instatable progress is sought. But peaceable progress can be attained only by free free speech and speech, and through universal education. How then, should the children of (Continued on Page 4, col. 5)
THE SPIRIT OF AMERICANISM

Continued from Page 5, col. 4

of the American Revolution fees in the face of the present suppression of free speech? In a November issue of a local paper an account was given of a woman who apparently was not allowed to make a speech merely because the title contained in it the name of Eugene Debs. Eugene Debs himself is in prison. And what does it all mean? Why is it necessary for the government to suppress speech? The very people who clamor most loudly for suppression of speech are the same ones who claim that these speeches display only ignorance. Is it possible that these suppressed speeches contain truths which will find somewhere a false note in existing institutions? Do they contain justified criticisms, or does the government think the people are sufficiently able to judge for themselves? Is there a fear that American people are unable to distinguish the propaganda of the Reds from simple facts that is, to separate the truth from the falsehood in the things which are said or are forced to remain unsaid? In either case, something needs to be done. If our society has not a solid, bottom foundation of truth, then, indeed, are the conditions deplorable. But if the government has grown for a belief in the ignorance of the American people, then its whole action would be to educate them so that they might be able to think and judge for themselves. Why might it not be good to establish, and to make available to all schools in which people might develop reason and insight into such affairs as concern humanity? Deportation is assuredly a poor alternative for education. It implies what someone has called the philosophy of throwing our dead cat into a neighbor's back yard. But, whatever the reason for sup-

presion, the psychology of such action is obviously at fault. By suppressing the speeches of people currently aroused and a widespread undercurrent of opinion is bound to result which will do more ultimate harm to all concerned than if people were allowed to shout from the rooftops whatever they thought and pleased. Too much pent-up energy cannot help but find an outlet in undesirable channels and will result in pathological social conditions. A truly intelligent person knows that the way to silence the voices of dissent is not to make dummies of the people, any more than the effective treatment of Bolshevism lies in the non-cathartic, anti-social method of killing off human beings wholesale in one collective group. So great a movement of dissatisfaction in a nation is a real crisis of the social situation. The causes should be sought out, investigated, and removed.

Would our ancestors not have sought out the causes and attempted to remedy them? As daughters of the American Revolution, what will you do?

D. M. M. ’78

CALENDAR

Wednesday, January 14:
French Club Meeting, 5 p.m.
Literary Club Meeting, 7 p.m.

Thursday, January 15:
A. A. Meeting, 5 p.m.
Community Sing, 6:45 p.m.
Cheer Leaders' Meeting, 6 p.m.

Sunday, January 17:
Current Events Round Table, 4:45 p.m.

Monday, January 18:
Uke Club, 7 p.m.

Tuesday, January 19:
Mandolin Club, 7 p.m.

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