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For Everyone of You

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GOOD FABRICS
RIGHT PRICES**

It is a pleasure for us to be able to present such an unusual showing in these abnormal times.

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You Are in Dover**

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DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE



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AN UNWRITTEN LAW.

Those students who had the good fortune to hear the President give his opening address, will remember that he spoke of laws, both written, and unwritten. New Hampshire has one unwritten law or tradition that is worthy of the earnest consideration of every student. That is the tradition which frowns upon smoking on the campus or about the village streets.

This tradition deserves to survive. One of the noticeably fine things of our college is the fact, that ordinarily, students are never seen smoking on the campus. At some other colleges, students may be seen smoking as they cross their campus on the way to chapel. But this is in no sense a prepossessing sight. If this practice is not a reflection upon a college, it surely cannot be said to win a favorable impression from those observers who are constantly seeing it enacted.

The point involved is not a question of morals. It is more a matter of common sense and good taste. With the good or the evils of the smoking habit this article is in no way concerned. Men in the service seemed to think that cigarettes were remarkably fine things to have around. While the smoker knows that there are far less dependable and solacing friends than a good old "three B." The army life seems to have created a tendency in many, of carelessness and forgetfulness in regard to the habit of smoking. A tendency which is evident in the common inclination to smoke anywhere at any time, regardless of the desires of others.

Naturally if one possesses a scholarship it is inexpedient for him to smoke upon the campus. But this should not be the primary motive for observing the unwritten law of the institution. Each student should feel sufficient pride, or at least satisfaction, in the thought that by observing this custom, we are in one respect, superior to other colleges. He should be willing to support this tradition even if it does necessitate a bit of self denial and inconvenience.

Since the opening of college far too many students have failed to observe the traditional custom. After meal times when men are leaving the Commons, the streets look as if a Ford with a faulty carburetor had passed along and left a smoke screen behind it. Much of this smoking is done thoughtlessly, perhaps from force of habit. Some of it is done by new students who may not be familiar with the ancient custom.

Let us, in the future, be more careful to observe a custom, which if it had not been worthy must not have survived so many years. Few would say that the tradition is obnoxious or harmful. Most people believe it to be a fine thing. Judging from popular sentiment, it is an excellent custom, the continuance of which will be an aid to the college which we all desire to support.

**TRUSTEES SPEAK
TO STUDENT BODY**

**Ask Hearty Co-operation
In Their Difficult Task**

PROF. J. A. TUFTS TALKS

**Rapid Growth of College Noted by
Outside World—Graduates Per-
form Meritorious Work—
"Thinkers" Sought for by
the Public**

Prof. James A. Tufts and Hon. Eugene S. Daniell, both members of the Board of Trustees of New Hampshire College were present in chapel services held last Wednesday afternoon at the Gymnasium.

President R. D. Hetzel presided, and in his opening remarks, stated that the order of classes would have to be observed at the Common building until the present over-crowded conditions are remedied. In carrying out this plan, the seniors will be seated first, the juniors second, the sophomores third, and, if there is room enough, the freshmen next. The president urged the freshmen to be contented to await their turn and, if necessary, to accept a second table until the balance of the equipment arrives at which time the entire student body will be served together.

Dr. Hetzel then introduced as the first speaker Hon. Eugene S. Daniell, a member of the Board of Trustees, who spoke briefly to the students. He went on record as a staunch advocate of Military Training and urged all the men students to go into it with a good spirit. The speaker emphasized the fact that the men taking this training would certainly find it beneficial in later life.

NEED HELP OF STUDENTS

Professor James A. Tufts of Phillips-Exeter Academy, one of the oldest members of the board, was next introduced by President Hetzel. Prof. Tufts dwelt on the many things the trustees are endeavoring to do for the college. But all this would be in vain if the students failed to do their part. Mr. Tufts said that when New Hampshire College was founded, at first only the men and women of the Granite State sought what it had to give. "But now," said the speaker, "we have enrolled in our various classes not only men and women from all parts of the United States, but also from the British Provinces." He said this showed the remarkable growth of the institution, and told the students that a standard has been set by the college which is attracting the attention of the outside world more and more each day. Unless something happens to mar the fair name of the school, he could see no reason why the college should not progress in the future with even greater rapidity.

LEAD CLEAN LIVES

He asked the men and women of the institution to endeavor to lead lives which will ever give the college a good name. Not only should the students lead good lives while here in college, but they should continue to do so when out of college. For a man's career, whether good or bad, is always a reflection on his college. Prof. Tufts attempted to show how many New Hampshire men have succeeded in the world. He cited a case wherein he once visited a large laboratory at Pittsburg, Penn. While he was being shown through the building he noticed on the walls of one of the rooms several New Hampshire banners. Upon enquiring, he was informed that because the experiments were more or less of a private nature, it was the custom to have each experimenter put the pennant of his college on the walls of the room in which he worked. Not knowing that he was a trustee of the institution, the escort told Prof. Tufts that there were none better than the men from New Hampshire College. The speaker asked the students to try hard to keep up the standard set by those gone before from the college. He further spoke of the world's need, at the present time, for thinkers, and quoted Oliver Goldsmith as having said, "He who thinks, must govern him who works." The professor urged the students to be thinkers, and never give up when they know they are right.

**Y. W. C. A. EXPLAINS WORK
OF ITS ASSOCIATION.**

The regular meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was held last Wednesday evening at 7.15, in Smith Hall parlor. It was called a "U" meeting; the members of the cabinet explained the meaning and purpose of the association, and described its work, putting the work into four divisions, with these topics: "Understanding, Unity, Unique, Universal." After the chairmen of committees had thus told of their part of the work, Miss Ora Phelps talked briefly to the girls about their responsibility and what the "U" should mean to every member.

FRESHMAN DANCING CLASS.

There will be a beginner's class in social dancing held each Thursday evening in the girls' gymnasium, Thompson Hall, beginning this week. The class will be from 7.30 until 9.00, and will be for freshmen only. Those interested may see Miss Bartlett at Room 301, Thompson Hall.

the greater institutions of the country.

Chapel was brought to an end with the singing of different school songs accompanied by the college "Jazz" orchestra.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

The long summer vacation which for most of you has been far too fleeting, is past. The silence that during the summer months reigned in the classrooms and corridors of the college halls, is once more broken by the sound of cheery voices, and the trampling of many feet. A new year of work is ahead.

It is well at this time to pause for a moment's consideration of the summer left behind. What have you accomplished for yourselves and for others? Above all, what have you done for New Hampshire College?

Presumably many of you have worked in order to defray the expenses of the coming year. Because for many the summer months, in a sense, are a seven years of plenty in which to store up for future needs. As you toiled in a machine-shop, a store, or on a farm, you met people who questioned you about the college. You were asked how you liked the college, how long you had attended, and if you were going to return. There was your chance to help the college! How did you meet it? Did you give a good word for the college? Did you tell how it was growing? Did you tell of the possibilities, of the advantages, of all the fine things of the college life? Were you an optimist or a pessimist?

How many young people did you interest in the college? How many have entered college this fall, or are entering at some later date because of your influence? Were you a "knocker" or a "booster"?

When you left college last spring, you went as a representative of the college. Every day of your vacation, somebody was watching your conduct, estimating your worth, and in this way forming through you, an opinion of New Hampshire College. How did you represent it? Were you always a college man and a gentleman? Did you drive a powerful car at sixty miles an hour through the streets of your home town? Did you steal the gate of your next door neighbor and lead the village "cut-ups" and land in the village "lock-up" on the night before the Fourth of July?

If you went down to the village store and heard some local oracle "taking a fall out of the president," criticising the administration, or indulging in pessimistic remarks regarding the League of Nations, did you lend a pessimistic voice to aid the critical, and help enhance the general gloom caused by an over indulgence of crackerbox philosophy?

As you think of these queries which are not all superficial or irrelevant, what is your conclusion? Did you support New Hampshire College? Are you a loyal student? The sentiment in favor of boosting the college is going to spread more and more. If in the past, you have been a pessimist, or at best, a lukewarm supporter, forget it.

The ever increasing numbers of New Hampshire's alumni and undergraduates are moving forward, rooting hard, fighting hard, boosting hard for New Hampshire College. Get in. Play the game. Be a booster and fight.

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Every Saturday Night starting Saturday, Oct. 4.
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Capital \$100,000 Surplus \$50,000
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**TINKLING BELLS ARE NOW
WORN BY FRESHMEN GIRLS.**

At seven-thirty last Thursday evening the freshmen girls, assembled in Ballard Hall like jurors in the box, were read the "riot act" by the sophomore judges.

The traditional bells with their bright green ribbons were formally presented to the freshmen (after the collection of a quarter from each one) and the list of directions embodied in the posters were fully explained.

One of the most noticeable of the "directions" called upon all freshmen girls to carry an umbrella to and from classes for one week. These rules, say the sophomores, will be strictly enforced; in fact the formal closing of the poster warns the freshman to "Beware, lest you forget."

YOUNG MAN

Just run in and see the New Line of Young Men's Stuff. Suits and Overcoats that were designed in color, fabric and cut, specially for young men.

Some of the coats are pinch back, some waist seam, but every line and pattern, every style and model is in the line that young men appreciate.

Special Underwear in the right weight for this weather.

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 TRY OUR SPECIAL
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 Eyes Tested, Glasses Fitted and
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 Entrance Next to Hopkins.

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 No waits in his shop as he always
 has chairs enough to accommodate the
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 ASSETS \$7,592,578.85
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 DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SUPPLIES FOR STUDENTS
 Note our line of camera films, pencils, stationery, note books,
 electric goods and general supplies.
W. S. EDGERLY, The General Store
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We Are Planning on Giving You
 A loaf of Butter Krust that resembles your Mother's bread
 Guaranteed to be made from pure milk, pure cane sugar, pure
 flour, pure shortening, pure salt and pure yeast.
M. & M. BAKERIES
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 IDEAL BOWLING ALLEYS
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If you cannot call, mail us your orders. We will shop as carefully as though you were here in person. Prompt attention given all orders. Good Values in Students' Furniture.

E. MORRILL FURNITURE CO.

DOVER,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SCIENCE IN ITS RELATION TO SOCIAL DISCONTENT

By Ernest R. Groves, Professor of Sociology, New Hampshire State College

(Concluded.)

II. THE SOCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE SCIENTIST.

There are some people who will resist any effort to formulate the obligations of the scientist. Any protest of this kind is likely to be the result of a misunderstanding which supposes that science is being asked to turn aside from its high ideals to become a menial social servant. A recognition of the proper obligations society places upon the scientists because of their ability to contribute to social welfare merely adds to the self-chosen idealism of science a great human justification. Science is made possible by social traditions and order and the scientist by also becoming a true human being who accepts responsibilities that in proportion to their capabilities fall upon each man and woman.

There has been in the past, largely it would seem as a result of a false, aristocratic and German-begotten conception of science on the part of some scientists, an indifference to social needs. This attitude will be increasingly difficult to defend. The movement toward democracy is inevitable and it must of necessity include a greater democratizing of science itself. The scientist has asked for freedom from the interferences of opinions unfitted to interpret him and his request has been granted. He has looked to public support for means of livelihood, reasonable equipment and the necessary leisure that he might follow his researches and investigations, and in this country he certainly has not asked in vain. It is but fair that the great burden of human needs should have just claims upon him and it would be morally and socially treasonable for him utterly to disregard these demands.

A social obligation which rests most certainly at the present time upon American science is the building into the public mind of an adequate knowledge of the fundamental social and human problem. The chief objective of social effort is better men and women, people of wiser minds, greater vitality and sanity, more adequately prepared for the ordeals of life. It is a stupid social philosophy that considers any other problem the chief problem. More wealth with no larger men and women to enjoy it will add greater troubles to those we now have. More leisure with no stronger character on the part of those who try to use it will extend moral deterioration until existence itself will be threatened. Any heroic social effort to equalize the desirable conditions of life by forceful legislation which is not reinforced by an increase in general intelligence and a greater degree of self-control will end in undermining our present social justice and progress without providing any workable substitutes. The philosophy that all men and women need for social well-being is more things and more time for their enjoyment, the theory of the fat belly, has already shaken civilization and given thinking people fair warning that human nature cannot be made socially sane by mere prosperity even if it is distributed so that no man has more than his neighbor. Every contact that science makes with living things discloses the falseness of that easy going interpretation of human need which sees in it only one thing necessary,—a greater amount of wealth for a greater number of people. Every unbiased experience with natural law teaches the scientists that human welfare demands struggle, that any effort to recreate the universe so as to abolish the recognition of natural inequalities among human beings will prove futile and sooner or later disastrous. In other words, the one hopeful objective for social striving is the moral discipline of human nature and the scientist, by his casual contact with the world of nature, is better prepared to appreciate the meaning of this moral discipline than any other person.

Perhaps this definition of moral discipline as the goal toward which we need to advance socially appears abstract and distant. This criticism surely cannot be made regarding the second social obligation of the scientist. The scientist unto the uttermost of his influence needs to emphasize growth in general intelligence

as the means of moral discipline. This increase of general intelligence must especially emphasize the importance of the law of cause and effect. There can be no doubt that profound changes in social and perhaps political conditions are at hand, and no one with any degree of thoughtfulness expects social life to remain as it is. We need to rid ourselves of whatever we have socially outgrown and can safely replace by what is socially more just and desirable, but what we cannot safely forget is the key position occupied by general intelligence in this process of change. There are those among us who expect to make advance by appealing to class passion so as to create by revolution an ideal society. They forget the enormously significant meaning of the statement of Goldwin Smith's "Let us never glorify revolution." Such persons foolishly regard the selfishness of some men as the only thing hampering others. If the scientist gets any insight from his life calling, he of all men, is prepared best to insist that the evolution which passes slowly as a result of increasing general knowledge from things that are to things as they may be is the only substantial social progress. The scientist, however, is failing still to do his part in stimulating the growth of social knowledge at one important point. He is not influencing public education to the degree that he must in the future if some progress is to be made. As a result, the public school does not yet in any satisfactory measure build into public opinion through early instruction that tremendous concept of casual law which is the intellectual guardian of social progress. Our social security demands more influence from science in our schools and more respect of science on the part of those who inform our public mind. As a leading English scientist and administrator has recently stated, man's existence on the earth is not so well established that he can afford to neglect the assistance that a more general knowledge of certain important facts of science provides.

There is another social contribution that the scientist can best make and that is the peculiar optimism that the study of science produces. Science is naturally optimistic because it sweeps backward and forward over such a length of years. It knows the inestimable advantage of slow changes that move on with no impatience and not a shadow of uncertainty. If in the near future social demagogues and the restlessness of the inexperienced and impatient masses sweep nations into an intoxicating debauchery of government coercion, the period of delusion will be after much suffering brought to an end. There will be then the danger the world over that is constantly faced by idealists whose programs do not fulfill expectations—the danger of social pessimism. It is difficult, indeed, for the scientist ever to be pessimistic regarding large matters and it is now the privilege of the men of science in this country as never before to insist upon an orderly experimental social advance with that confidence which rightly belongs to men and women who have within their own chosen field of study seen face to face the constant accumulation of knowledge.

And last of all the scientist is not likely to serve his day and generation by mere teaching. He has much to do in removing obstacles that hamper progress. It is his high privilege to add to the social health and happiness of men by his practical discoveries and inventions. In this kind of social responsibility the scientist is least open to criticism. At times there is some danger of his working at trivial interests because of public regard for them rather than upon those of fundamental concern. For example, American dentistry is rightly famed the world over and yet until lately it has been too much content with making teeth look well rather than in making them servants of health. At every hand are tremendous obstacles that hamper the reasonable development of human happiness that only science can largely remove. They stand as a challenge to the power of science. They invite investigation. Not one of them is likely to be neglected.

FORESTRY DEPT. ASKS ASSISTANCE

Time Now Ripe for Forest Fires—
 Issues Simple Rules Which if
 Adhered to Will Prevent
 Blazes

During the months of October and November, fires in woodlands are apt to be of common occurrence in this section, and people should be especially careful when traveling in the woods since more than ninety per cent. of these fires can be traced directly to human action.

Some types of woodland are more susceptible to fire damage than others. Areas of young growth are often completely destroyed by fires which had they occurred in mature woods would have done comparatively little damage to the tall trees. Coniferous species like pine, spruce, and hemlock are nearly always killed by fires owing to their high inflammability and their inability to send out sprouts from the base of the dead stem or trunk.

Forest fires always destroy seedlings and soil humus; they hasten decay in mature timber and exhaust soil moisture. They frequently destroy areas of young growth and valuable stands of merchantable timber. Sometimes more than \$200,000 damage is done in a single year.

SIMPLE RULES

An ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure. The following rules will do much towards this end if they are carefully observed:

1. Smoking in the woods in dry weather often causes severe forest fires. Smokers should make sure that their pipe ashes, cigar stubs, or matches are out before throwing them away. Cigar stubs, etc., can best be extinguished by treading them into the mineral soil.

2. If you go on a hunting trip this fall be sure and put out your camp fire by pouring water over the coals or covering them with mineral earth.

3. Should you have occasion to burn brush piles this fall, burn them when the weather conditions are such as to insure the safety of nearby woodlands. Never burn brush on dry, windy days.

However difficult, however tedious and slow progress in solving them may be, even when they involve danger and offer no promise of fame to him who makes attack upon them, there can be no doubt that true and brave men will crowd forward to undertake their mastery. This courage for the hard undertaking is the genius of science. It is the immortality of science, and in this age it is also the abounding motive of a great multitude of scientists whose fellowship shared even by the most humble of those who love science is an ever present inspiration.

DURHAM CHURCH NOTES.

A large and appreciative audience greeted the Manchester quartet Sunday afternoon, Oct. 4 in the first community vesper service of the season at Durham church. Dr. Lockhart, the pastor of the Franklin Street church, gave an excellent talk on "The Friendship of God." The visitors were surprised at the large number of students enrolled in the college and went away loyal supporters of New Hampshire.

The regular annual reception given by the Ladies' Aid of the Durham church was greatly enjoyed by the members of the freshman class who came out in such numbers that many had to sit on the floor. Two short speeches were made after the remarks of welcome by the pastor. Mr. Clarence P. Shedd, International Field Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., spoke on the call of the world for trained student leadership. He was followed by Miss Weisel, Field Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. The program was in charge of Mrs. H. H. Scudder and consisted of the following numbers: Piano solo, Mrs. Moran; vocal solo, Miss Marjorie Welland, Dover; violin solo, Mr. Eddie Ross; a dialogue, The Two Lunatics, Mrs. Scudder and Dr. Richards. The program was a great success, especially the part played by the two lunatics. Then followed games in charge of Mrs. Lester Langley and Mrs. Perley. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Pettee assisted by the members of the Durham Boys' Club. Aside from the fact that a freezer of cream was "stolen" by the sophomores, a pleasant time was had by all.



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Our handsome Shoes in Briarwood and Mahogany Colored Leather will be worn by young men who enjoy wearing particularly choice shoes.

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Try a pair of Hurleys or Co-operatives. The best shoes in town.

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The Church in Durham

REV. VAUGHAN DABNEY, Pastor.

SUNDAY SERVICES

- 10.45 Morning Worship. Sermon Subject, "The Task of the Church in Reconstruction."
 12 M Church School in the vestry. Prof. E. P. Robinson, Supt.
 12 M In the Auditorium—Class of Freshman Boys led by Mr. Fisher. Class of Freshman Girls led by Mrs. Henderson. Adult Bible Class led by Mr. Lewis.
 7.00 N. H. Y. P. O in the vestry. Discussion and social hour.

NOTE—Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 7.00 o'clock in the Grange Hall will be held the opening meeting of the Durham Men's Club. Regular 35 cent bean supper will be served. All invited.

REORGANIZATION OF LIBRARY COMPLETE

Students Urged to Utilize Services of Library—Mr. Lewis New Librarian Courses in Library Instruction to Begin Soon

With the opening of a new college year, New Hampshire College Library wishes again to emphasize its desire to serve the college students and faculty as well as the citizens of Durham. Few libraries of its size can boast of as varied and well-selected a collection, including books of a technical nature chosen for the various courses offered, as well as recreational reading—fiction, travel, essays, poetry, etc. Students are urged to read for other purposes than merely to fill a college assignment. Read the standard magazines regularly especially those relating to current events such as Current Opinion, Independent, Literary Digest and World's Work. Read good fiction, works of travel and general literature, not hurriedly but slowly and carefully to gain all the good you can from it. By so doing you will gain a fund of general information which will form a valuable part of your college education. The college library should be a center of inspiration and help to the entire community and a means of drawing the different sections of the institution together. The librarian and assistants are glad to help whenever assistance is needed and you are urged to ask for it.

CHANGES IN STAFF

During the summer a new librarian, Willard P. Lewis, arrived to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Miss Emerson. Mr. Lewis is a graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and of the State Library School at Albany, N. Y. For two years he was a student assistant in Wesleyan University Library, for one year assistant on the staff of the New York State Library, for one year librarian of the Albany, N. Y., Y. M. C. A. and for the past five years, librarian of Baylor University, Waco, Texas. Another new face in the library is that of Miss Helen Cushing, who comes from New York State Library to be cataloger in New Hampshire College library. Miss Cushing is a graduate of Acadia University and of the New York State Library School. She has served on the staff of the New York State Library for a year and a half in the reference and document sections. The other members of the staff, Miss Thompson and Miss Barstow are familiar to New Hampshire students who have been here before.

NEW PLANS

Among the changes for enlarging the usefulness of the library will be noted the arrival of a new catalog case and the placing of both that and the old case in the delivery room of the library where they are readily accessible to all. The Poole, Readers' Guide, Industrial Arts and Agricultural Indexes for magazines have also been placed on a table in the same room. In the large periodical resources of this library there is a wealth of debating material which it is hoped those interested will not fail to take advantage of. We hope in the future to build up a large pamphlet file to supplement this and also many of the Debaters Handbooks published by the Wilson Company. Plans are being made for courses in library instruction and the use of the library. In conclusion, the library would appeal to all alumni who are interested in seeing the college and library grow, to send us books, and funds for the purchase of books. What better class gift to the college than a fund for the purchase of good books in a special class such as American history, dairying, organic chemistry or electrical engineering?

Q.—I am troubled with freckles. In fact, they are so noticeable that it is difficult to distinguish me from the freckle. Now can these be cured?
 —OPHELIA.

Dear Ophelia:

A.—To keep the freckles from showing, insert your head in a bucket containing iodine. Repeat this daily. At the end of a week, you need not worry about your freckles showing. To avoid undue comment as to your nationality and race, it would be better to go bare-footed while in public.

Jever notice that when a girl gets her hat down over her eyes and a wad of hair over each ear, her brain also goes into eclipse?

Men's Dark Brown Lace Shoe of Russian Calf Leather, with medium heavy sole and invisible eyelets. Low heel.



THE ENGLISH LAST GIVES ESSENTIAL EASE AND FREEDOM

The English Last in Men's Shoes is here to stay. Combined with a low heel it gives the utmost in comfort and fit. Your shoes wear longer, too, when made over this last. When your foot is comfortable and isn't resisting anything, it is going to be easy on shoes. The English Last is shaped to the foot.

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Rochester, N. H.

Boston, Mass.

BETTER SHOES FOR LESS MONEY

"STRAIGHT-FROM-THE-SHOULDER RELIGION"

Enjoyed by Doughboys Says Returned Pastor

Boston—Proof conclusive that the doughboy thoroughly enjoys straight-from-the-shoulder religion was the trend of a statement just made by Dr. Albert S. Hawkes, pastor of the Worcester, Mass., Congregational church, just returned from France.

Dr. Hawkes' assertion is based on the fact that the nine Y. M. C. A. huts in Camp Pontanazen, Brest, each with a capacity ranging from 1,200 to 2,000, are crowded to the doors on Sundays during the religious services.

"I have seen these buildings so packed," he said, "that men sat in the rafters, windows—any place they could secure standing or seating room. In fact they even crowded on the platforms."

Dr. Hawkes was director of all musical programs connected with religious services conducted by the Y. M. C. A. at the big camp. When he began the work of organization there were only two pianists and song leader. In two months he had increased this staff to thirty accomplished musicians, soloists and song leaders, this number increasing with the demand.

In the huge auditorium with a seating capacity alone of three thousand, he declared that he has seen men, who remained after the mass-singing to hear the lecture, leave when the "movies" began. The singing was invariably met with unbounded enthusiasm.

"It was wonderful! An inspiration! Imagine, if you can, more than three thousand full-toned, healthy, male voices ringing with the notes of a famous anthem. They sang like they fought—with every ounce of energy their American souls possessed.

"Popular songs started the program, the words flashed on the screen. The singing service ended with hymns.

"The finest speakers obtainable in France were next introduced. After a short, snappy talk soldiers were given opportunity to consult them. Hundreds of men have availed themselves of this opportunity—the last one afforded while in military service."

Speaking of the distribution of religious literature by the "Y," Dr. Hawkes said:

"Pretty good evidence that they were wanted and appreciated was demonstrated by the fact that in barracks and tents, religious publications were always found neatly arranged with other soldier effects. They were never thrown around or destroyed as were newspapers, booklets, etc., after they had been read."

He believes that this type of welfare work, about which little is known or understood, is the most remarkable and thorough of any of the multiform ways in which the "Y" served the A. E. F. The soldier loves to sing when proper facilities and good leaders are afforded, and he appreciates good speakers on religious topics.

"The significance of our work was two fold," explained the pastor. "First, it brought the Christian gospel before the soldier in a practical, human fashion. Secondly it showed him at the close of his military career, that Y. M. C. A. stood for something else besides canteens, recreational and the various other activities to which he was accustomed at the front."

THE WORK OF THE "Y."

Paris—(By Mail)—If it is true that armies travel on their stomachs, then the American Expeditionary Forces included literature in their diets. The Y. M. C. A. distributed more than 5,000,000 bound volumes throughout the American units abroad during the months of the war. For a number of months more than 300,000 magazines were distributed monthly without cost to the soldier, but at an expense of \$30,000 per month.

More than 28,000,000 copies were distributed during the period of the war at a monthly cost of \$85,000. Ninety per cent of these were given away. More than 1,000,000 volumes of text books were printed or bought by the association for educational work, all of them eventually being taken over by the Army along the Y. M. C. A. educational work. A million and a half copies of "Popular Songs of the A. E. F.," a 96 page song book, were printed by the "Y" and distributed free of charge to the doughboys. While 633,000 other volumes of musical works and sheet works were given away. There was also free distribution of more than 2,000,000 pieces of religious literature.

Before the American Library Association arrived in France to carry on its enormous work the task of furnishing all literature fell upon the "Y," and at times because of difficulties attendant on shipping the association was forced to advertise in Paris papers for gifts of reading matter printed in English in order to be able to carry on its work.