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The
Houghton Star.



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Volume III, No. 3.

November 1910.

Houghton Seminary.

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A Summer's Trip Through Europe.

Bessie V. Farnsworth.

Flornese on the Arno, is not much more comprehensible than Rome so far as art and architecture is concerned. It is so filled to overflowing with sculpture that its streets are even lined with it.

The two names that are most conspicuous in Florence are those of Michael Angelo and Dante. In the church of Sante Croce—the Westminster of Italy—is the tomb of Michael Angelo. The church of San Lorenzo in which are Michael Angelo's famous groups "Twilight and Dawn" and "Day and Night," was erected in 1604 of the richest stones, at a cost of \$4,400,000. As a person looks at these grand cathedrals, too numerous to mention this question comes to his mind, "Who paid for these marble structures?" He shudders as the answer comes to his lips "The poor people."

After being a bit weary of this grandeur one can go to the old "Monastery of Certosa," where now only seven monks reside. Each monk has a little cell which contains only a bed and a chair. Not unlike the other cells is that of Savonarola—the cell from which he was taken captive. His chair and desk remain the same as they were in the days when he was an inmate of this place.

A seven hour railroad trip through forty-five tunnels, brings one to the Venetian country. We arrived in Venice at 10 p. m. on a beautiful moonlight night. Stoddard says, "It is essential for a tourist, first to choose the moon for his companion, and second he must manage to arrive in the 'City of the Sea' by night." One goes across two miles of railroad bridge before arriving at the station where he is met by gondolas instead of cabs. Venice rests upon 117 islands connected by means of 450 bridges. Upon the downfall of the Western empire some of the inhabitants of northern Italy sought

refuge from the conquering barbarians upon the low islands of the Adriatic, thus laying the foundation of this city. There are only four horses in Venice and these are of bronze situated upon St. Mark's Cathedral. Certainly it can be called a city of rest, no roar of wheels, no tramp of horses' feet, no fear of being run over by an automobile but comfortably seated in a gondola, one floats upon a noiseless sea. To be upon the Grand Canal on a moonlight evening listening to the music which one can always hear upon the canal, is too inspiring for words! In the central part of Venice is a square—St. Mark's—600 feet long and upon which is situated St. Mark's Cathedral, the Campanile (which was commenced in 911 and completed in 1590) and Doges Palace. The clock tower is surmounted by two bronze figures, called Moors, which strike the hours upon the bell. As they do this, thousands of pigeons whose homes are in the marble arches of the adjoining buildings, fly about the square. Each afternoon at 2 p. m. these pigeons are fed, the food being supplied by the city. St. Mark's Square is the one small area in Venice that is more important than all others. The Ducal Palace which for more than 1000 years was the residence of the Doges, was at different times a Senate House, a prison and even a place of execution. In one of the rooms of this palace is a painting 70 feet long, the largest in the world. Just behind this palace is the "Bridge of Sighs". This is the bridge over which the prisoner is led from the prison to his death. Far down below the water's edge in this building which joins the Bridge of Sighs are dungeons, so dark that visitors are obliged to carry candles and on account of the darkness and dampness, the air is most stifling. Here it was that the prisoner existed

until put to death whence from a secret landing his body was removed at night and weighted with stones, was cast into the depths of the Adriatic.

Connected with the palace is St. Mark's Cathedral. Each column of marble in this palatial edifice is booty which the Venetians secured from their conquests. This building, adorned with precious stones, contains 40,000 square feet of mosaics. This church also possesses the stone upon which St. John was supposed to have been beheaded.

Along the Grand Canal which winds for two miles like the letter "S" through the city, are many palaces, among them Byron's and Browning's.

After leaving Venice we took an all day's railroad trip through a chain of snow-capped mountains, which divide Austria into two sections, North and South Tyrol, to Innsbruck, the Tyrolean capital. At one point the mountain wall is cut through by a deep gorge, which, although being 4500 feet high, has for centuries furnished the easiest thoroughfare from central Europe to Lombardy and is known as the Brenner Pass. Although the Old World offers many illustrations of wonderful engineering skill, the Brenner Pass was the first wonderful accomplishment in this line and no Alpine railway can exhibit such a beautiful change of scenery. Here one can see flowers, vineyards, firs and pines, can look higher and see the snow capped mountains, can look at the winding river hundreds of feet below, if he dares. The Pass is also lined with ruins, castles and convents. Every now and then one sees along the highway, multitudes of little shrines, for the Tyrolese are thoroughly religious. The crucifix is often an admirable specimen of wood carving, an art in which the Tyrolese excel. At each shrine, almost always, one sees some offering, sometimes a flower, sometimes potted plants. One can not doubt the genuineness of these people's faith when

one sees a peasant coming from his work, stop his horse, get down from his cart, and kneel before this shrine to offer a prayer to God. One finds the same religious atmosphere upon entering Oberammergau, the land of the Passion Play. Oberammergau, although a little town hidden away among the Tyrolese Alps, has for its inhabitants, people who literally see God in everything. Three hundred years ago, when a terrible disease spread among the inhabitants, so that their very extinction was threatened, the members of the village met together and called upon, God to turn away their affliction. In their appeal to God they made a promise—recorded a vow, that should God spare them and lift this curse from his people they would perform every ten years as a memorial, the tragedy of the Passion of His Son. The records state that from that hour not a single person died of the plague, although several had upon them the sign of the pest. The promise to God has never been forgotten, even though many times, obstacles have arisen which would have disheartened many a people.

Before reaching Oberammergau one sees from the summit of the highest peak, the Kofel, a cross,—an emblem of the Passion, raised there on high, pointing to Heaven, as though to draw all men unto Him for whom this sacred sign stands.

At the station were men with long flowing hair, waiting to conduct us to their homes. There too was a "Babel of Tongues," for people of all nationalities throng to this land at the time of the play. We were conducted to "Herod's" home, remaining there two nights. At five a. m. the next day the church bell rang, calling the Oberammergauers to morning prayer. From five until nearly eight the assembled "actors" worshipped God and prayed for His blessing upon them and their play. This occurs each day the play is given. Then they go to the auditorium,

where could we but glance behind the curtain, a scene, which perhaps never elsewhere has ushered in a play upon a stage, would meet our glance. Here grouped about the village priest, the hundreds of performers softly repeat the Lord's Prayer. Then the play begins. It opens with the "Entry of Jesus into Jerusalem," and as the audience beholds Anton Lang, the present "Christus," whose face shows the ennobled nature within and whose countenance is one of sadness, not a heart is there that is not touched. Each "actor" lives his part and seems utterly oblivious to the world. The play begins at 8 a. m. and last until 6 p. m. After the scene of the crucifixion, it is safe to say there isn't a "dry eye" in the audience. After the play, while at Anton Lang's home, we saw some one congratulate him upon his acting. He humbly replied, "I consider it a great mission," and he certainly does, for, although he has been offered fabulous sums to go to other places and present the play, or to become an actor, he has always refused and continues to work at his humble occupation which is that of a potter and to do his "mission" which is to present to the world the story of Our Saviour.

After leaving Oberammergau, we visited Munich, going to all the art galleries, which contain many of Rembrandt's, VanDyke's and Raphael's paintings. We also went through the King's Palace which in its splendor and elegance only made us glad we were not born princesses. Throughout Germany, the "inferiority" of woman is manifest. The street cleaners are women. Women work in "gangs" with shovels and picks upon the railroads.

(To be continued.)

The Prohibition Club Campaigning.

H. H. Hester, '11.

Eighteen men and women connected with Houghton Seminary Prohibition League have had some active part in one of the most magnificent gubernatorial campaigns in the country. Five of them, including one professor and a townsman, attended the greatest Prohibition State Convention of the year at Cortland, N. Y., where the Prohis have since elected their mayor. Four of our leaguers were numbered among that score of young college men employed as assistant lieutenants in New York party ranks during the summer. Then, thirteen were engaged in the final onsets of the campaign this fall. These took part in forty rallies reaching upwards of a thousand voters and a thousand women and children in Allegany, Steuben and Genesee counties.

Sprague. He did not get elected this time, but he lives to fight again. Mr. Sprague was out of school ten days speaking almost every night and several times on Sunday and joining a hand to hand conflict while the sun shone.

The two Hester brothers, devoting a few of their Saturdays and Sundays to the cause, held nineteen rallies in Allegany and Steuben counties and did some personal work. Floyd Hester put in also the last three days before election in Genesee county, assisting Eugene Chafin in several meetings, working them up, lending his basso profundo in solo work and making a personal canvass of voters.

Rev. D. S. Bedford, pastor of the Houghton church, held three rallies and assisted in two others. His argument cannot be gainsaid and wins approval every time. On Sunday night before election in the Houghton church, he delivered his peerless ser-

mon on "Christian Citizenship" to a responsive congregation.

Seven others, including three young ladies, assisted in furnishing music for six rallies. Four of these rallies were addressed by speakers from other places. One, Rev. James Newman, M. E. pastor at Almond, N. Y., spoke at Hume and Oramel on "Why I am a party Prohibitionist," and addressed the students in chapel one day. His frankness, integrity and loyalty made an impression on the student body that will not soon be forgotten. The other, Rev. Geo. Bond, M. E. pastor at Bolivar, N. Y., spoke at Fillmore and also in the Houghton church on "Hell's Hydra-Headed Plunderbund," a mighty invective against the legalized rum trade and a ringing appeal to support the only party that champions its demolition. He also spoke to the students in chapel, thrilling everyone with a lofty ambition and noble purpose to spell out for themselves correctly that little word of four letters called "Grit"—G for Goodness, R for rectitude, I for integrity or inward rightness and T for triumphant trust.

Finally the league furnished two watchers for the polls in Caneadea township where the school is located. There were thirty-six straight Prohibition votes cast, but forty seven were rolled up for that matchless candidate for Governor, Dr. T. A. MacNicholl. This is about the same

vote as two years ago. Several towns in Allegany County greatly increased their vote. Allen is a notable instance where the Prohibition vote went up ten fold. The county vote was increased by one hundred and fifty or twenty five per cent. Livingston County where our man A. J. Karker in conjunction with three other college fellows, did summer work, more than doubled its vote. Genesee county where C. Floyd Hester worked, nearly doubled its vote. No returns are yet in from Seneca county where Ray Sellman worked. The New York State vote as a whole has increased at least thirty-three per cent. over the gubernatorial vote of two years ago, putting our ticket solidly 23,500 for MacNicholl.

The campaign of 1910 has gone into history, but Houghton Seminary Prohibition Club is not preparing to sit down on the stool of Do-nothing. With something of the spirit of William Lloyd Garrison of Abolition days "We will not equivocate, we will not retract a single inch, but we will be heard." What promises to be the greatest contest in oratory ever held in Houghton Seminary is set for the eve of the birthday of the great Lincoln, Saturday, February 11, 1911. Now is the time to join the League. Now is the time to enter the contest. Now is the time to get in training for the "Greatest Battle of the Ages."

The First Number of the Lecture Course.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 15, the people of Houghton and vicinity had a rare opportunity of hearing a truly great man present a truly great message. Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson's coming to Houghton had long been eagerly anticipated by the school and the community and none who had been looking forward to a great event were at all disappointed. Captain Hobson fulfilled all expectations. Judging from the

remarks of several who heard him, his appearance here left an impression of the man far in advance of what the press of our country is giving of him.

There are some noticeably striking things about Mr. Hobson. He is a tall, well-built man with a dignified military bearing, revealing a strong and active vitality. Yet there is nothing so conspicuous about his appearance or manner as to attract

undue attention to his person. He appears as well endowed to stand before an audience as upon the deck of a man-of-war. As a speaker he is clear, forceful, and logical, showing a powerful personality without egotism. His strong, clear voice always seems well under control. His diction is simple, his style direct and dignified, his illustration concrete, his description vivid, his argument conclusive; all rendered powerful by the force of intense earnestness and sincerity.

Mr. Hobson's subject was Our Nation's Destiny. No bare outline or synopsis can give any adequate idea of his address; yet we shall try to give the main trend of his thought.

There is such a thing as destiny—a plan running through the ages. America has a place in that plan. It is the duty of Americans to find out what that plan is and to work towards it. Progress takes place by the limitation of destroying agencies and the promotion of upbuilding agencies.

War is one great destructive agency. War will some day cease and differences between nations will be settled by appeal to justice. Systems to promote justice are a growth in the hands of law-abiding citizens. International law is just beginning to be known, but has as yet, no power for its enforcement. War is therefore yet necessary. The next best thing, then, is a balance of power between nations. If a balance cannot be maintained, the preponderance of power should be in the hands of the most advanced nation. This preponderance America ought to have.

We are responsible in the Atlantic for the protection of Panama and the weaker South American republics. If strife should arise concerning any of these interests, America could not protect herself. There should also be a navy in the Pacific ocean to maintain and to protect our commerce, our strategic harbors and the thirty-

seven billion dollars' worth of property we have there invested. We, instead of the eastern races, should there have the preponderance of power. We are unable to control the Japanese question in the far west for Japan will not reason and we cannot dictate. We are thus unable to control in any question of territory on our own continent, to protect our own commerce, to maintain our rights of local self-government on our western coast, and to avoid the conflict of races there coming on. If, then, the United States protect herself and be a maintainer of peace she must have a larger navy.

But war is neither the only nor the worst destroying agency. From eighty to ninety per cent. of Americans and about ninety-five per cent. of Europeans are suffering from the effects of alcoholism. England and France have recognized the magnitude of the evil and are trying to check it. Physicians have proved that it has no food value, is not a stimulant, but is rather a narcotic. It is itself a toxin of yeast and is therefore poisonous to all higher forms of life. It effects the blood by attacking the white corpuscles, nature's army for protecting life and health. Official figures prove that it is about ten thousand times as destructive as war. Every saloon in our country kills four men every year. It not only kills, but degenerates by overcoming all process of evolution. This is proved by experiments on plants and animals, by its effects on the Negro, the Indian and the White Man. It has a most baleful effect on progeny. It is the cause of about ninety-five per cent. of all the crime and pauperism of our country. The liquor costs directly in taxes five dollars, and is an economic loss of forty dollars for every dollar it pays as revenue.

It is the duty of the state to protect its economic interests, its institutions and the individuals which compose it. The liquor traffic is a menace to

(Continued on Editorial Page.)

The Houghton Star.

Houghton, N. Y.

The Houghton Star is a magazine devoted to educational interests. It is published monthly during the school year (10 issues) by the Union Literary Association of Houghton Seminary.

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The paper will be discontinued at the expiration of subscription, hence the necessity of prompt renewal.

Advertising rates will be made known on application.

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Editorial.

We have no apology to offer for appearing before the readers of the Star to fill for a short time the place left vacant by the resignation of its former editor, Mr. Wright. It is with much hesitation that we take a place that has been so ably filled as this has ever since the Star began to be. We appreciate the honor conferred upon us and shall try to keep the Star up as nearly as possible to the high standard that its former editors have set. If it will be any better it is because we have the hearty co-operation of its readers in the form both of subject matter and helpful suggestion

We are indebted to those who have had the editorial work in charge and especially to Mr. Elliott for giving us the benefit of his work in the preparation of this issue.

By the time this paper is in the hands of its readers our annual Thanksgiving will have passed once more.

But perhaps some reflections on the meaning of that day. It is now

nearly three centuries since the Pilgrim Fathers landed on the bleak New England coast. The prospects of their first years were dreary indeed. Between them and the home land lay the broad and angry ocean; before them was the merciless winter and they had but poor shelter; famine stared them in the face; the savage skulked behind the cover, ready to murder and to burn. Yet they recognized the good hand of God in preserving their lives and in granting them what they desired even more—freedom to worship Him.

Today we are in the land of our fathers; we are enjoying the luxuries of a wealthy nation; no famine threatens us; no savage war whoop breaks upon our ears; we live in peace and plenty. Shall we not do as much as they did in recognizing the God of Nations? Their recognition was something more than an expression of thanks in words. Their's was the laying of the foundation of the greatest nation on earth. Shall not our thanks to God and to them find expression, not only in words on one day in the year, but in all the days spent to make this a nation that truly recognizes the Lord of all the earth in its institutions and its laws?

The First Number of the Lecture Course.

all these through its degenerating influence over the individual and the race. The degeneration of the race means extermination by some non-degenerate race. America ranks first as a Christian nation. It is her duty to be a strong nation and to bear the glad tidings of the Gospel and civilization to the less fortunate nations.

But how shall we cure this evil? Not by high license, not by regulation; but by an appeal to the individual and by teaching in the family. It is a great war and we have a great enemy; therefore we must use great skill. First by appeal to the individual we must get our recruits, then we

must drill or educate them, then press the battle as one.

Mr. Hobson closed his address with an appeal to each one of us to go forward, to make himself the very

best that he possibly can and to take his place boldly in the fight, remembering that, "The Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge."

Prohibition Versus Local Option.

M. W. Gibbs.

On Friday evening Nov. 11, a very interesting program was given in the chapel by the Prohibition League.

After several inspiring pieces by the band, a rousing Prohibition song by the male quartet, and prayer by Rev. R. McConnell, four members of the College Debate class took their places at tables on opposite sides of the rostrum to debate the following question: Resolved, That the prohibition of the manufacture, sale and importation of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes can best be attained through the agency of the Prohibition Party. The substance of each speech follows in part.

Mr. Edward Elliott, the leader of the affirmative, said, "The solution of the liquor problem is a political issue. It is a paramount issue because it affects every home in the nation. The old parties refuse to take up Prohibition as an issue. The candidates for different state and national offices are altogether silent on this most important question. President Roosevelt, in his long message to Congress did not even mention the liquor traffic, although he had been petitioned by thousands to give some expression favorable to temperance. This paramount issue must be settled by the Prohibition party."

Mr. Harold Hester, in opening the negative, said, "I shall point out a few of the defects of the Prohibition Party. In the first place it fails to grow, it fails to reach the people. Second, it has no clean cut policy. Third, it gives no proof that it would clean up politics if it came into power. In all the forty years of

struggle the Prohibition Party has not secured the political authority of one county in the whole United States. The party fails to nominate officers for all the offices therefore it has no clean-cut policy. It fails to put men on the local tickets, hence the party is visionary rather than practical."

Mr. Paul Fall continued the affirmative by saying, "The Prohibition Party contains the elements of success. Whatever the opposition or persecution the party clings to the principles upon which it was founded and for which it is fighting. Local option is inconsistent in principle and in practice. By it a town might vote dry and adjoining towns vote wet. In such a case the dry town would be about as wet as the wet towns. The good-man theory appeals to many as all right but a good man does not and cannot enforce law without a party behind him. He needs a clean party."

Mr. Ray Sellman followed on the negative side by saying, "If the saloon is ever abolished, the people must abolish it by arousing a public sentiment that crystalizes into action. The Prohibition Party has not crystalized public sentiment into action, but the Anti-saloon League is doing that very thing. The Prohibition Party has never elected enough officials to put one saloon out of business, but Local Option has put out saloons in many places. Therefore Local Option is more effective than the Prohibition Party."

In their rebuttals Mr. Hester and Mr. Elliott showed considerable animation and skill in answering argument. Mr. Elliott quoted a premi-

ment liquor dealer as saying, "The most effective method to fight Prohibition is high license and local option."

In conclusion he said, "The question is a political issue and must be settled by a political party."

Following the debate was a stirring song by the male quartet an earnest declamation by Mr. Glenn Carpenter, in which he portrayed the power and the effect of the spirit of victory and a right good Prohibition song by the ladies' octet.

The closing speech of the evening was made by Prof. McDowell on "Election Returns." Hereafter women in the state of Washington will have the right to vote. In Colorado four women were elected to the state legislature.

The Philomathean Society.

Miriam L. Day.

In the open meeting of the Philomathean Society on Oct. 28, Prof. Luckey gave an interesting and instructive talk on "The Life and Work of Michael Faraday". I shall try to give a brief account of the things he told about this great man.

Michael Faraday was the son of James Faraday, a blacksmith. During his early life Michael received but little education. When a young man he was apprenticed to a book-binder and here he improved his learning by reading from the books he bound. While engaged in this work he attended a series of lectures given by Sir Humphrey Davy and became much interested in chemistry. He finally obtained the position of assistant in the chemistry laboratory of Mr. Davy. Later he went abroad with Mr. Davy and this trip was his college education. After he returned, he again took up his position in the laboratory.

One of the interesting things in connection with his life was his religious views. He belonged to a little, almost unknown sect, called the Sandemanians, and despite the advantage that might have been gained by connection with another church, he remained true to this belief all his life. Their worship was simple. They had no regular minister, but elders were appointed from the congregation who did the preaching. Michael took his turn at this but it is said that he was not as brilliant a preacher as he was a lecturer.

Professor Luckey then took up some of the work of Michael Faraday in connection with electricity, for although primarily a chemist, Faraday is best known for his discoveries in electricity. Professor Luckey first showed that there is a magnetic field about a wire conducting electricity by holding such a wire near a magnetic needle. The needle was deflected until it stood at right angles to its former position. This discovery that a magnetic field surrounds a wire conducting an electric current was made by Oersted. Faraday discovered that a wire carrying an electric current would revolve about the pole of a magnet. Professor Luckey then showed the principle of the electric magnet. A coil of wire was wound around a bar of soft iron. When an electric current was passed through the wire the iron became a magnet and would pick up iron filings but as soon as the current was broken the bar lost its magnetism and the filings dropped off. This discovery was made by another man, but as Faraday studied this he asked himself, if electricity produced magnetism why should not magnetism produce electricity. He tried to produce a current by laying a magnet in a coil of wire but no current resulted. His failure was due to the fact that both magnet and wire were at rest. At length he discovered that when the magnet was put in or withdrawn it produced a current. Professor Luckey did the

experiment, the presence of the current being shown by the movement of the needle of a galvanometer. Faraday then reasoned that, since a wire conducting an electric current is surrounded by a magnetic field, such a wire ought to produce an electric current in a second wire. He proved this to be true. Professor Luckey also showed this and also that placing a soft iron bar in the coil of wire increased the strength of the current. This discovery of Faraday's was very important and is utilized in the induction coil and transformer.

Professor Luckey then spoke briefly upon Faraday's work in decomposing a substance by passing an electric current through it. For this process there was no name, so Faraday coined the word electrolysis and called the substance that was decomposed the electrolyte.

These are some of the discoveries of Michael Faraday in connection with electricity and it adds a new interest to the subject of Physics to connect them with this great man and to know something of his life and persistence in this work.

The Neosophic Orators.

We have learned from noticing the Neosophic contests of Friday, Nov. 4, and of Friday, Nov. 18 that it is possible for the Neosophics to orate with an unusual amount of ease and grace.

The contestants of Friday, Nov. 4 were all girls. They were Grace Bedford and Opal Smith of Houghton, Edna Hester of Kansas, Nettie Rowe of Vermont and June Keeler of Olean, N. Y. Grace Bedford, the first speaker, gave Lynn Bruner's "Encore." June Keeler, who was the second speaker gave "The Value of Reputation." Edna Hester next gave "The Famine," taken from Longfellow's Hiawatha. The fourth speaker, Nettie Rowe, chose for her selection, "Tuissant L'Overture." Opal Smith was the last speaker and she gave "The Power of Truth."

The judges gave their decision in favor of Opal Smith highest honor, Grace Bedford second and Nettie Rowe third.

The contestants in the contest of November 18 were all boys and it is encouraging to note that the boys of

our society are not to be out done by the girls.

The contestants were Ward Bowen, Tremaine McDowell and Clarence Barnett of Houghton, Paul Fall of Indiana, Owen Walton of Ohio and Arthur Karker of Michigan. The first speaker Arthur Karker, gave "The Chambered Nautilus." The second speaker, Tremaine McDowell, gave "Lee in Defeat." Paul Fall, the third speaker, chose for his selection "Absalom." "Jacob's Lament" was given by the fourth speaker, Owen Walton. The fifth speaker, Ward Bowen, gave "Spartacus to the Gladiators." Clarence Barnett was the last speaker and his oration was entitled "The Responsibility of War." The judges decided in favor of Ward Bowen highest honor with Paul Fall and Clarence Barnett equal for second honor.

The contests were a great success and the contestants gave their parts very well. Excellent judgement was shown in the choice of selections and evidence of much practice was shown by the splendid delivery.

News Items.

Oct. 30—Mrs. Barnett's sister and her husband from Lockport visited Mr. and Mrs. Barnett last week.

Mrs. Ralph Rindfusz has returned

from Albion with her mother and grandmother who are making her an extended visit.

Mr. Asa Wood has recovered from

a slight attack of fever and has left for his home in Michigan

Mrs. Bertha Tarbell moved to Houghton last week from Farmersville. Her two daughters are attending school here.

Nov. 15—Mrs. Rosa Acher is at home at Professor McDowell's after nursing near Hume.

The young ladies of the Neosophic Society have a very interesting program on the evening of Nov. 4. A bright original song and other good music, with an oratorical contest made up the program. The young men of the society are to give a program next Friday evening, the 18th. A contest is to be a part of that program also. The winners from the ladies, Misses Opal Smith, Grace Bedford and Nettie Rowe are to contest with the winners of next Friday to decide the championship of the Society. We are always happy to have visitors attend the meetings of our Society.

President Luckey gave a very interesting lecture on "Michael Faraday, His Life and Work" under the auspices of the Philomathean Society.

Mrs. Grace McDowell has returned from a visit to her grandmother at Gerry.

Geo. Sprague, Chairman of the Steuben County Prohibitionists, was out of school a few days before election working for the party.

Dr. J. N. Bedford was home a few days last week from his pastorate in Seneca Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith visited friends here last week.

Ray Calhoon was pleasantly surprised on the 12th which was his eighteenth birthday by a few friends who spent the evening with him.

Professor Bedford gave a lecture last week in the chapel on Greek life. Prof. Bedford is well prepared to speak on such a subject as he has specialized on Greek both in Ada University and Oberlin College.

Professor Rindfusz accompanied his wife's mother and grandmother,

who have been visiting here, to their home in Albion. He returned by way of Buffalo where he met his father, who was on his way here for a visit.

M. O. Chase, our new janitor, arrived several days ago from his former home in Gouverneur, N. Y., with his daughter who is now in school.

Nov. 20—The Honorable Richmond Pearson Hobson left a lasting impression on his audience in the College Chapel on the evening of Nov. 15. He is an eloquent orator and his masterful personality was evident throughout his lecture. He plainly had a broad grasp of his subject. Captain Hobson is a man with a message of the deepest mortal import. The "Merrimac Incident" which first brought him before the public, becomes almost insignificant when one catches a glimpse of the true greatness of the man himself.

The Union Literary Society has elected the following officers: President, Professor H. C. Bedford; Vice President, H. H. Hester; Secretary, Miss Mary Hubbard; Treasurer, Theos J. Thompson. Mr. Harry J. Ostlund was elected Editor of the "Star" with Miss Miriam Churchill as assistant.

We are sorry to learn of the death on Nov. 21, of Mrs. J. S. Luckey's father, Mr. Curtiss of Mooers, N. Y. He had been a sufferer for some time.

Mr. Roy Washbon, '10, and Mr. Blaine Hall, also a former student at Houghton visited the school lately.

Mrs. J. S. Luckey, with her daughter, Ruth, has been called to the bedside of her father who is in a very critical condition.

Rev. C. Leslie Smith left Houghton for Dixville, Pa., where he expects to remain some weeks engaged in evangelistic work.

Nov. 2, Rev. Geo. A. Bond, the Prohibition lecturer of Bolivar, gave a most interesting talk at the church in the evening on "The Hydra-Headed Octopus Plunderbund, or The Devil's Devilry Doomed."

We have been fortunate during the past month in securing many speakers to address us in chapel. Besides speeches given by the Faculty, which are always pointed and spicy, (viz, those on etiquette, association and communication,) we have listened to Rev. Newman, Rev. George A. Bond, Mr. Leonard Houghton, Rev. Clarence Smith and Rev. C. Leslie Smith.

Miss Stella Crosby spent four days in Olean recently visiting her friends in th- Mission.

Miss Luella Crosby has just enjoyed a two week's visit at her home in Houghton and is now at Cattaraugus N. Y., assisting in revival meetings.

During the first week of November Professor Rindfusz was a sufferer and for several days was unable to preside over his classes. In the meantime, Mr. Maurice Gibbs, Miss Anna Davidson and other students succeeded in filling his place very creditably.

We are glad to inform the readers of the "Star" that so far as we know there is not a one among the student body who is suffering from either nervous prostration or temporary insanity as was feared would be the result of the mid-term examination last week. Now that the excitement is passed, we have all settled down to another strenuous pull.

To those who are fond of peering into the unknown and searching out the mysteries of the spirit world we would announce the appearance in the Seminary basement of an occult creature who seems to have an alarming appetite for rubbers and over-shoes, especially those fresh from the store. This mystic hobgoblin makes his appearance at irregular intervals, but especially in the quiet hours of the day, when the unsuspecting students are busy engaged in their labors; and many are the imprecations that descended upon its head, if it has any, from the lips of the unfortunate ones.

The following spent Thanksgiving at their homes: Mr M. Waggoner and Miss Mary Kellar in Bradford,

Pa. Mr. Walter Willover at Haskell Flats, N. Y.

On Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 22, Professor Rindfusz and the men of his geology class, H. H. Hester, E. L. Elliott, T. J. Thompson and H. J. Ostlund, took their long anticipated excursion to Caneadea Gorge to view the wonders there. Although much of the ground was covered with snow, the class saw much that was of geologic interest and managed to get some very good specimens of fossiliferous rocks.

Rev. Albert E. Ashton, missionary elect to India, has recently spent a few days in town. He preached in the W. M. church Sunday evening, Nov. 20. On Monday evening he delivered his illustrated lecture on India in the W. M. church at Fillmore. On Tuesday evening he delivered the same at Houghton.

Thanksgiving services are announced for Thanksgiving day at 10.30. a. m.

On Sunday evening, Dec. 4, Miss Grace Ilahi Baksh, a student of Syracuse University, from India, will speak at the W. M. church. Miss Ilahi Baksh will appear in native costume.

Prof. R. E. Rindfusz on Nov. 22, presented in chapel the matter of providing magazines and periodicals for the reading table. A subscription of something over twenty seven dollars was raised. In addition to this the Union Literary Association had already voted five dollars from their treasury for purpose. This will provide us a reading table for the coming year better than we have ever had before.

Several new books have already been added to the library this year. An order amounting to over one hundred fifty dollars has been sent and the books are expected soon.

Miss Florence Sellman is in the Castile Sanitarium Castile, New York. We are glad to hear that her health has improved much since she went there a few weeks ago.

Chapel Roll Call for the Four Weeks Ending November 18, 1910.

President Luckey,	present, 20 days, per cent	100
H. W. McDowell,	present, 20 days, per cent	100
Miss Farnsworth,	present 20 days, per cent	100
Rev. Bruce,	present 18 days, per cent	90
Mrs. Bowen,	present 14 days, per cent	70
Miss Jennings,	present 13 days, per cent	65
H. R. Smith	present 11 days, per cent	55
Miss Greenberg,	present 8 days, per cent	40
R. E. Rindfusz,	present 7 days, per cent	35

(Note. Mr. Rindfusz was excused ten days on account of sickness.)

Note. To be marked present a professor must not only be in the Chapel, but must be on the platform.

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