

Rev. M. E. Warburton

Odesa, N.Y.

The Houghton Star

VOLUME XII

HOUGHTON, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 1, 1920

NUMBER 9

EIGHT THOUSAND ATTEND

DES MOINES CONVENTION

During the holiday vacation 8000 students, representing 800 colleges and 40 nations, assembled at Des Moines to attend the Student Volunteer convention. The convention had been postponed two years on account of the war. The conventions are regularly held every four years.

The people of Des Moines had invited the convention to their city and the invitation was accepted; since, as was remarked by Dr. Mott, the city is situated in a territory of wide and unobstructed vision suggestive of the spiritual world-vision the convention aimed to inspire.

The people assembled in the coliseum at 2:30 P. M. Wednesday, Dec. 31 for the first meeting. The sight was grand. Each state and province was given a particular place. The names of the states and provinces were written on large signs which were placed a few feet above the seats so the delegates could easily find their places. As the seats began to be filled enthusiasm rapidly increased. We, at first, felt that the New York delegates were altogether too conservative, lacking the emotionalism that characterized the corner of the house where the Georgia, Carolina, Florida and Tennessee delegates sat. But when the chairman of the convention, Dr. John R. Mott, asked the people to be more given to quiet and prayer we were rather thankful the New York people had refrained from college yells and state cheers.

The demand for seats was great. Being a holder of a delegate's credentials did not entitle one to the convention meetings if he was not in the Coliseum ten minutes previous to the opening of each meeting. Some were unfortunate enough to come too late at times. The ones who were late once were not often behind the next time.

John R. Mott gave the opening address, telling what the needs of the

CHAPEL JAN. 16

A special chapel was conducted Jan. 16, celebrating the eighteenth amendment which went into effect on that date. Addresses were made by Reverend Sicard and Professor Sprague, and "We Got There All The Same" was sung by the Male Quartette.

Pastor Sicard noted how that prophetic utterance embodied in the song, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920" has to the happy surprise of most people, been literally fulfilled. He showed the part the Prohibition Party in its fifty years of agitation and political effort, and the W. C. T. U. in its educational work, has had in securing the result. He commended the attitude taken by the Supreme Court and the enforcement officials, and read a letter from Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, urging cooperation in the enforcement of the law.

Professor Sprague mentioned the stages through which the movement has passed in the last century: beginning with sentiment for moderation, then abstinence and pledge signing, next experiments in legal control, and finally national and complete prohibition. Yet, that we have the law does not mean necessity that we have prohibition in fact. The legislative is only one of the three departments of our government. Just how effective the amendment will be is yet to be determined. Meanwhile we need to inspire among all the people a loyalty for the law, and not only for this law but for all properly constituted laws.

time are and the purpose of the convention in relation to them. The motto of the convention was "The Evangelization of the World in This Generation;" the purpose, to see a "new world." The world is now impoverished, exhausted and confused. The recent war has made it a bitter and a sorrowing world. The necessity of seeing a vision was strongly emphasized. A challenge was given out to the delegates. It was the call to be a servant. The European countries are nearly void of the choice men who once filled the colleges and universities. To American students the challenge rings out. The need is great, the privilege is priceless. Do you accept the challenge?

S. Lawrence.

I. P. A. NATIONAL

It was my privilege to attend the national I. P. A. convention held at Des Moines, Iowa Jan. 5. I was at the afternoon session and at the oratorical contest in the evening. The general thought that pervaded both sessions seemed to be that our fight is not yet over in spite of the constitutional amendment. The keynote seemed to be the spread of Prohibition over all the world.

The oratorical contest was of most interest to me so I shall try and give a brief account of it. The first speaker of the evening was Mr. Henry K. Cassidy of Kansas. He spoke upon, "The Storming of the Last Stronghold." He showed the fallacy of the claims of liquor's friends, that the abolition of the liquor traffic means an economic loss by citing the experience of Kansas under Prohibition.

He showed that, contrary to the claim of the brewers that prohibition is an economic loss to labor and capital, breweries can easily be transformed into ice cream factories as has already been done in many places, thus giving employment to as many people as before and in this way becoming a friend to labor and capital.

He said that labor is bettered by prohibition. In one manufacturing plant the drinkers and the total abstainers were watched unbeknown to themselves. It was found that the total abstainers earned \$180 per man per year more than the drinkers. Also that great banks, railroads and other employers prefer total abstainers. Mr. Cassidy also said that the loss in production in the United States due to alcohol annually was \$6,000,000,000 while the revenue which the Gov't. received for its sale was only \$300,000,000 or 1-25 of that amount.

The next speaker, Elmer H. Northington of Missouri, spoke on "The Ultimate Goal." He said, "Alcohol is the cause of evil, saps the economic strength and causes the downfall of governments. Everything that destroys

development must be eradicated forever."

Although the constitutional amendment has been passed the fight is not over but must be carried over the seven seas and from pole to pole until alcohol as a beverage is wiped from the face of the earth.

Using the expression of Lincoln that the country cannot exist half slave and half free he paraphrased it thus: "The world cannot exist half wet and half dry." A world called upon America to defend democracy; civilization and Christianity call upon us to preserve it. At present we are accomplices in the crime that the saloon is causing in foreign lands. As long as the cellars of the rich abound with wine and liquors and as long as the poison is brought in from Mexico, prohibition will be the laughing stock of the world.

The third speaker was Joseph Myers from the state of Kentucky. His subject was, "The Spirit of Liberty." He went on to say, the spirit of liberty has always been present but the welfare of many must be the chief interest. From the signing of the Mayflower compact until the declaration of the recent war, the principles of America have been democratic. However during the war although colleges and factories closed down on account of the fuel shortage the breweries ran just the same as ever, burning one pound of coal for each pint of beer. Also the German-American Alliance was financed by the brewers and the saloon was the rendezvous for German propaganda. The personal liberty afforded by the saloon is the liberty of the savage to slay himself.

Miss Margaret Garrison of Oregon gave the next oration, entitled, "A New Reconstruction." She said, "Every revolution must be followed by a reconstruction." The liquor interests do not calmly acknowledge their defeat. Prohibition does not prohibit, but why? 1. Disrespect of law has always been the cause of troubles. 2. He who loves not law is not a true American.

It is our duty to assist those whose business and property have been destroyed and made worthless. We must also assist those who have caused the business to flourish. The saloon satisfied the passion of men for companionship and now something must take the place of it. You have saved men

from alcohol. Now the task is to save men from themselves. It is up to the churches to care for them.

After a song by a double quartet, an oration, "A Drive for a Sober Democracy," was delivered by W. Clark Early of Wilmore, Kentucky. A striking part of his oration is summarized here. "During the Liberty Loan a poster appeared showing Uncle Sam with his boys in the rear and over the name of the Secretary of State these words, 'Shall we be more tender with our dollars than with our boys?' Let there be a Prohibition Liberty Loan with a similar motto. The lack of liquor in the recent strikes has been responsible for the comparative quiet and lack of riot among the strikers. Let us strive for prohibition. Italy, Great Britain and France are looking toward America for prohibition."

Barton R. Pogue of the Hoosier state gave the sixth oration, "The Herod of America." Pictures of the future have awakened the reformers. Child labor laws have been inaugurated in many states. The cause of children leaving school is not for love of the mills but because they are forced to do so by involuntary poverty. 49.5% of the causes in England are due to old age, lack of work and destitution of women. The remaining 50.5% is caused by drink. In our country prohibition is now here but is our task complete? No! The orient is open. With the coming of civilization there is a new demon to fight. Instead of opium, child widows once similar evils of India, China and Japan they must fight the great Herod, Rum. The Herod of America must not become the Herod of the world.

The final speaker of the evening, Mr. Frank B. Fagerburg of Illinois, spoke on "The Challenge of Victory." "The deeds of the demon rum were perpetrated under the guise of financial aid to the state. What is to come in place of these? The final outcome of prohibition lies in the preparation for its enforcement. In days to come it will come about that any promoter of the liquor traffic will be counted as an enemy of the American people."

When the decision of the judges was announced we waited breathlessly to hear who were the prize winners.

Third honors were given to Mr. Barton R. Pogue the sixth speaker.

The first speaker Mr. Henry K. Cassidy won second prize, \$50 in gold.

Miss Margaret Garrison carried off the first prize of \$100 in gold, she being the second woman to win honors in a convention of this kind.

D. L. Presley.

Alumni Notes

One of the four school teachers of the preparatory class of '19 is Grayce Bremigen. She drives three miles to her school from her home at Potter Brook, Penna., and reports that she enjoys teaching very much.

The president of the class of '19, Ruth Kellogg, is teaching the first three grades of a public school in Temperance, Michigan.

Eudora Fero teaches a district school about four miles from her home in Millview, Penna.

Blanche Trafford is teaching the school near her home at Augusta, Michigan.

Clement Bedford has been helping his father on their farm near Houghton this year.

Three of the prep class of '19, Nellie Linebarger, William O. Hester, and Gladys Grange are taking the first year college course here in Houghton Seminary.

Mr. Gerritt Visser, graduate in theology, '19 is the pastor of a church at Pitsford, Michigan.

G. G.

Among those who did not register for the second semester are Misses. Hampton and Sullivan and Messrs. Castner, Shaw, Tillman and Bruce.

GALILEEAN LECTURES

Shows Interesting Characteristics of The Holy Land

When Stephen A. Haboush, "The Shepherd of Galilee," came before us he brought with him a genuine oriental atmosphere. He is a native of Galilee, with is tall and straight, quiet and confident, with a pleasant voice and smile, and an interesting accent. One might easily think of him as one through whose veins coursed the blood of a long line of noble ancestry. He came forward with the simple, ex-

quisite salutation, "Peace and blessing to you, ladies and gentlemen," and proceeded directly into his lecture. His costume was remarkable. Most noticeable was his outer robe, rich and dark, with some gray—the latter interwoven with silver thread. He made the comment that when we in America made cloth we crochet but in Palestine they weave. His robe was woven by his grandmother for his father, thirty years ago. It took six months to make it. The material was of the purest wool, woven with a thousand is as good today as when it was first made. People in Palestine have patience, and he remarked that he found it necessary at times to go back and be recharged with that quality. The outer robe, called also a cloak, is used by the natives for a bed, undoubtedly the same as that in which the parylitic was let down through the roof into the midst before Jesus. Underneath the cloak Mr. Haboush wore a fine, white garment reaching below the knees. It was called the coat and was similar to that one worn by Jesus and for which his enemies cast lots.

Palestine has been for 400 years the prey of Turkish "wolves." It has 3,000,000 people of whom 65% are Mohammedans. The sacred city of the Mohammedans is Mecca. It is very "modern" having all the modern conveniences—even Fords; which, he added with pleasant humor, "is proof of its civilization."

Palestine has interesting scenery. Mt. Hermon is about 10,000 feet high. In January the temperature on its snowy height is zero while in Galilee, but twenty-five miles away there is fair summer weather. The Dead Sea is 1300 feet below the level of the sea. Its water is 25% salt. No living thing is in it. The country about it is hot and barren and dead. One tires at the sight of it, and looking away to the mountains for relief, might well cry, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help." Concerning the story of Lot's wife Mr. Haboush said, "I believe it literally," and told of the windstorms in that vicinity in which salt from the spray, mingled with sand, literally coated every thing. His cousin lost a donkey in a similar manner in one of these storms.

Other countries have spots marking their national life; such are Mt. Vernon and Gettysburg, but where is there

such a city as Jerusalem; forty-five times destroyed, it still stands pointing one hand to the past and one hand to the future. Its wall has stood for 2400 years. The most sacred spot in all the world is Gethsemane. The people have a high degree of intelligence. The greatest contribution ever made to civilization came from the Holy Land; all other civilization is useless without it. This contribution is Jesus Christ.

Regarding the reason why the Turks left the protection and help of the English and joined Germany in the war, he said: Kaiser Bill visited the Padishah at Constantinople and, using the oriental custom, kissed the Padishah on the cheek. "That was the time when two devils got together."

When the Turks were retreating and poisoning the waters they left, 5000 people gathered at Jacob's well and prevented them from poisoning it.

When Kaiser Bill entered Jerusalem he caused the top of the gate to be knocked down so he might ride through upon his horse. General Allenby, when he came against the city, prayed that God would use His force in helping them to take it. It was taken without loss of life, and the English walked in as pilgrims, each with his hat in his hand.

"If Palestine," said Mr. Haboush, "has a strong progressive government for twenty-five years, that country will become one of the strong nations of the world. We ask for United States government!"

C. A. Russell.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Although the idea of a league of free nations is not new, yet it is only recently that it has been brought into the foreground of the political world. Ever since the First Hague Conference in 1899 much thought has directed toward the development of plans to prevent war. The past war has given added weight to the appeals of the advocates of permanent peace. The League of Peace to-day claims the attention of everyone. Men from the lofty seats of nations as well as from the masses are its advocates. It has been championed by one of the greatest thinkers and one of the greatest authorities on Political Science, a man who has gained a place

among the world's greatest men. This man is Woodrow Wilson.

The present organization of the League consists of: the Executive Council, corresponding to our Senate; the Body of Delegates, much like our House of Representatives; and the Secretary-General, whose work would be much the same as that of our chief executive. The Secretary-General is to have a ministry to assist him. He is appointed by the Executive Council. The nations represented in the Executive Council are: the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. All other states, together with these five, are represented in the Body of Delegates. The League is also to have an international court to decide all questions that arise.

This Peace League is by no means perfect, being the first attempt along this line, and we need not be surprised if it entirely fails. Our Articles of Confederation did not work. They were our first. The first French Republic did not work; neither did the second. We need not be discouraged if this first league plan does fail. Time is required to overcome national jealousies and perfect an organization.

F. K. T.

STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT

The Student Volunteer Movement had its rise at Mt. Herman, Massachusetts in 1886 with the following purposes which have been held in prominence through the first generation of its history.

First:—To awaken among all Christian students of the United States and Canada a greater interest in foreign missions.

Second:—To enroll volunteers to help meet the demands of Mission boards of North America.

Third:—To help all such volunteering missionaries in preparing for their life work, and to enlist their cooperation in creating in their colleges and home churches an interest in foreign missions.

Fourth:—To lay part of the burden of responsibility on all students who remain at home that they may promote the missionary enterprise, both by their gifts and by their prayers.

Continued on page 4

THE HOUGHTON STAR

Published by the Union Literary Association of Houghton Seminary, eighteen times during the school year.

Subscription price, 75c. per year; foreign countries, 85c; regular issues, 5c per copy. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE to the Business Manager.

Entered at the postoffice at Houghton, N. Y., as second class matter.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor-in-chief Edith H. Warburton, '22
Associate Editor John E. Hester, '21
Faculty Adviser LaVay Fancher
General Reporter Cecil Russell, '22
Current News Georgia Van Buskirk, P., '20
Organizations Clarence Barnett, T., '21
Exchanges Orange Hester, '23
Alumni

G. Beverly Shultz
Athletics Mary Williams, Prep., '20
Edwin Ballinger, '23
Ginger Jai John Wilcox, Theo., '21

BUSINESS STAFF

Business Manager Daniel Castner, P., '20
Advertising Manager Zola Kitterman, '22
Circulation Manager Viola Lewis T., '22

Editorial

SERVICE

Someone, in comparing the college man of today with the college man of a quarter century ago, has said, "College men have seized upon the ideal of service." If this is true, and we believe that it is true, let us see in what way we can be of service to others. We are liable to think oftentimes that while we are in school we have no time for others, and are only there to get what we can for ourselves. But in the light of the statement quoted above, this cannot be entirely true. In one way our main purpose in attending school is to benefit ourselves, but it should be with the idea in mind of going out to be of service to others, and not merely gain knowledge for its own sake. If, then, we are to be of service to others in after life we must learn how to be of service before we go out into the world. We must practice every day by doing kind deeds for those about us. There are many hard places in school life, and we need to help one another, else someone will become discouraged, say it is no use,

and quit trying. It is our privilege as well as our duty to be helpful.

Students of a school have a great deal to do with the reputation that school bears. We should so conduct ourselves while here that we may build up the name of our school rather than in any sense tear it down. We love our school,—then we should be of service to her. And when we go out from here we should be very careful that everything we do for Houghton is of a constructive nature. If we live up to our ideals of service every day, we will have no trouble in after years to find ways to help those about us.

STAR LITERARY CONTEST

The time has come for our annual literary contest. Which department are you entering this year—story, essay, or poem? Or are you going to try all three of them? You can if you want to, you know.

We should have an extra good contest this year. We surely have plenty of talent among our students for our khaki gave their lives because they numbers are greater than they have been for several years. Exams. are over, and there is nothing to prevent us from having a contest "the best ever." Shall we not each one take a personal interest in it? Remember—your name goes on the cup if you win!

RULES GOVERNING THE CONTEST

The seventh annual Star Literary Contest is now open. Let us have an excellent contest. Read the rules and get busy.

1. All productions entered in the contest must be wholly original.
2. Essays and stories entered must not exceed 2000 words in length.
3. Each contestant may submit as many different stories, essays, and poems as he may choose.
4. To insure placing of a name on the cup for excellence in a particular division, there must be at least six contestants for that honor.

On or before the date specified for closing the contest, each contestant shall submit to the chairman of the Faculty Committee on Student Publications four typewritten copies of each story, essay or poem he wishes to enter in the contest. These copies must bear no mark which would identify the author.

fy the author.

6. All productions submitted in this contest, whether they receive prizes or not, shall become the property of THE HOUGHTON STAR and may be published at pleasure without further permission from the authors.

7. Each production submitted should bear some sign or pseudonym placed beneath its title and be accompanied by a sealed envelope bearing on its outside only this sign or pseudonym, but containing the sign or pseudonym associated with the real name of the author and a statement that his production is original. Contestants who submit several manuscripts should assume a different sign or pseudonym for each manuscript submitted.

8. No production shall contain anything that will reflect upon the atonement, the divinity of Christ, or any other principle held by the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT

Continued from page 3.

It is remarkable how God has prospered the Movement and its consecrated leaders. Robert Wilder, one of the founders of the Student Volunteer Movement said at the first meeting for Student Volunteers at Des Moines that during the first year of the Movement 1886 only one hundred volunteers were enlisted, and that they rejoiced when six hundred eighty were present at the first International Convention which was held at Cleveland, Ohio in 1891.

Also that the whole world, India, China, Africa and Japan were interested in this Convention, looking to it for those who would be willing to go and help evangelize their country.

Mr. Wilder stated that the one great need was for each of us, whether we go or stay to do our utmost to evangelize the world.

During this first generation over 8000 Student Volunteers have sailed for foreign fields from sixty Christian denominations. Investigations have shown that nearly seventy-five percent of these volunteers assign the Movement as the principal factor in their decision to become missionaries. John R. Mott said, "Next to the Christian home the Movement has been the chief factor in influencing life decisions for missions."

The labors and achievements, the godly lives and the martyr deaths of the first generation of North American Volunteers have added an inspiring chapter to the annals of the Christian church. Not only has the sacrifice been made by the Student Volunteers themselves, but it has been exemplified in the lives of the leaders of the Movement who have also given their best for the foreign fields.

The visits of Mr. Wilder have had much to do with awakening missionary interest, and consecration of the students of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. Thus has been realized the word of prophecy uttered at the first Convention in 1891, "If the students of the Protestant world were linked together by the power of the Spirit in this Movement, it would greatly hasten the establishment of Christ's Kingdom throughout the world."

Most vital to its success is that Jesus Christ is the impelling force of the Movement. It acknowledges Him as its divine leader, and in so far as it submits itself to His sway, He will continue to be its productive power.

When we see what God will and can do through those humbled before Him, it makes our responsibility greater. Are we getting the vision of a new world, shaken, impoverished and overburdened by a world war? Our boys in knots to the square inch. The garment believed in the cause and in us, thus becoming foundation stones for world democracy. Shall we become foundation stones for a still greater cause, that for which Christ gave His life?

Will we be content to stay at home and be at ease when there are one thousand million now in heathen lands, three fourths of whom have never heard about Christ? When native Christians are appealing to us for help, and when we hear no voice from Tibet, Afghanistan and other remote places because they have no one to voice their need?

W. W. McKenzic, Theological teacher at Hartford Seminary said that we are living in an hour when the world is craving reality, that two things must be known before we can get under the problems of human nature: First, God's will for mankind and Second, Man's destiny.

Other religions have failed. Christianity will not. We must have an in-

creasing number who will go to heathen lands for America's sake, for their own sake and for the Cause of Christ. Men and women whose lives remind us of God's power to save, who know God, are needed beyond measure. We have the right to tell every one in the world that he ought to accept Christ.

Robert Speer said at another meeting for Student Volunteers that we should reconsider our life's purpose. Many lives are failures because they have no conception of the love of God. Jesus Christ is our ideal of what we should become. We, ourselves may fail; Christ will not.

Shall we give ourselves unreservedly to Him who gave His life for us? Are we heeding His plan for our lives?

Sherwood Eddy said that he was called to India many years before he responded but he was not then within calling distance.

Are we surrendered to God so that when He speaks to us, He will hear a prompt response? "He that doeth the will of God abideth forever."

Hazel G. Rodgers.

THE INNOCENT FOR THE GUILTY

The facts in the plot of the following story are true Kentucky history, occurring in an earlier day when courts might convict on circumstantial evidence only.—Ed.

In one of our Kentucky towns lived Charles Ryan, a bright, virtuous and promising young man, who had been diligently pursuing his college course with the glad hopes of a happy and prosperous future. During his school days he became happily engaged to a beautiful young lady. For some time they had been planning their future career and a few days before they were to be married, had spent a most enjoyable evening together in carefully reviewing all the details for an elaborate wedding.

At a late hour, the happy lover was hurrying homeward. The light of a full moon full upon him, revealing a splendid figure and a face bright and peaceful. How sweet life was! As he was nearing a small foot-bridge, his eye was attracted by a bright object lying on the ground. Out of curiosity he picked it up. It was an open jack-knife. Without further thought he shut it, put it into his pocket and hurried on. "Young man, you may consider yourself under arrest."

Charles stopped and found himself face to face with a policeman. "Why

what have I done?" he asked.

"Come with me is all I ask of you." Astounded and bewildered, he obeyed. At the prison he was searched and a bloody knife was found in his pocket.

"Clear evidence," said the policeman.

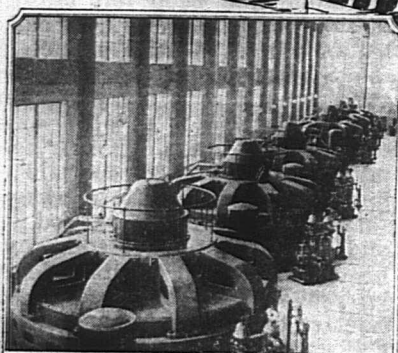
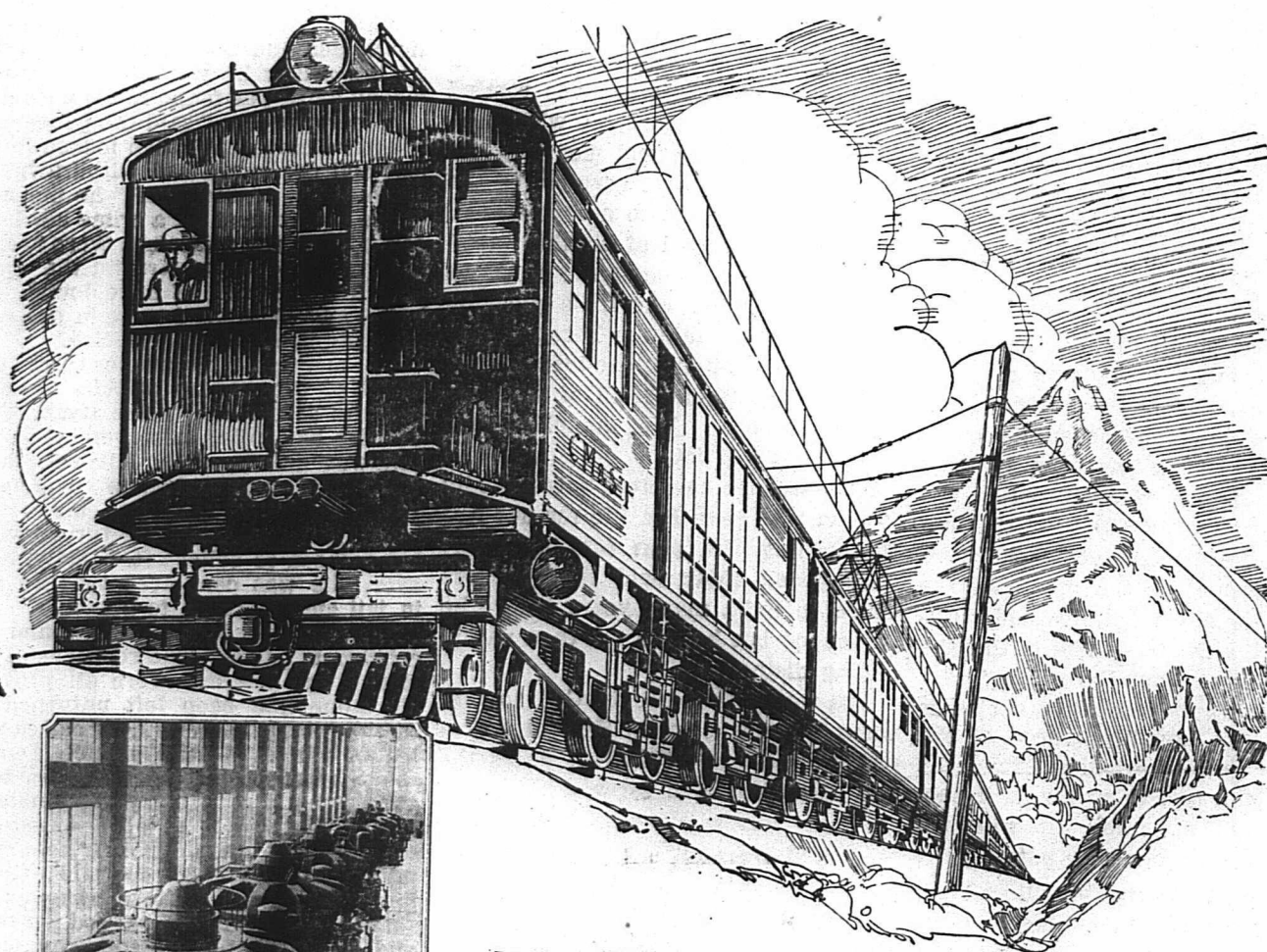
After Charles had been locked in his cell and the guard had withdrawn, he came to his senses. "Oh!" he moaned, "I see how it must be, a crime has been committed; the policemen were arresting every one on the streets; the murderer has escaped; I have found his knife, and—His head sank in despair; his body heaved with emotion.

By morning the whole town had heard of the murder of Sam Carsons and the arrest of Charles Ryan. That Charles had killed this prominent citizen was unbelievable. But yet, there were the unmistakeable evidences. When the news came to his sweetheart, Dorothy Allen, she turned white but refused to believe it. Finally, however, she was convinced that he was in jail and hastened to him.

The hour set for the trial, found the courtroom packed. The relatives of the Ryans and Carsons were all present. No stone had been left unturned by the lawyers of either side. Charles was led in amidst a dead silence. During the trial many sobbed aloud as they gazed upon him and saw how noble he looked. Witness after witness testified to his good character and honorable past. Dorothy pleaded for him with all her soul, for her faith in him was unshaken, and his mother added her tears and testimony for her son. The accusing side summed up its evidence. Its lawyer vividly portrayed the scenes relative to the murder and closed with the words, "Honorable Judge and gentlemen of the jury. What further evidence is needed? Here you see the knife with which Samuel Carsons was stabbed, with the blood-marks still upon it. It was found in the pocket of this young man a half hour after the crime was committed. I call for the decision of the court." The judge called Charles to the stand and asked him if he had anything more to say. Charles again told them he was innocent of the crime. The judge seemed impressed with his honest expression, but circumstantial evidences were too clear. The verdict of guilty was pronounced and Charles was sentenced to be hung. At that moment Dorothy fainted, and was carried out and did not revive until after her lover was dead.

Twenty years later found Dorothy still true to the love of her youth. Her days were spent in ministering to the suffering around her. One day she received an urgent call to visit a dying man who lived in one of the finest houses in the city. Upon reaching his bedside, she grasped his hand and with mingled inexpressible emotions heard Allen, Charles Ryan was innocent. I him say with his last breath. "Miss am the murderer of Sam Carsons."

W. H. Kaufman, Theo. '17.



Generator room of one of the hydro-electric plants which supply power to the C. M. & St. P.

Some Advantages of Railroad Electrification

- Saving the Nation's coal.
- Lower maintenance costs.
- Greater reliability and fewer delays.
- Ability to haul smoothly heavier trains at higher speed.
- Operation of electric locomotives unaffected by extreme cold.
- Ability to brake trains on descending grades by returning power to the trolley.

The Power of Electricity in Transportation

ELECTRICITY has leveled out the Continental Divide. The steam locomotive, marvelous as it is after a century of development, cannot meet all of the present demands for transportation facilities. Its electric rival has proved to be far superior.

On the mountain divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—the world's greatest electrification—giant electric locomotives today lift an ever increasing freight tonnage over the mile-high Rockies and also make traveling clean and comfortable. They utilize the abundant energy of distant waterfalls and then, by returning some of this power to the trolley, safely brake the trains on descending grades. And their capabilities are not impaired by excessively cold weather when

the steam engine is frozen and helpless.

Electricity is the power which drives the trains of New York City's subway and elevated systems. It operates the locks and tows the ships through the Panama Canal. It propels the Navy's latest super-dreadnaught, the *New Mexico*. Electric mine locomotives have replaced the slow-moving mule and the electric automobile has also come to do an important service.

Electricity has become the universal motive power. It has contributed efficiency and comfort to every form of transportation service and in this evolution General Electric apparatus has played a large part—from mighty electric locomotives to the tiny lamp for the automobile.

General Electric

General Office
Schenectady, N.Y.

Company

Sales Offices in
all large cities

95-128G

Current News

Miss Hazel Jones has been attending Prof. LaVay Fanncher, who has been ill with quinsy.

Dan Castner has left school iintending to return to finish his course next year. Edwin Ballinger, a college freshman from Ohio, has been elected business manager in his place.

John Bruce was sick with LaCrippe a couple of weeks following vacation.

D.L. Presley, while working in the print shop, crushed the fingers of his right hand in the press. No bones, however, were broken.

A misprint in the Jan. 1 Star made the Sunday School's Christmas Missionary gift \$112 instead of the \$212 which was raised. Forty dollars is required to support a boy in the Bingkola school one year. So the Sunday School is supporting five.

The Misses Sarah and Louisa Miller of Silver Bay, N.Y; were unable to return to school after the Christmas Vacation on account of being quarantened with the mumps.

Mrs. Christman of Wellsville has been at the Dormitory for the past two weeks attending Lillian, who has been ill with quinsy and sore throat.

Miss Lillian Hampton, who has been in ill health for some time, left school last week for the rest of the year.

Miis Grace Wright spent a few days recently at Hume, N. Y.

Mrs. Sadie Crawford was in Olean one day this week to see her husband who is still in the hospital.

Mr. Hazlitt is home after a long stay in Ohio. Mrs. Hazlitt has been ill for some time. Ray was home from Syracuse a couple of weeks at the close of the semester.

Mrs. Clark is back from Miltonvale

John Kopler

Furniture & Undertaking

Fillmore, N. Y.

Calls Promptly Attended

Day or Night.

Picture Framing.

where she conducted a two-days missionary conference. One of the Miltonvale delegates at Des Moines was prof. Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lee are rejoicing over their daughter Alice Mae. His mother and Miss Stebbins are caring for mother and babe.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Knox have returned home after spending some time with her parents.

For Best Quality

Cement, Lime, Wall Plaster, Hard

and Soft Coal

Sewer Pipe and Drain Tile

and Reinforced

CONCRETE SLUICE

PIPE

Inquire of

L. S. GELSER & SON

FILLMORE, N. Y.

School Supplies- Stationery

Sporting Goods

Photographic Supplies

School Banners and

Pillows

Fountain pens

The College Book Store

CITY STEAM LAUNDRY

CUBA,

N. Y.

L. A. WEBSTER, Prop.

"Always the home

of good Laundry work

AGENCY IN HOUGHTON

WE ALWAYS TRY TO PLEASE

It Will Pay To Patronize As Far As Possible

Home Trade

PRICES RIGHT-QUALITY RIGHT

Groceries, General Merchandise and Hardware a Specialty.

Tell us your need; If out of stock we will send for it and divide Profit.

Call and see.

HOUGHTON CORPORATION

QUAYLE

QUAYLE & SON, Inc.

Steel Engravers to American Universities

ALBANY, N. Y.

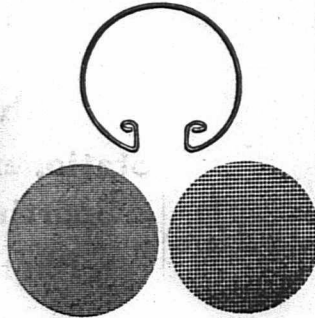
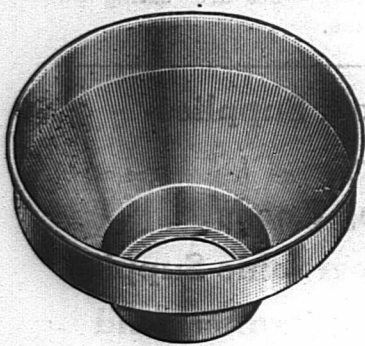
SAMPLES OF WEDDING STATIONERY UPON REQUEST

CORRECT FORMS

MODERATE COST

THE GOWING SANITARY SEAMLESS MILK STRAINER

Should not be confused with the common cheap tin strainers that you can buy in any hardware store. It is formed from one piece of sheet steel, and after shaping is heavily tin-plated. No soldered joints to break.



No metal to rust. Milk strains first through 40 mesh brass wire gauze, then through absorbent cotton held in place by a perforated tin disc.

Buy a strainer that will last a lifetime.

Diameter at top, 12½ in. Diameter at

bottom, 5½ in. Height, 8 in.

Cotton by the pound, or cut to fit.

PRICE \$2.25 EACH

Write for a copy of our general catalogue of creamery equipment. We have the best of everything for the farm dairy as well as the largest city milk plant.

GOWING-DIETRICH CO., Inc.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Houghton Seminary

with the following

Departments and Advantages:

PREPARATORY

ADVANCED (College Equivalent)

THEOLOGICAL

MUSIC

ORATORY

HEALTHFUL SURROUNDINGS

ORTHODOX TEACHERS

WITHOUT

TOBACCO

CARDS

DANCING

FRATERNITIES

Board is \$3.75 per week with room heated and lighted, tuition very low, and many opportunities for self-help

For catalog send to

JAMES S. LUCKEY, President.

GLENN E. BURGESS

REPRESENTING

The

Mutual Life Insurance Company

of New York

FILLMORE N. Y.

We Have

The Largest Stock

of

General

Merchandise

in

Allegany County

Our Prices Merit

Your Patronage

JOHN H. HOWDEN

FILLMORE, N. Y.

If you need it for your building we have it.

Allegany Lumber Co.

Fillmore,

N. Y.

Ginger Jar

Billy G.—“Say, studying Greek is just like courting the girls, when you think you’ve got it ‘cinched’ why then you’re out of luck.”

Doc entered the Dorm. Miss Eldridge coming around the corner says, “Oh I thought the mail had come.”

Doc—(smilingly) “The male has come.”

We are constantly being reminded of the fact that Old Father Time is still pressing ahead, as for instance by the delightful rendering of “Their Yesterdays” by Mr. Haboush for the benefit of Misses Kelly and Eddy.

Chapman looking up his name in the Encyclopedia found that it came from the word chap or cheap, therefore cheap side, cheap skate, etc.

Mr. Gearhart—“The women in ancient times must have had a hard time; they had to know how to can fruit, dry it and bury it to keep it fresh etc., before they could become suitable wives.”

Miss Sullivan, (enquiringly) “Oh my, where did you find that?”

Prof. C. “I guess Lina ought to prepare herself along that line.”

Prof. “Did you ever see a mirage?”

Ed. Stamets, “Yes I have. Great big stumps and those things looking like they would jump right on you.”

Prof.—“I guess that wasn’t a mirage it sounds more like a state of mind that might prevail any time before the 16th of Jan.”

In Biblical Geography.

Prof. (speaking of Ephesus) “Mr. Russell, tell some of the main points in the lesson about this city.”

Russell—(after several seconds) “Could you give me the name of the city?”

Also speaking of the desolate ruins of Ephesus at the present time. Prof. “Miss Rogers, speak of the condition of Ephesus today.”

Miss R.—“Why it has a large population.”

Prof.—“Yes, of wild beasts.”

This class also made known these facts: 1. That the city of Antepatus was noted because somebody was born there. 2. That it was built by Herod the Great and named after his wife, Antepater.