

# SOMANHIS EVENTS



Commencement  
June 1925

THE SIGN OF  
GOOD ICE CREAM

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80. MANCHESTER CONN.



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The DAYLIGHT FACTORY

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Parties, Weddings and  
Entertainments

of all kinds

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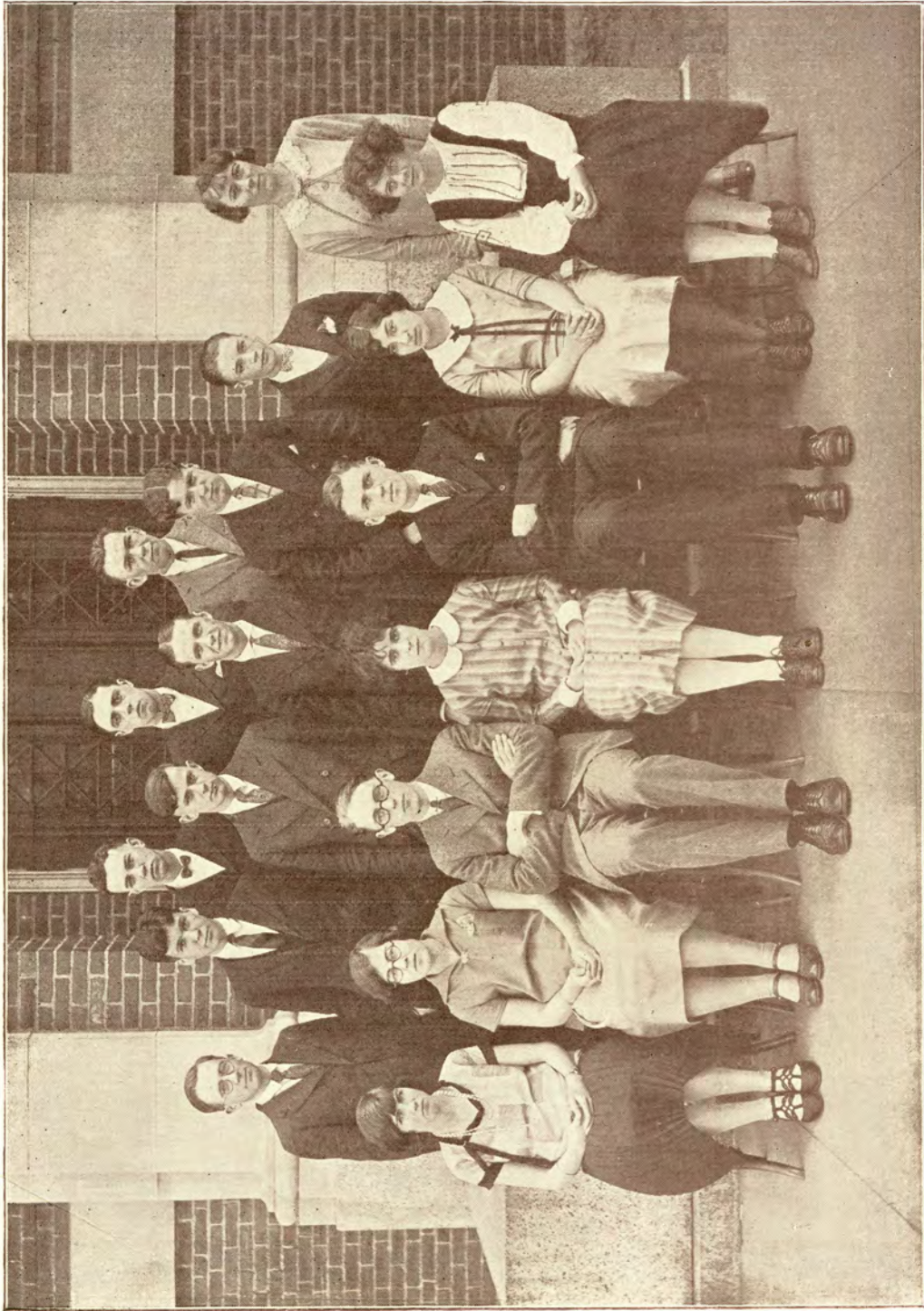
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To  
Mary E. Ackley  
Faculty Adviser  
of  
Our School Paper

We respectfully dedicate this issue of  
"Somanhis Events"



Photo by Curtiss Schernee



SOMANHIS EVENTS STAFF

# Somanhis Events

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No. 5

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## EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor in chief—Sherwood R. Mercer

Assistant Editor—Ruth Smith

## ASSOCIATE EDITORS

School Notes—Edna Johnson '25

Athletics—Robert Boyce '25

Jokes—Franklin Richmond '25

Art Editor—William Mercer '25

Exchanges—Esther Radding '26

Alumni Editor—Philip Mahoney '25

## BUSINESS STAFF

Business Manager—Stanley McCormick '25

Ass't. Business Managers—John Dwyer '26, George Krause '26

Joseph Quish '26

## ASSISTANTS

Gladys Rogers '27

Athena Cramer '28

Paul Packard '27

Andrew Rankin '28

Faculty Adviser and Treasurer—Mary E. Ackley

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## SOMANHIS EVENTS STAFF FOR 1925-1926

### EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor in chief—Marjorie Smith '26

Assistant Editor—George Krause '26

### ASSOCIATE EDITORS

School Notes—Esther Radding '26

Athletics—Sherwood Anderson '26 and

Jokes—Russell Remig '28

Joseph Quish '26

Exchanges—Gladys Rogers '27

Art Editor—Hilda Mildner '26

Alumni Editor—Paul Packard '27

### BUSINESS STAFF

Business Manager—John Dwyer '26

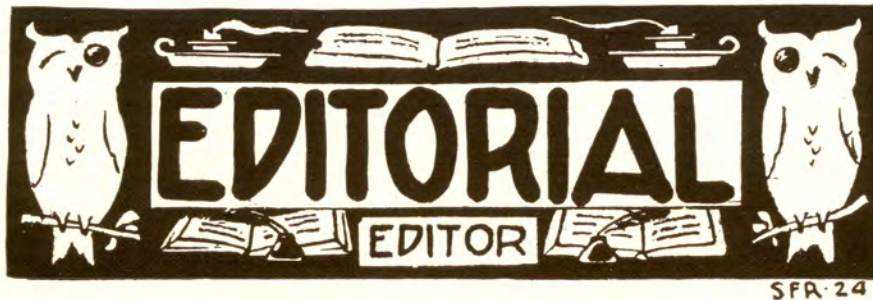
Ass't Business Mgrs.—Wesley Bulla '27, Ephraim Cole '27, Ford Ferris '27

### ASSISTANTS

Athena Cramer '28

Andrew Rankin '28

Two students to be chosen from '29



### GOOD FELLOWSHIP

At last the long-looked-for time has come. It is Commencement. We seniors can now look back over all these four years and remember our hardships, labors, and joys in studies or other activities. This time means a great deal to us. Before stepping out onto the rough road of Life, let us look over what we have accomplished in these last four years. We have crammed ourselves with knowledge. This is of great value, but it is small compared to that other thing which we as a unit have obtained.

Good Fellowship! We may forget all that we have learned, but we can never forget that quality of getting on well with other people. It is required for success in the business world as well as in the social world. Nobody likes to buy from, sell to, employ, or work for a person with whom he cannot get along. Apart from money value, it creates something that cannot be measured in dollars and cents,—happiness. Upon this the affairs of the whole world are dependent. One cannot be happy if he is shunned by his fellows, as he certainly will be if he does not know how to create good fellowship. This valuable quality we have obtained through these four years in class room and out; and may this fellowship exist among us and in the world forever.

Frank Shukis

### THE NEW WORLD

When a student first enters high school, he is appalled by the liberties to which he is entitled. This new freedom makes his work seem more personal. In fact, he feels more responsible for himself. In the grades he was made to study, whereas in high school he is assigned a lesson. Whether he studies it and gets all he can from his studying is entirely his own lookout. Because of this personal responsibility, the high school seems to him a new



world. It is a novelty to be allowed to study his lessons as he chooses, and like all novelties, it soon wears off.

When a student no longer has any desire to do his school work, he should consider what he would like to do then. It is at this point that many students leave school. They find a position in the mill where they get what seems at first a large sum of money. Those who still stay in school are usually divided into two sections: those willing and eager to learn, and those who do not want to study. The latter class do not get much from their studies.

Thus as graduation approaches the graduates must again prepare to enter a new world. This time they cannot do their tasks as they please. Someone will be waiting for a certain task to be done. If we aren't able to do it or if we don't, we will receive a leave of absence. When we enter this new world we must be prepared to enter some responsible position. The world does not care whether we are successes or failures, so it is up to us individually to prove that we can accept the obligations of mature life.

Mary Wippert

### STATIC OR DYNAMIC?

Definitions of "static" and "dynamic" as found in Webster's Dictionary are: "at a standstill", and "continually on the go", respectively.

It is now Commencement time, and quite naturally we become serious upon thinking of the future. Many of us during our high school careers have been static,—indifferent and lazy; on the other hand, but a few have been faithful and aggressive,—dynamic.

Upon Graduation we begin a new era in our lives. Are we to remain always the same, stationary; or shall we become aggressive, on the move? Are we to become back numbers, or rise to meet the new demands of the time? In order to be successful we must not be satisfied with what we have; on the contrary, we must labor to improve and to perfect. Let us be dynamic rather than static.

George Lessner

### WE ARE PILGRIMS

A little more than three hundred years ago the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. They left their old homes to seek refuge in the new world. Their future was filled with hard toilsome hours. Pestilence, Indian attacks, and starvation were in store for them. In the midst of this they

started a great country—a free country. Their courage, patience, bravery, and faith in God enabled them to accomplish this.

We, the members of the class of 1925, are pilgrims in another sense. We are going out into the world to strive, to seek, and to make successes. To aim for success, to seek for justice, and to make a name in a chosen work are the main objectives of our future. Our accomplishments must be based on courage. Have courage when you come upon a rut in the road. Don't give up, but go on as true pilgrims. Give to the future generations all our heritage from the Pilgrims of 1620.

Elizabeth Winzler

### MORE SALESMANSHIP

The word "salesmanship" brings to the mind of most people the picture of a man wearing a derby and a cigar, leaning over a counter trying to sell hair-tonic or some such article. There is, however, another phase to salesmanship,—selling yourself, your personality. When you walk into your prospective employer's office, you must put on your best front, to sell yourself to him. You must show him that you are a "better line of goods" than the next man in line. You must convince him that you are a good investment, one that will boost his firm. You must be a good buy.

In the interview your personality is your greatest selling point. It must stand out clearly in your would-be employer's sight. He must be able to examine it clearly, and give it full analysis. If it is to appear to good advantage, it must be a pleasing personality. So look to your line of goods; see if you have a good selling article. If you haven't, polish it up; the market is flooded with junk. And before you start out to sell, be sure that you have something to sell!

Franklin Richmond

### CLASS SONG

1925

The end of the trail has come at last,  
And barriers stop the way;  
Omens of life at the gate are massed,  
Their banners in bright array.

Our own guiding star is among this host,  
A guardian on life's way;  
Our ship of life will go safe and far,  
Our pilot is Heav'n's bright ray.

#### Chorus

Then send us a pray'r in the after days  
When your own school days are through,  
And we'll remember with kindest thoughts,  
And say, "Good-bye, God bless you."

Music by Gordon Fogg

Words by Franklin Richmond



ROBERT JOSEPH BOYCE  
"BOB"

President Senior Year; Hi-Y; Varsity Basketball '23-'25; Stage Manager of Sock and Buskin '23-'25; Prom Com.; Glee Club '22; Manager of Football '24-'25; Capt. of Baseball '25; Debating Club; Athletic Editor of Somanhis Events '24-'25; Will Com.; Student Council '23-'24.



DOROTHY ELEANOR STAYE  
"DOT"

Vice-President Senior Year

#### CLASS MOTTO

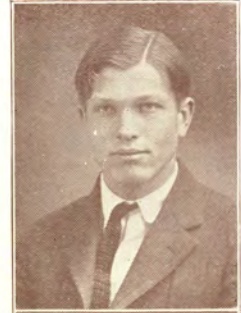
*"Non scholae sed vitae discimus."*  
*"We learn not for school but for life"*



JOHN WILLIAM ADAMY  
"JOHN"

Chairman History Com.; Debating Club; Glee Club '23-24.

A. HENRY BELLAMY, JR.  
Track '20-'23; '24-'25; Sock and Buskin '20-'25;  
Cast of "The Hour Glass" and "Green Stockings";  
Debating Club '21-'25; Rifle Club; Somanhis '22-'23; Hi-Y.



ELSA ROSALIE JOHANNA ANDERSON

BARBARA BENDALL  
"BOB"

Prom. Com.; Prophecy Com.



FLORENCE VICTORIA ANDERSON  
"FLOSSIE"

MICHAEL BERNARD BENEVENTO  
"MIKE"

Rifle Team.



GERTRUDE ALYDA ANDERSON

ELEANOR HOLLISTER BLISH  
Prom. Com.; Chairman Motto Com.; Wash-  
ton Trip Com.

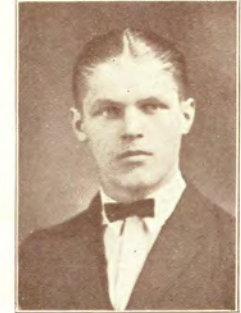


GERTRUDE CECELE ANGELI  
"GERT"

Honor Pupil; Student Council '23-'24.

FRANK JOSEPH BLOZIC  
"FRANK"

Rifle Team





KATHERINE ELIZABETH BLOZIC  
"KATY"



PEARL MAY BRONKIE



PHYLLIS BURDICK  
"PHIL"

Girls' Varsity Basketball '23-'25; Manager of Girls' Basketball '25; Debating Club; Motto Com.



HELEN IRENE CAMPBELL  
"HIC"



ELSIE IRENE CARINI  
"BUNDLES"

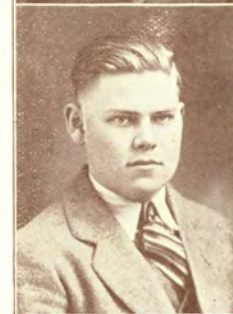


MARY CHAMBERLAIN  
"MARY"



RALPH HERMAN CHAPNICK  
"GERALD"

Track Team '23-'25; Debating Club '24-'25; Rifle Club; History Com.



FRED JOHN DIELENSCHNEIDER  
"SPIVIS"

Football '24-'25; Manager of Track '24-'25; Gift Com.; General Class Day Com.



MARY DIELENSCHNEIDER  
"SIS"

Sock and Buskin; Glee Club '21-'24.



FRANCIS DONAHUE  
"PATSY"

Sock and Buskin; Manager of Baseball '25; Chairman of General Class Day Com.



LUCY AGNES FARR  
"LOU"



ALICE ELAINE FEGY  
"AL"



GORDON GLOSSOP FOGG  
Prom. Com.; Treasurer Senior Year; Secretary and Treasurer of Hi-Y; Rifle Team; Gift Com.; Music of Class Song; Washington Trip Com.

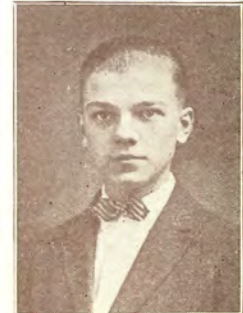


WALTER GIBSON FORD  
"FAT"  
Varsity Football '24-'25.



HAROLD WILLIAM GARRITY  
"DOC"  
Sock and Buskin '24-'25; Varsity Football; Hi-Y; Debating Club; Prom Com.; Music Com.; Rifle Club; Glee Club '23-'24; Cast of "The Trysting Place," "The Florist Shop," "Green Stockings."

CHARLES STAVER HOUSE  
"HOUSIE"  
Graduation Speaker; Sock and Buskin; Radio Club; Cast of "Daddy-Long-Legs" and "Green Stockings"; Hi-Y; President of Debating Club '25; Triangular Debating Team '24-'25; Prophecy Com.



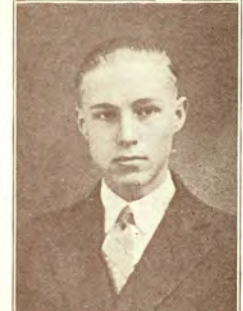
HENRY ALBERT GREZEL  
"HENNIE"  
Prom Com.



MAYBELLE ELINOR GRIFFITH  
"MEG"



EUGENIA LODESHA HAVERLY  
"TIM"  
Class Poem.



EMIL FREDERICK HELM  
"CHICK"  
Debating Club; Rifle Team.





EMILY LOUISE HOUSE

"EMILY"

Prom. Com.; Glee Club '22-'23; General Class Day



MARY AGNES JENNINGS

"MARY"



MARGARET VIOLA HOUSE

"PEACHY"

ALYCE IRENE JOHNSON

"AL" "JOHNNY"

Vice-President '21-'22; Vice-President of A. A. '22-'23; Class Secretary '24-'25; Prom. Com.; Gift Com.



MARGARET ISABELLE HOWE

"MIDGE"

ANNA MARIE E. JOHNSON

"ANNA"



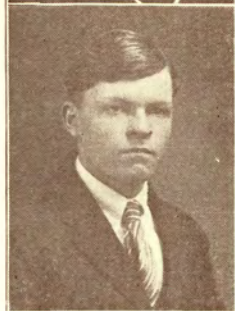
ELSIE FRIEDA HRUBY

"ELS"

BEATRICE CECILE JOHNSON

"B"

Secretary of Sock and Buskin '24-'25; Class Secretary '23-'24; Cast of "The Hour Glass," "Daddy-Long-Legs."



STANLEY FREDERICK IRWIN

"SHARKY"

EDNA CAROLYN JOHNSON

Valedictorian; School Notes Editor of Somanhis '24-'25.





ELEANOR JOHNSON  
"EL"

Prom Com.; Glee Club '22-'23; General Class Day Com.; Chairman Decoration Com.

MARGARET HILDEGARDE LEANDER  
"PEGGY"



ETHEL BERTHA JOHNSON  
"ET"

Student Council '24-'25; Will Com.

GEORGE CHARLES LESSNER  
"CHARLIE"

Debating Club; Triangular Debating Team '24-'25; Rifle Club; History Com.; Graduation Speaker.



VIOLA MAY JOHNSON  
"VI"

Honor Pupil; Class Secretary '21-'22; General Class Day Com.

STELLA ADELE LINCOLN  
"STELLA"

Graduation Speaker.

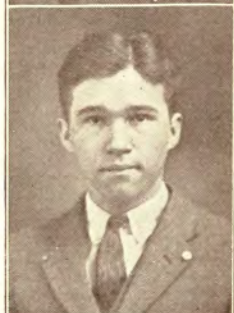


JOHN HENRY KEMP  
"JACK"

Hi-Y; Sock and Buskin; Rifle Club; Debating Club; Music Com.; Glee Club '21-'22.

JOSEPH EARL LUTZ  
"JOE"

Class President '23-'24; Varsity Basketball '23-'25; Baseball; Football '24; Junior Response '24; Hi-Y; Student Council '23-'25; Glee Club '21-'22; President of Council '24-'25; Manager of Basketball '24-'25; Music Com.



EDWARD WILLIAM KWASH  
"BARNEY"

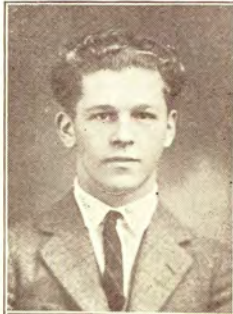
Varsity Football '23-'25; Varsity Basketball '24-'25; Varsity Baseball '25; Glee Club '21-'22.

PHILIP DENNIS MAHONEY  
"RED"

Varsity Football '24-'25; Varsity Tennis '25; Rifle Club; Alumni Editor of Somanhis '24-'25.







FREDERICK AUGUSTUS McCARTHY  
"TED"

Baseball '25; Varsity Football '24-'25; Class President '22-23.

WILLIAM HENRY MERCER  
"BILLY"

Rifle Club; Hi-Y; Art Editor of Somanhis '24-'25.



EVA McCOMB  
"EVA"

Sock and Buskin '23-'25; Debating Club; Motto Com.

JAMES MISTRETTA  
"JIMMIE"

Varsity Football '23-'25; Capt. of Football '25; Basketball '23-'25; Capt. of Basketball '25; Baseball '25; President of A. A. '24-'25; Glee Club '21-'22; Music Com.



WILLIAM STANLEY McCORMICK  
"MAC"

President of Sock and Buskin '24-'25; Somanhis Staff '22-'25; Business Manager of Somanhis '24-'25; Hi-Y; Prom. Com.; Glee Club '21-'22; Student Council '24-'25; Cast of "Daddy-Long-Legs", and "Green Stockings"; Music Com.

MAURICE TIMOTHY MORIARTY  
"DIXIE"  
Rifle Club.



EVERETT THOMAS McKINNEY  
"EV"

President of Hi-Y '24-'25; Rifle Club; Washington Trip Com.; Orchestra '22-'23; Prophecy Com.

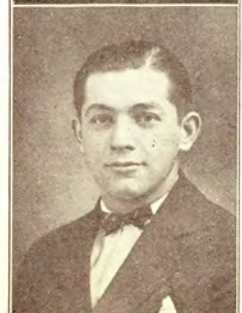
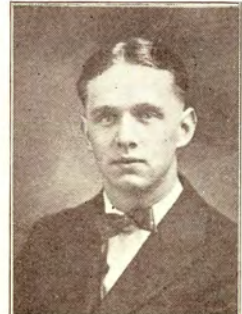
RUTH MABEL MORTON  
Glee Club '23-'24.



SHERWOOD ROCK MERCER  
"SHER" "ROCK"

Sock and Buskin '23-'25; Debating Club; Triangular Debate '24-'25; Cast of "The Maid of France", "The Trysting Place", "Daddy-Long-Legs", "Green Stockings"; Chairman Washington Trip Com.; Editor-in-Chief of Somanhis Events '24-'25; Ivy Orator; Hi-Y; Cheer Leader '23-'25; Prom. Com.

HAZEL MAE MULLEN  
"HAZY"  
Glee Club '21-'22





JAMES HENRY NEILL  
"JIMMIE"

Sock and Buskin '24-'25; Cast of Green Stockings"; Class Treasurer '23-'24; Prom. Com.; Treasurer of Debating Club; Hi-Y; Rifle Club; Music Com.

LINNEA MARTINA PARSON  
"LIN"



PAULINE NOVELLI  
Girls' Basketball '23-'24.



DOROTHY JOSEPHINE PORTER  
"DOT"

Glee Club; Debating Club; Triangular Debate '24-'25.



PAUL VICTOR NYMAN



RENEE ALBERTA REYNAUD  
"REENIE"

Sock and Buskin '24-'25; Cast of "Daddy-Long-Legs".



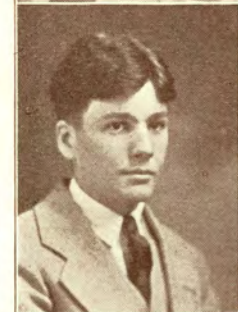
LAURENCE AVERY PAISLEY  
"LARRY"

Radio Club; Manager Tennis '25; Varsity Football '25; Hi-Y; Glee Club '21-'22; Student Council '23-'24; Chairman Prom Com.



FRANKLIN RICHMOND  
"RICHIE"

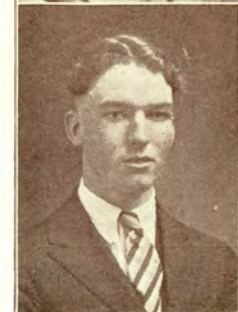
Somanhis Staff '22-'25; Joke Editor '23-'25; Sock and Buskin '23-'25; Cast of "Daddy-Long-Legs", "The Maker of Dreams", "The Trysting Place", "Green Stockings"; Chairman of Will Com.; Hi-Y; Words of Class Song.



ETHEL MAY PALMER  
"E"  
Glee Club '23-'24.



ERNEST ANTHONY SCRANTON  
"ERNIE"





ROBERT EDWIN SEAMAN  
"BOB"

President of Rifle Club; Prom Com.; Somanhis Staff '21-'22.

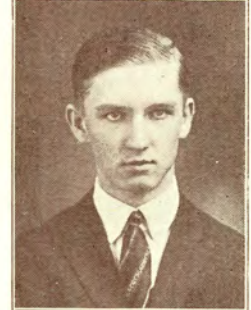


LILLIAN MAY SHERIDAN  
"LIL"



EMIL HERMAN SEELERT  
"POP" "FARMER"

Varsity Football '24-'25; Prom Com.; Chairman Gift Com.



FRANK SHUKIS  
"FRANK"  
Radio Club



FLORENCE MARY SERVER  
"FLOSS"

CLYDE THOMPSON SMITH  
"SMITTY"  
President of Radio Club; Rifle Club; Hi-Y; Debating Club.



KATHRYN SHEA  
"K"

Sock and Buskin '21-'25; Cast of "Overtones", "The Trysting Place", "Green Stockings."



ELIZABETH GERTRUDE SMITH  
"LIBBY"



RAYMOND JOHN SHEA  
"ZUKE"

Sock and Buskin '24-'25; Cast of "The Florist Shop"; Rifle Club; Prom Com.; Music Com.



RUTH PALMER SMITH  
"SMITTY"  
Exchange Editor of Somanhis '23-'24; Assistant Editor '24-'25; Girls' Basketball '22-'23; Sock and Buskin '23-'25; Cast of "Daddy-Long-Legs", "The Florist Shop", "Green Stockings"; Graduation Speaker; Prophecy Com.; Debating Club.



HELEN ALYCE SWANSON  
"SWANEE"  
Gift Com.

GEORGE ELMORE WEIMAN  
"GEORGE"

Hi-Y; Varsity Basketball '24-'25; Manager  
Basketball of Hi-Y; Prom. Com.; History Com.



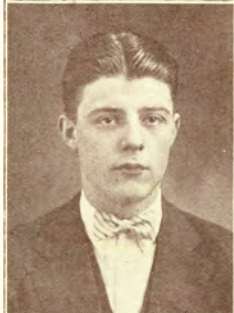
LINNEA DAGMAR SWANSON  
"NEA"  
Debating Club

ELIZABETH WINZLER  
"BETTY"



MARY CATHERINE TAYLOR  
Washington Trip Com.; Prom Com.; Sock and  
Buskin; Cast of "Green Stockings"; Triangular De-  
bate '24-'25; Chairman of Prophecy Com.

MARY BARBARA WIPPERT  
Glee Club '21-'22; Orchestra '21-22.



RAYMOND ATKINS TILDEN  
"RAY"  
Manager Trade School Basketball.

MYRTON WRIGHT  
"MYRT"  
Rifle Club.



JANE BRIGHT TREMMEL

JOSEPH WYLIE  
"JOE" "NATE"  
Debating Club; Glee Club; Rifle Club; Cast of  
"The Florist Shop".



## IVY ORATION

Friends: As we, the class of 1925, gather here this afternoon, there is a feeling of mingled joy and sorrow that grips our hearts. In a few short days we shall sever all active connections with this beloved S. M. H. S. Only memories of the four eventful years we have spent here and the symbolism of this ivy will bind us to our Alma Mater.

During our years in S. M. H. S. both as a class and individually we can now see in what respects we fell short of the mark. To you who still remain, the Senior Class gives these words of counsel, the result of experience. Do not forget the primary academic purpose of your being in High School so that when you stand in this place, as we do now, you will have no regret.

For four years the Class of '25 has endeavored to uphold and raise the standards of S. M. H. S. in its academic work, its social organizations, and its athletics. The Debating Club has had a most successful season in again winning the Danaher Cup. The worth of the Dramatic Club was shown in the successful production of "Green Stockings". The Hi-Y, which has for its purpose the development of Christian character, has had one of its most successful years. The Student Council, which has developed democracy in our school, proves to be a distinct asset. "Somanhis Events" has during the past few years improved until now it is one of the leading High School Publications in the East. The "Pro Merito" and the "Carpe Diem Sodalitas" Clubs have been inaugurated this year, showing that the under classes have the right spirit. The success the athletic teams have experienced during the past year, is very commendable. Our second year of football was a marked improvement over the first. Our championship basketball team was undoubtedly one of the best in New England. Our baseball team has been the most successful one that we have had in many years. Our Track Team has been of the highest calibre in the state, as was also our Tennis Team.

**Freshmen:** The spirit your class has shown this year is splendid. The number of honor pupils from your class shows that you are interested in school work. Keep it up and when you are Seniors you will reap the benefit of your early efforts.

**Sophomores:** The school has appreciated your fine spirit this year. Next year you will be upper classmen; be prepared to do your duty as such. Try out for the teams; if you do not participate, give your most earnest and loyal support to all S. M. H. S. activities. As Juniors see to it that S. M. H. S. will be proud of the class of '27.

**Juniors:** From now until next Commencement you will have the honor of bearing the Senior responsibilities. Yours will be the duty of leading all activities of S. M. H. S. "Somanhis Events" will be practically yours; subscribe to it; contribute to it; and help it maintain the reputation it now enjoys. The Debating Club will be almost entirely yours. We **must** win that Danaher Cup next year; one more victorious debating team and the cup is ours! The largest share of athletic activities will fall on you; continue your good work with renewed vigor. The Alumni look to you as a class to maintain the honor, the reputation, the scholarship, and the athletic standards of S. M. H. S.

**Classmates:** With the presentation of this trowel to the Junior class we hereby resign all Senior duties and honors to the class of '26. As we will soon join the ranks of the Alumni, it is now our time to pay full tribute to and bind ourselves to South Manchester High School. With this tribute in view we have planted this afternoon the ivy, the ivy—a symbol of growth, expansion, and loyalty. Classmates, the ivy and the spirit of '25 challenge us to go forward and to strive to the very best of our ability to continue faithful to the spirit of S. M. H. S., and thus be a credit and pride to our friends, our homes, and our Alma Mater.

Sherwood R. Mercer '25.



SENIOR CLASS

## MODERN MAGAZINES

No other country in the world has such an array of periodicals as America. There are magazines to appeal to every individual taste and hobby. Different types of people naturally demand different types of magazines. A business man looks forward with interest to the arrival of his particular business journal; the farmer peruses every issue of the agricultural journals in order to follow each step in the development of good farming; the housewife is delighted when, in scanning the pages of the latest issue of her favorite ladies' magazine, she discovers a new recipe for making pudding, a new crocheting pattern, or a new device for simplifying her housework. Then there are the news magazines which are of interest to all those who wish to follow the important events of the day. These have become very popular because of their independent discussion of a wide range of subjects dealing with current affairs.

By far the most widely circulated news magazines are: "The Outlook," "The Literary Digest," "The Independent," and "The Weekly Review." "The Ladies' Home Journal," "The Saturday Evening Post," and "The American Magazine" are typical of the most popular periodicals for leisure reading. "Harper's Magazine," "The Atlantic Monthly," and "Scribner's," represent the best of our literary magazines. "The Scientific American," though not so generally read, has its appeal for the many interested in science. Magazines published entirely for entertainment are becoming more and more popular. "Puck" was for many years the most popular comic magazine, but it has recently been discontinued, leaving the field to "Judge" and "Life." Almost all of these magazines have grown from small unrecognized publications to popular, widely circulated periodicals.

"The Saturday Evening Post" was established in 1728 by Samuel Keimer, Benjamin Franklin's first employer. It was originally named, "The Universal Instructor in All Arts and Sciences, and Pennsylvania Gazette." When one year later Benjamin Franklin became the owner of it, he changed the name to "The Pennsylvania Gazette." Despite many adversities it existed under this title until 1821 when the name was again changed, this time to "The Saturday Evening Post." Through the enthusiasm of the new owners and editors, the magazine was able to boast, in 1827, of a circulation of more than 7,000 copies weekly. But when in 1899 its fortunes began to decline, Cyrus Curtis of the Curtis Publishing Company took over this unimportant periodical at its lowest ebb. By persistent effort, he made it what it is today, one of the most popular and most widely circulated periodicals in the world. Its development illustrates the most spectacular growth of a periodical in the history of America. Its distribution has for several years reached 2,000,000 copies a week. It has been necessary to limit the output to prevent its circulation from reaching an unmanageable figure.

"The Ladies' Home Journal" and "The Country Gentleman" are other examples of what Cyrus Curtis has accomplished with periodicals. "The Ladies' Home Journal" consisted originally of only a few columns on domestic life which appeared in a back section of one of Mr. Curtis' magazines. Mr. Curtis, with the aid of clippings from other periodicals, compiled these rather unimportant columns himself. Mrs. Curtis thought some of the material very absurd and often jested with her husband about it. One day, as a result of having his rather poor attempts at writing a woman's column ridiculed, he turned to his wife with, "If you think you can do any better, why don't you write it yourself?" Mrs. Curtis, spurred on by this remark, took over the writing of the columns which, under her head, became so popular that it was established as a separate edition. The publishers, on printing the first edition, asked Mr. Curtis what he wished it to be named. He answered casually, "Oh, call it anything; it's a sort of a ladies' journal."

So the periodical first appeared with "Ladies' Journal" for its title. Under the title was a picture of a house and the word "Home." The first subscriptions received asked for "The Ladies' Home Journal" and thus it is still known. At the present time it is so widely circulated that one out of every ten women in the land wait eagerly for each issue.

The purely literary magazines are among the most widely read. The "Port Folio," founded in 1801, was the first noteworthy literary magazine in America. Its superiority to earlier magazines was promptly recognized and it soon claimed among its contributors, Charles Brockden Brown and John Quincy Adams. Its literary standard is continued today in such magazines as "Harper's," established in 1850, "The Century Magazine," established in 1870, "Scribner's," established in 1877, and "The Atlantic Monthly," established in 1857.

"The Atlantic Monthly" was established to express the social, ethical, and artistic tendencies among our leading writers, and to give publicity to various reforms that were under discussion. It was published without illustration. Its policy made for quality rather than large circulation. Every important American man of letters has appeared in it. It has the most distinguished array of editors in the annals of literary history, among whom are: James Russell Lowell, James Fields, William Dean Howells, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Horace Scudder, and Ellery Sedgwick. Though the magazine has become widely circulated, it has achieved its success without sacrificing its high standards.

All these literary periodicals contain the latest works of our best American authors. These works are often in short story form, the type of story which has become so popular in recent years. Besides providing literary entertainment, these magazines often publish a supplement containing a discussion of and criticism of the newest books.

Despite their obvious differences because of their variety of readers, magazines are really constructed on about the same basis. The editorial column holds an important part in most of our modern magazines. In England and in some parts of the United States, editorials are called "Leaders", for they express what is understood to be the editor's policy on a leading subject which engages the mind of the public. The end of all editorials is the expression of good judgment and intelligent opinion. Usually the subject of an editorial originates from a newspaper article of general interest. From the facts of this article, the editor draws some conclusion. The editorials cover a wide area range of subjects relating to politics, religion, war, business, finance, education, behavior, or philanthropy. A local editorial takes a current civic problem and discusses whether, for instance, the city can afford a certain outlay, whether the public work is needed or desired, and whether the sum provided is enough or too much. Very often the editorial discusses and reflects upon the moral aspect of some event or utterance, thereby leading and forming public opinion.

The advertisements in our modern magazines add greatly to their interest. Advertising has become an art in itself, partly as a result of the great competition in modern business. Corporations vie with one another in advertising their goods. Thus, the advertising section of a magazine has become a section to which readers turn with curiosity and anticipation. In these advertisements all sorts of novel devices are used to create in the reader, desire, longing, or admiration for the goods advertised. Often interesting little stories or a news element may be embodied. But greater and more appealing to the human emotions than any other advertisements we have today, are the pictorial ads, which have become exceptionally fine in quality. The very attractive and artistic color schemes used in these pictorial ads make them especially effective. Contrary to other advertisements, the reading matter in a pictorial ad is of the least importance. It is the ex-



quisitely colored and realistic picture which appeals to the emotions and creates the desired longing for the advertised goods.

Perhaps in looking through these attractive ads, you have never considered their financial importance to a magazine. The income received from advertisements far exceeds that received from subscriptions. It is this large income which makes it possible for magazines to be distributed at the low subscription cost, which in itself hardly pays for the paper on which the periodical is printed; for what is a dollar or two, the amount of one subscription, in comparison with \$10,000, the price of a back-page advertisement in "The Ladies' Home Journal" or a similar magazine? Our best American periodicals have made it their policy to accept only advertisements for goods which they themselves may guarantee. They have put a ban on cheap patent product advertisements and thus have inspired in the mind of the public, a proof of their good faith.

Every year an increasing number of new periodicals appears. Many of these disappear after only a few publications. Either competition with the many other periodicals which are struggling for existence is so strong that they cannot withstand it; or their value has been weighed by public opinion and found wanting. Notwithstanding, there are at the present time 24,000 periodicals of every sort published in America. Wide and conscientious reading of these, our finest American periodicals will inevitably tend toward a more intelligent, well-read, educated, and broad-minded public.

Gertrude Cecele Angeli

## JUST DREAMS

"When I grow up to be a man, I'm going to be a cowboy and ride a balky broncho and wear a red bandanna and carry a gun, 'n everything," boasts the small boy. Or in other moods he pictures himself as a burley policeman, a daring aviator, or a notorious prizefighter. When he brandishes his toy sword and shouts as if to frighten an imaginary foe, he thinks he is a bold courageous soldier; or when he arranges several boxes into rows and standing in front of them, cries, "Fares, please", he is a street-car conductor. Thus, his mind is filled with adventures in which he plays the leading part and he is thrilled by the thoughts of the conquests which are to be his.

A small boy is not the only one with remarkable hopes and aspirations. A person—such as any one of us—about to graduate from High School is filled with expectations a thousand times more carefully nurtured, absorbing, and perhaps absurd. He sees the world before him, and to decide which way to go is extremely perplexing.

Soon, by virtue of these exercises, I shall be graduated from South Manchester High School. During my four years here, I have taken four years of English, three of French, two of Latin, Shorthand, and Typewriting, and one of Ancient History, Geometry, Algebra, and Commercial Law. With such a background I should be prepared for something, I know; but for just what, I am trying to decide. It certainly is a momentous question. Even Hamlet in his well-known "To be or not to be" was not swayed more by conflicting emotions. There are now in the world so many more opportunities for business and professional women, that daily the selection of one's place is becoming a more difficult problem.

With my background of business training, I naturally turn to the world of clerks, bookkeepers, and stenographers. So, my first thought is that I will be a stenographer; an ideal stenographer, you understand, not a plain

stenographer. Please deliver me from that; it is the very abyss. Webster defines a stenographer as, "a writer of phonography." If this definition were complete, I should be unafraid; but I can enlarge upon it. In one of my textbooks, a whole chapter is devoted to telling how an ideal stenographer is the next thing to perfection itself. She must be an expert typist, a rapid and accurate transcriber of shorthand, and above all a good speller. There I am very fearful, for I cannot spell. I have learned spelling rules galore but there are so many exceptions to these that it is of no use. I cannot spell. For this reason I am one of those people who are firm advocates of phonetic spelling. If **psalm** is pronounced **salm**, why should a confusing **p** be placed in front of it; and why should **weird** be spelled **weird**, and **siege** **siege** and **seize** **seize**? No, I never will understand it. If spelling is so necessary, I must discard the hope of ever being an ideal stenographer.

My next thought is that I will be a writer. Then I am free to invent new words and spell them as I choose. But the field of writing is so large that to say one wants to be a writer is rather indefinite. There are three possibilities which interest me: the short-story, the novel, and the novelette. The short-story has one disadvantage; it's too short. The novel has a corresponding fault; it's too long. So I think I should prefer to write a novelette, which is a happy medium between these two, as it has all the characteristics of a novel in a shorter form. The plot seems easy. It will be a realistic story of modern life. The hero and heroine are two up-to-date jazz-lovers with no thought of the future. Their parents are aghast at their actions and try with little success to show them their folly. Now, I am in a dilemma. My hero must be made to think of the more prosaic things of life, and my heroine must be brought out of her mad rush for pleasure and converted into a sweet, loving, and dutiful daughter. How may this best be accomplished? Perhaps I should kill off the hero and then let the heroine come to her senses, turn martyr, and pine away and die. But who will kill the hero? He is the most popular man in the community. Even the blackest villain respects him, because he is chief of the fire-department. Ah! I will have an unknown assassin shoot him in his study while he is writing a letter ordering more chemicals to put out a fire raging in a neighboring town. Still—that would be resorting to fate. It really won't do. I've heard that any story that resorts to Fate in order to bring it to a climax is worse than no story at all. Alas! Until I learn how to end a story with such a situation, I cannot be a writer.

The third possibility is that I be a teacher. I feel that perhaps I know more about this profession than any other, as I have been in almost daily contact with certain of its members for thirteen years. But a teacher must know a tremendous lot, not only about her chosen subjects but about simple facts of general science, literature, languages, etc. as well. How often have I heard this remark—perhaps I've said it myself—: "Oh! Ask her; she ought to know, because she's a teacher." Ah! The magic of that word **teacher**! She must know everything,—whether it be why tides change, or exactly what is radio, or who is the greatest man in the United States. Besides, children have an inexhaustible stock of mighty questions which they seem to delight in asking the teacher. Though the answer may be simple, it requires tact and a good vocabulary to explain things to an exacting child. A small friend of mine is quite disgusted because I cannot explain to him the solution of such questions as: "If a man was up in an aeroplane and the earth came to an end, where would the man land?" I do think teaching would be very interesting, and perhaps after I went to a special school guaranteed to educate one to be a teacher, I might succeed at it.

And so I dream and similarly, I suppose, other people dream. Hope and youth go hand in hand. We look forward to brightly-painted futures.

Somebody has said that a hope of success is often a guarantee of success. I am placing great faith in this statement, for I am wishing and hoping and dreaming that my dreams and aspirations are of the sort that lead to success.

Ruth Palmer Smith

## THE CONSTITUTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Constitution of the United States of America is one of the most noteworthy documents in existence today. Since its birth, silver-tongued orators of all ages and generations have praised its magnitude, its expression, its form, its power, and more important yet, its liberty-guarantee, couched in the blunt straight-forward phraseology peculiar to a generation of real patriots. But today there is the danger that the inheritors of this patriotic formula, while enjoying its privileges and blessings, may be raising a generation of children into an atmosphere of law-contempt and misplaced patriotism. Let us look back to the First Constitutional Convention of 1787, held in the city of Philadelphia, and trace the history of the Constitution to the present day.

Gladstone once said that the American Constitution was the greatest work ever struck off at a given time by the mind of man; however, he did not take into consideration the fact that very little in the Constitution was original. Its roots lay in the legal inheritance and governmental experience of the colonies and were developed by certain compromises between representatives of the Thirteen Original States. These representatives met in Independence Hall in May, 1787, and drew up our Constitution, which was based upon the fundamental principles of the Magna Charta, the Massachusetts Bay Colony Agreement, and the Constitution of the State of Connecticut. The main feature of this document was the novelty of the dual form of government which it created—a government dealing directly with its citizens, yet composed of several sovereign states which held a system of checks and balances over the central government. The final document was the result of continuous compromise; but in it was embodied a great governmental principle, a hope of a future for a great country; and this document has ever since been the mariners' chart for our Ship of State.

At first Constitutional affairs progressed splendidly and the country prospered and developed under its jurisdiction, until in 1860 there arose a great question. Should the integrity of the Constitution be preserved and the country whose inseparability it vouchsafed remain one strong nation? or was the Constitution a thing to be regarded when convenient, and disregarded when inconvenient? That question was answered, though it took four long, hard, bloody years to answer it. Lincoln had sworn to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." He did his duty. The integrity of the Constitution was maintained and passed on unharmed to the next generation.

Today the Constitution is meeting as great a test as it met during the Civil War, but today the enemy is less obvious. In 1860 our fathers fought in the open; now they are fighting under cover. The enemy now is the ever-present and ever-growing attitude of law-contempt.

Law is necessary! Without law we are lower than brutes, for we know that beasts have, and obey, the jungle laws. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. So we have personal laws, family laws, tribal laws, and finally governmental laws. Law is the back-bone of the nation; when a nation becomes lawless, it ceases to exist. In our country, as our own representa-

tives make the laws which govern us, we indirectly have a voice in the government; yet our modern craze for law-contempt constitutes the greatest menace known to such great institutions as the Constitution and the Supreme Court.

In 1917 an amendment to the Constitution was proposed by Congress. In 1919 the law known as the 18th amendment became a part of our national rules and regulations! We know that this law prohibited in general the use of intoxicating liquors, but what matters it, just what the law prohibited? The legislators, the representatives of the American people, deemed this law necessary and the law was duly passed by both houses, signed by the president, and "O-K-e-d" by the Supreme Court. However, legal warfare over the amendment did not end with its ratification by the necessary number of state legislatures. Public interest had been aroused. Vast properties were endangered. Great Constitutional lawyers and eminent counsels, such as General William Marshall Bullitt, W. D. Gurthie, and Elihu Root, were retained and an effort was made to defeat or nullify the amendment in the courts. Two sovereign states, Rhode Island and New Jersey, brought suit against the United States in the Supreme Court. Seven test cases were debated but all to no avail. The decision remained that "by lawful proposal and ratification, this amendment has become a part of the Constitution and must be respected and given effect the same as the provisions of that instrument."

However, the average American gives little heed to the Constitutional aspect of the amendment. His interest in the prohibition movement is fixed on other features which to him seem to be of immediate personal concern. So, though he calls himself a law-abiding citizen, he neglects the mandates of the Constitution for a more pressing interest of self-satisfaction, and fails utterly to realize that the constitutional aspect is of far greater importance for the future welfare and happiness of himself, his children, and his country. Therefore, little realizing what he is doing, he does not hesitate to violate the law. Since one law may be broken so easily and profitably, other laws are inevitably broken. Children, then raised in the homes of these citizens, grow up in an atmosphere of law-contempt, and what hope is there to change their opinion outside the home, with such an influence to combat?

This, then, is the menace to our future peace and quiet! The present generation has a tendency to consider the law as a thing to be unheeded—unless, of course, some criminal is in danger of his life because he broke some law; then every clause, every word, every syllable in the law that he has broken is evoked to save his unworthy neck! Thus law breaking follows law-breaking until today the sanctity and honor of the Constitution are in danger—in danger from two sources: first, from ignorance of the law; and secondly, from contempt for the law.

Let us take a few examples:

In the last presidential election over 4,800,000 men and women voted for a party, of which the chief plank in the platform was for destroying by Constitutional amendment the judicial system set up by George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and their fellow patriots. Did they know what they were doing?

Again, Congress proposed by a large majority in each House the so-called Child Labor Amendment. Immediately the legislatures of the States began to reject it as violative of the Constitutional principle. Either Congress was badly wrong or the states were in error.

Lincoln foresaw just such a danger, as exists today, and in advance he gave us his remedy. Remember his immortal words:

"Let every American, every lover of Liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country and never to tolerate their violation by

others. As the patriots of '76 did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution let every American pledge his life, his property, and his sacred honor. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles in her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, in spelling books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of Justice. In short, let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars!"

Here, then, is a remedy! Let every American citizen take to heart the advice of Lincoln; and the Constitution, the beacon light of American liberty, will never be dimmed!

Charles Staver House

### OUR SOUTHERN MOUNTAINEERS

'Way down in the Southern Appalachian Mountains there exists a strange group of unknown isolated people. The ancestry of these inhabitants has been traced back to 1607. When James I confiscated the estates of the native Irish in six counties of Ulster, he planted them with Scotch and English Presbyterians. These outsiders then came to be known as Scotch-Irish. In time, when they came into conflict with the British Government, large groups of them emigrated to America and settled in western Pennsylvania. Soon they began to clash with the Indians and gradually pushed southwest, finally settling amid the mountains of Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, where they still remain.

The mountaineers of the South are marked apart from all other people by dialect, customs, character, and isolation. Our typical mountaineer is lean-faced, sallow, level-browed, with rather high cheek bones and predominating, hard gray eyes, often searching. He goes about in a dirty blue shirt, baggy trousers, and a huge, floppy hat—always unkempt. As from infancy these people have been schooled to disguise and hide emotions, ordinarily their faces have a stupid look. Many wear habitually a sullen scowl, hateful and suspicious. The smile of assurance and the frank eye of good fellowship are very rare. As a class they have great and restless physical energy. They are great walkers and carriers of burdens.

Many of the women are pretty in youth; but hard toil in house and field soon ages them. At thirty or thirty-five a mountain woman is likely to have a worn and faded look, with form prematurely bent, short-waisted and round-shouldered from constant bending over the hoe in the cornfield, or over the hearth as she cooks. They make their own dresses, but the style never changes. The voices of the highland women are low-toned by habit, often sweet, being pitched in a sad, musical, minor key. With strangers, the women are shy, but speculative rather than timid, as they glance with "a slow, long look of mild inquiry, or unconscious melancholy." Although the mountaineers are very shiftless, they mean to be crudely courteous.

The mountain home of today is like the log cabin of the American pioneer. The commonest type has one large room with maybe a narrow porch in front and a plank door, a big stove chimney at one end and a single sash for a window at the other. Everything must be in sight of and accessible to the housewife. Linen and small articles of apparel are stored in a chest or cheap tin trunk. Most of the family wardrobe hangs from pegs or

nails in the walls together with strings of dried apples, peppers, and tobacco. The wall decorations consist of gaudy advertisement-posters left by travelers. Very few cabins have a carpet on the floor. Kerosene lamps are used; and all necessary beds, tables, and chairs are made, when needed, or bartered from some neighbor. In some of these places you will find a "pet pig" harbored. Utensils are limited to a frying pan, an iron pot, a coffee pot, a bucket, and some gourds. Such dwellings obviously are difficult to keep clean and orderly. But despite the low standard of living in the backwoods, the average mountain home is a happy one. There is little worry or fret.

These people raise a few cattle, which with dried fruits, honey, nuts, fur, herbs, and woolen socks knitted by the women, form the stock in trade which they barter for their necessities and few luxuries, cloth, sugar, coffee, snuff, and fiddles. The raising of corn is the chief work in summer, and the getting out of tan-bark and lumber in winter. There is not much variety in food for these people. Dry corn bread, black coffee, potatoes, few vegetables, and very little meat completes their menu.

The mountaineers raise a great deal of corn, much of which is used in one of their occupations—the secret manufacture of liquor. They call this liquor "moonshine", because it is made and sold during the night. They are very sly about this and construct their stills in places hidden by trees, laurel, or other shrubs. All this liquor used to be pure; but now, as the mountaineer knows how to adulterate it, all sorts of ingredients are used. The men make this liquor in secret, largely because it looks like "easy money to the poor folks." Thus, among these poverty-stricken people, the temptation to run a secret still and adulterate the output spreads. Although they fear the law, they are lawless and, if any government officer is around, he must be very cautious, for the mountaineer will not hesitate to shoot to kill.

There is, however, a softer side to their natures. The mountaineers are fond of music and dancing furnished by singing, banjos, and fiddles. In homes where dancing is not permitted, "play parties" are held at which social games are practiced. As there are so few amusements, "goin' to meetin'" is recognized as a social function. Everybody goes to the log schoolhouse to hear the circuit-rider preach for hours. Weddings are not celebrated in church but at the home of the bride and are jolly occasions.

The man of the house is lord. He takes orders from nobody. Whether he shall work or loaf is nobody's affair but his own. No hat is lifted to maid or wife. At the table, if women be seated at all, the food is passed to the men first.

No one can understand the attitude of our highlanders toward the rest of the earth, unless he realizes their isolation. They are really still living in the 18th century. "They are not only cut off from the outside world, but are separated from each other. Each is confined to his own locality. Some women have never been to the post-office six miles distant. Another has never seen the ford of the river only two miles from her home." The mountaineer is not tempted by a display of good things all around him, nor does he see the haughtiness and extravagance of the rich. All men are equal. He will accept no charity and never loses self-respect. Strangers are very rarely welcome and are called foreigners.

The one thing the mountaineer values the most is his independence. This must be preserved or the fine spirit of the race will vanish. One can readily see that education is needed there. But the schools needed are not ordinary schools. They must be vocational, to turn out good farmers, mechanics, and housewives. Moonlight schools have been in operation for about five or six years. A little Kentucky mountain school teacher, herself a product of the mountains, discovered that people, including adults, would walk miles to learn to read and write. She established Moonlight Schools, holding the sessions on moonlight evenings, because those were the only

nights when it was safe for the people to travel. It is the belief and hope of the National Educational Association that by 1930 enough of these Moonlight Schools will have been established to wipe out the entire stain of illiteracy from our society.

Thus the mountaineers are facing a great change. Everywhere civilization is pushing into the mountains. Large enterprises are being installed; the timber, minerals, and water power are being put into use. Along with all this will come schools, newspapers, industries, etc., and soon the mountaineer will be in line with human progress.

Viola May Johnson

### AMERICAN HUMOR AND HUMORISTS

Humor is defined as the faculty of discovering, expressing, or appreciating the ludicrous or the incongruous. There are various types of humor, according as the author of it intends to be facetious, malicious, subtle, or merely entertaining. Spoken humor usually appeals more vigorously, because the inflection of the voice helps to carry the point; yet literature is not entirely lacking in those who have been clever enough to write for the entertainment of others.

American history, poetry, fiction, and drama were fairly well established among us before American humor appeared at all; and naturally too, for the early colonial life was too hard to provoke much mirth. The earliest humorous work which appears as a classic now, was the sayings of "Sam Slick," a Yankee clock-maker. It was quite natural that the Puritan austerity should challenge the irrepressible Yankee wit. A subtle humor, never boisterous or caustic, is found in Washington Irving's works. Benjamin Franklin might also be mentioned for the kindly, though crude humor shown in his proverbs. In fact Benjamin Franklin's humor was the first which was recognized as such in this country.

The first American humorist of nation-wide fame was Artemus Ward (1834-1867). He achieved his humorous effects through the use of the Yankee dialect; and crude grammar and spelling. He was accustomed to say the most absurd things with an air of great solemnity, and his unexpected turns and ridiculous puns used to set his audiences into unbounded gales of laughter. He would say, "Africa is famous for its roses. It has the red rose, the white rose, and the negroes." Often he would give such sound advice as, "Always live within your income, if you have to borrow money to do it." The lectures of Artemus Ward, in book form, present his best sayings; but do not now excite the mirth that they did when the lecturer's personality made them the best of their kind.

Mark Twain is the representative American humorist by right of the quality and quantity of his writings. He was born in Missouri in 1835—under a lucky star. Almost everyone has read his "Jumping Frog" story, which is a prime example of his humor. When this story was published in the French paper, "Revue des Deux Mondes," under the title of "La Grenouille Sautouse Du Comte De Calaveras", the translation amused Mark Twain so much that he translated it literally, into English, which made a second Jumping Frog Story.

In criticizing people Mark Twain always went right to the point. He was once asked to write an introduction to a book; which he did, but as the man for whom he wrote it liked high-sounding words and phrases, he revised the introduction, substituting for Mark Twain's simple but correct English, flowery stereotyped expressions. When Twain read the revision, he return-

ed a most scathing criticism which would have made a less conceited person abandon the field of writing.

Mark Twain's first appearance as a speaker, the beginning of a life-long series of triumphs on the platform, was at a printer's dinner in Keokuk. He was elected "governor" of a mock legislature. In his speech none of the politicians escaped ridicule. On another occasion when asked to make a conundrum, he said, "Well, why am I like the Pacific Ocean?" Several guesses were made but he shook his head. Someone said, "We give up; tell us, Mark, why are you like the Pacific Ocean." "I don't know," he drawled, "I was—just—searching for—information."

His autobiography is a very interesting collection of incidents which he chose to tell at random. They are told in his own whimsical informal fashion which none can imitate.

The more recent humorists term themselves "Columnists", as their writings appear first in newspaper columns and magazines. Not always do they produce literature of high merit, but they do recognize and represent present day humor. Montague Glass portrays the Hebrew as an American business man. His success in discovering and developing this field of humor may be accounted for by the fact that he is descended from an old well-known Jewish family. His "Abe Potash" and "Morris Perlmutter", types among which he grew up, are classics. George Ade must be mentioned among the original American geniuses for his development of slang into a highly cherished medium of expression. From his contact with modern civilization he has made an interesting contribution to literary history with his "Fables in Slang." Ring W. Lardner has a dialect of his own. He seems to combine a mixture of all the arts which the earlier humorists used. Like many American humorists he served his apprenticeship in newspaper work. His reputation for "You Know Me, Al" stories is growing.

Almost every possible phase of humor has been developed by some author or other. George Fitch contributed the best book of college humor thus far produced. Irvin S. Cobb's "Speaking of Operations" has stamped him as a natural-born humorist. John Kendrick Bangs was one of the few literary artists of his time who expressed humor oratorically. He became the most notable humorous lecturer and after-dinner speaker this country has ever known.

In speaking of humorists, women are almost invariably left out. It is true that there are few American women who have entered the field; but Ruth McEnery Stuart, in her quaint writings of the negro South, has shown her gift of humor. Anne Warner appeared at just the right time to heighten and continue the tradition of American women as humorists. Her work, mostly character sketches, is an incomparable part of our general tradition.

Humor offers a varied and extensive field of endeavor. This literature has been so rapturously received by an over-strung people during the past decade or two that it shows signs of over-development. But, with the serener general outlook, this phase will disappear, and the literary value of humor of a higher quality is bound to increase.

Stella Adele Lincoln

### POLITICAL PARTIES AND THEIR PLACE IN AMERICAN HISTORY

One of the greatest critics of democracy, Sir Hon. Sumner Maine, once asked this pertinent question: "How can a democracy make up its mind?" Obviously, it cannot determine, as an individual can. It is incapable of



originating any idea. It can only approve or disapprove of the ideas suggested to it by individuals. If Pres. Coolidge says, "Let us lower the Tariff," the people may, by electing him to office, express their approval of this policy. They could not, however, have originated it apart from the suggestion of some individual. If a democracy is to function at all, then there must be some mechanism by which it may express its approbation of men or measures. This might be done in case of questions of policy, by submitting them directly to popular vote; but this method cannot be easily applied in all matters. It does not at all solve the problem of the election of officers agreeable to the people, for the purpose of carrying on the government. In order to do this, political parties are a necessity.

Elihu Root, in his book called "The Citizen's Part in Government," suggests a fine illustration of the truth of the last statement. Let us suppose that in your state there were no political parties and that each voter went to the polls and voted simply for the man of all men in the state whom he considered best fitted to be governor. It is clear that the number of persons voted for would be very large. Even if one candidate received a plurality, his votes would still be small in proportion to the total number of votes cast. Probably, the great majority would have preferred some one else to the man elected under this system. It would be impossible for him to claim that he represented the people and would be no assurance that his policies would meet with their approval. In other words, the very purpose of democracy would have been defeated.

A way in which this can be avoided is by having those persons who holds views in common to club together to support a particular candidate pledged to their views. The result is a political party. To proceed with the illustration, before the next election, men interested in certain lines of business or holding certain opinions on procedure, would convene and determine to whom their votes for governor would go. Naturally a candidate of some one of these groups would be elected. The third election would see group merging with group, men giving up some part of their opinions for the sake of the whole. This process would continue until there are two major parties. When this stage has been reached, a candidate of one of the parties may express the general ideas of a majority of the people. Therefore it can be said that not only are political parties necessary to the operation of a democratic government, but that there are normally two great major parties. This does not necessarily mean that there must be only two parties; for there are at all times small groups of men who, holding a particular view which they consider of immense importance, will not unite with either great political party.

If, therefore, parties are inevitable and indispensable, no matter what defects may appear in their operation, they cannot be regarded as either good or evil. They are to be looked upon as is any other necessary mechanism of government. If they seem to be turning out bad results, the only and proper course is to endeavor to discover and remove the cause of the evil. Parties are the means and not the end of political activity.

The history of the political parties in the United States begins in those differences with regard to economics and taxation which, soon after the middle of the eighteenth century, began to muddle relations between England and her colonies. The foundation of party spirit was the question as to whether loyalty to king or loyalty to country should come first. Those who adhered to the former were the prosperous and aristocratic people of the colonies; those who held the latter view were of smaller wealth and of lower station. The distinction was like that which existed in England at the same time between the Tories, who were partisans of the crown, and the Whigs, who were decidedly against the Tory policies. These names were imported

into American to fit the corresponding factions here. The Revolutionary War exterminated the Tories.

Not long after, two parties showed themselves at the Constitutional Convention. On one side was the commercial class of New England which wanted above all a strong central government. On the other hand there were the small farmers and the frontiersmen, a group numerically greater, who favored a popular government. A compromise was formed at the Congress, with the result that both factions gained several of their points.

It was not long, however, before other friction arose. This disagreement was fostered by two of the most brilliant men of the time: Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. The former believed that the states should retain their sovereignty; while Hamilton favored a strong central government. They differed on the question of the National Bank. The breach between them grew wider. Inevitably Washington was drawn into controversy and sided with Hamilton. The followers of Hamilton were called "Federalists", while the Jeffersonians were known as the "Republicans". After a reign of twelve years the Federalists passed out of existence. From 1801 to 1824 the Republicans were the one dominating party in the United States.

But the one party was doomed, for there arose a new movement which introduced universal white male suffrage into every state constitution. Naturally it originated in the West where conditions made for equality between man and man. These Democrats were more radical than Jefferson. This party had as its leader the colorful, but bigoted and prejudiced man, Andrew Jackson. In 1828 this party won a smashing victory, which placed it in full control of the government. The principles of this party were: narrow interpretation of the Constitution, which was the leading Jeffersonian principle; and the abolition of the National Bank. Their adversaries were the more conservative element of the old Republican party. They crystallized into the National Republican party, which adopted the old Federalist principle of wide interpretation of the Constitution and high tariff.

In 1834 the Whig party was formed out of the National Republican and a portion of the Southern Democrats who were not pleased with Jackson's anti-states' rights view. This party, however, was always divided between a Northern and a Southern Whig and so never possessed and genuine solidarity. Its members were divided on slavery, tariff, and practically every other issue of the day.

From 1836-1852 the Whigs and Democrats fought for the control of offices throughout the country. In the meantime a hitherto unknown issue appeared. This issue, slavery, was of such immense potentiality that neither side dared to take a definite stand. Finally in 1854 the North Whigs, being opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, definitely separated from the South Whigs and took the name of "Anti-Nebraska Men," which was soon changed to that of Republicans. This new party's platform was broad interpretation of Constitution, and protective tariff, and opposition to the extension of slave territory.

The triumph of the Republicans in 1860 resulted in the division of Democrats and the secession of the southern states. After the war, the attitude of the Democrats on the money question closed the entrance to power for another decade. The Republican party reigned from 1861-1913, being in constant control of the government; except for the eight years of Cleveland, a Democrat. A real test of Republican power can be seen in that for only two years at one time did a Democrat control both the presidency and Congress.

It is quite natural that the Republican party should have been slow to gain a foothold in the South. It was not until 1820 that a Republican candidate carried a Southern state. The party remained true to its National Republican and Federalist predecessors in believing in the broad exercise

of the Constitution, in protection, and in sound money. Gradually it became controlled by men who represented the economic views of the conservative class and were not in sympathy with the growing demand for a more popular form of government. This situation resulted in inevitable reaction in the organization of the Progressive party in 1912.

But before continuing with the most recent parties, it is interesting to mention some of the minor political parties. From time to time in our history many third parties have been formed. In most cases their titles indicate their nature. Among the more important minor parties which are no more, are the Anti-Masonic party of 1828-32, the Liberty party of 1840, the Free Soil party of 1848, the Know-Nothing party of 1854, the Liberal Republicans of 1872, and the Greenback party of 1876. It is interesting to note that the oldest existing minor party is the Prohibitionist, founded in 1872. In 1892 the Populist Party was formed, advocating free coinage of silver.

The Progressive Party, however, has become a very important third party. It had its origin in a great body of progressive sentiment which was built up in the Republican ranks under the leadership of Roosevelt and LaFollette. It broke apart from the Republican ranks at the Chicago Convention in 1912, claiming it had been defrauded by the National Committee. The Progressives held their own convention and nominated Roosevelt and H. Johnson for president and vice-president, respectively. Their platform included the initiative referendum, woman suffrage, anti-child labor, and many other progressive measures. In the election of 1912 this party polled a large vote, but before the election of 1916 the party had greatly disintegrated, and upon Roosevelt's refusal to accept the nomination, it practically passed out of existence. The ball went back to the Republicans.

In 1924 the Progressives again returned to the fold with LaFollette and Wheeler as their nominations. Their platform was still radical and as a result they were again defeated, although they received many votes.

Another party of note is the Socialist party, which holds that the state should own all capital. The members of this party believe in bringing this revolution to pass by political methods. Some reforms of the Socialists are similar to those of the Progressives. Socialists are opposed to war and the maintenance of armies and navies. The strongest point of the party is the demand for free speech.

It is impossible to describe the principles of the present Democratic party in a brief statement. The same reason that has kept the Republican out of the South, has made the Democratic party the only one in that section. The Democrat convention of 1896 was captured by W. J. Bryan. Its platform aimed to put the government more under the control of the people; and the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It was defeated in '96, 1900, 1904, and 1908.

Through the influence of Bryan, W. Wilson secured the nomination in 1912. Many progressive measures were adopted during the eight years of Wilson's administration. During the war, it can be said, there was no partisanship: everything Wilson said represented the opinion of the people. After the armistice, party spirit awoke in full vigor. The League of Nations, was the cause of the controversy. It was on this policy that the Democratic party committed itself in 1920 and lost. Again in 1924 the Democrats revived the platform and were again defeated.

It is no easier to express in a brief and comprehensive statement the views of the Republican party of today. In 1920 it won a smashing victory over the Democratic. It is probable that their victory can be found in the hostility to Mr. Wilson's administration. The one big issue of the day was the League of Nations; although the Republicans were divided on the question, the majority of them were against it. In general the Republicans favored a protective tariff, and an American foreign policy. It may be described

as the party of conservation and stability. To it belong most of the economic leaders of the country. All know the outcome of the 1924 elections and the two main topics in Coolidge's inauguration speech: "World Court" and "Economy."

It is worth observing that our conservatives are not so conservative as they once were. The net result of the Progressive movement in both the Democratic and Republican parties has been to make all factions of all parties more progressive. In this sense whatever may be the party forms of the future, the Progressive movement has been a great success.

Nevertheless, it can be prophesied that we shall retain the two-party system. No one can tell how it will be effected. It is possible to see in the history of political parties in the United States a regular development: parties originate in strong popular movements; are carried by them to victory; lose their popular character; grow more conservative until a new popular movement sweeps them from the field. Republican radical replaced Federalist conservative. Democratic radical replaced Republican grown conservative. Republican radical ousted Democrat "standing pat" on slavery. From all the facts of the situation, each person is entitled to build his own prophecies for the future.

George Charles Lessner

### LIFE'S LITTLE COURTESIES

"Manners," says Ralph Waldo Emerson, "are the happy ways of doing things."

"The happy ways of doing things"—that expresses in brief the essence of courtesy: to make life more comfortable, easier, happier for all concerned, by doing things in an agreeable, pleasing fashion. To bring about this ideal condition, besides doing things in a gracious, charming way, we must recognize the rights of other people. In one of Robert Frost's poems, "Mending Wall," a shrewd New England farmer stubbornly insists that "Good fences make good neighbors." There is a great deal of homely truth in that old Yankee proverb. There must be a certain restraint in our dealings with other people. That does not mean that there is necessarily anything to wall in or to wall out; but simply that, for the sake of harmony and decent living, there must be a boundary line between our own and other people's rights. These two factors, "the happy ways of doing things" and a consideration of others, seem to constitute the true, unchanging spirit of courtesy.

Though the spirit of courtesy has not changed and will not change, the outward forms often do. The fact that a book of etiquette has been recently recorded as one of the best six sellers in this country indicates that people are still as interested in "doing things right" as they were fifty or more years ago. However, the way to "do things right" has changed, decidedly. When the elder generation considers the ways of the new, it generally feels dismayed by the difference in the two standards of conduct. The intimation is that our manners have gone to pieces. But, in spite of all changes (and not all of them have been for the worse), it is very unjust to sum up this generation as an age of rough ways and crude behavior.

It may be that the modern man is less punctilious than were his ancestors; but the modern girl does not expect him to display before her an elaborate set of graces. He still opens the door for her to pass through, but there will be no sensation if he fails to do so. The woman of a period gone by would have waited until the door was opened for her; now she doesn't bother. At least, she won't be in such danger as the Queen of Spain, in the

story, who was burned to death in her chamber because the one official entitled to open her door could not be found.

W. L. George, in his essay on modern manners, says that we find many cases of carelessness in social relations. As an example of this, he cites a case known to him of a reception to which one hundred and twenty-one guests were invited. Out of this number, only sixty-two troubled themselves to answer the invitation at all. Many who had not answered came; many more who had accepted failed to appear. He continues: "Old-fashioned people would describe this as a social chaos, and indeed it is a nuisance; such behavior makes the hostess frantic. On the other hand, this casualness does not seem to me altogether evil; easy ways deprive social life of its horrors——by making it a little more possible to do what one chooses, instead of what one thinks one ought to do." The author also cites the case of a young man of his acquaintance who, at breakfast at a country house, discovered, on cracking an egg, that it was not boiled. It was indeed raw. He made no scene; this modern hero solemnly ate his raw egg, saying nothing that might disconcert his hostess.

Nowadays there is not so much "Pray be seated" and "I am enchanted by your visit." Flattery also has decayed, or rather it has taken an inverted form. The cheerful insult occupies exactly the same place that the compliment used to.

Most of all, the rules for etiquette have undergone change in the matter of conduct for the perfect lady. "The Lady's Guide to Perfect Gentility in Manners, Dress, and Conversation in the Family, in Company, at the Piano Forte, the Table, in the Street, and in Gentlemen's Society," a handbook published about fifty years ago, lays down such rules as:

**"Gait and carriage:** A lady ought to adopt a modest and measured gait——She should not turn her head on one side and on the other, especially in large towns or cities, where this habit seems to be an invitation to the impertinent. A lady should not present herself alone in a library, or a museum, unless she goes there to study, or work as an artist," etc.

Somehow, the girl of today has abandoned these rules. "A modest and measured gait" is rather hard to keep when one is battling with a subway crowd. Girls are also fairly independent about venturing alone into museums and libraries, if they venture there at all.

"The Lady's Guide" also advocated chaperons for every young unmarried lady. Chaperons, however, are not so popular today when a man must look into his pocketbook twice before asking a girl to eat with him and afterwards see a show. A third party would offer very practical economic complications.

So, with the various changes that have come about in our mode of living, changes have also taken place in our etiquette. We are essentially the same people as our forefathers were, and we treat each other in the same way as they used to—that is, as we like to be treated.

Though our etiquette seems sketchier than that of fifty years ago, we have more of it, because life has broadened and new inventions have complicated existence. Just as an example of this, let us consider our telephone manners.

There are certain rules which we should practice if the telephone is to be a convenience and not a nuisance. If we are on a "party" line, we should be considerate of the other people on the wire. Though they may be careless or selfish, their disregard for others does not excuse us from being civil and self-controlled. Tact should be exercised in choosing the hour to call up a friend. We ought not to call people at meal times or late at night. We must remember that very few messages seem welcome or important when they come too early or too late. When there is sickness in a house, the greatest kindness, and hence the best good manners, may be silence. We

must be very sure that the telephone does not disturb the invalid or put an added tax on the other members of the family. If we place ourselves in their position and think of their side of the case, we shall be sure to act rightly.

Another person to consider when telephoning is the operator. We mumble into space, and then grow impatient when we are misunderstood. We trust to memory for doubtful numbers when it takes very little time to verify them. We bother "Information" when a telephone book would serve us. In short, in our dealings over the 'phone, we ought to be, but not always are, considerate of others' feelings and rights.

So too with the popular week-end visit and the rapidly growing realm of the motor: each new custom brings its need for the courteous treatment of others, whether they be friends or acquaintances, or wholly unknown to us. The same principles of doing things in the pleasing fashion and of being considerate to others hold true in every case.

All rules for conduct are based upon that idea—to help make the world a happier place in which to live; to give us all a proper respect for each other; to broaden our viewpoint; to make us gracious, tolerant people with the instinct for doing things, as Emerson says, in the "happy ways." For this purpose, as for nearly every other, the Golden Rule is the best one to follow: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

Edna Carolyn Johnson

### CLASS DAY PROGRAM

Friday Afternoon, June 12, 1925.

#### PART I

Address of Welcome .....	Robert Boyce, Class President
Music .....	Harold Garrity, Chairman
Class History .....	John Adamy, Chairman
Class Prophecy .....	Mary Taylor, Chairman
Class Poem .....	Eugenia Haverly
Class Statistics .....	As voted on by the Class
Class Will .....	Franklin Richmond, Chairman
Gifts and Jokes .....	Emil Seelert, Chairman
Class Song .....	Music by Gordon Fogg Words by Franklin Richmond

#### PART II

Planting of Class Ivy	
Ivy Oration .....	Sherwood Mercer '25
Junior Response .....	Sherwood Anderson '26

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**VALEDICTORY**

We, the Class of 1925, are now meeting in this hall for the last ceremony of our high school life. Tonight we are a class as a whole; tomorrow we shall be launched forth into our separate lives. It is customary, and right, that at this time we should pause and think of what our high school life has really meant to us. Though it is sometimes hard to see in true perspective the real value of things, I think we all realize that the years spent here have been happy and worth while; and that we owe to those who made them so a sincere expression of gratitude.

Superintendent and Members of the School Board, to you we owe our many advantages—social, athletic, and educational. You have wisely and generously provided for us, and it is with genuine thanks that we acknowledge this debt.

Principal and Members of the Faculty, you have pointed out to us the path to a greater understanding of life; you have spurred us on in our dull moments; you have made us realize the importance and value of leading noble and useful lives. We are grateful to you; your teachings will ever stand by us to inspire and cheer us.

Parents and friends, how can we thank you? For the patient, loving assistance, freely given; for the sacrifices made for us; for the unflagging devotion inspiring us to "carry on," mere words cannot express our appreciation and gratitude. We can only hope that some day we may fulfill your highest expectations with "deeds, not words."

Schoolmates, we are truly sorry to leave S. M. H. S., where we have worked and played together. It is hard to part; but the break is made easier by the knowledge that you will continue to support all school activities as loyally as ever; that you will keep the standard of our school clear and bright and high.

Classmates, at this hour of parting let us resolve to go forth into the world with erect heads and brave hearts, to meet the problems of life with optimism and courage. Though we must separate, let us never forget our years at South Manchester High School and what they have meant to us. When we say "Goodbye," let us not think of it as "Farewell," but as in its original meaning—"God be with you."

Edna Carolyn Johnson



TRIANGULAR DEBATING TEAM



## DEBATING CLUB

President, Charles House '25  
 Vice-President, Marjorie Smith '26  
 Secretary, Erna Kanehl '26  
 Treasurer, James Neill '25  
 Coach, Mr. Quimby

## MEMBERS

SENIORS		JUNIORS	SOPHOMORES
L. Swanson	J. Neill	M. Smith	P. Packard
E. McComb	H. Bellamy	E. Kanehl	F. Smith
D. Porter	E. Helm	M. Welch	G. Dodwell
P. Burdick	R. Chapnick	O. Gotberg	D. Curran
M. Taylor	R. Boyce	E. Radding	E. Metcalf
R. Smith	R. Shea		E. Moriarty
S. Mercer	J. Wylie		F. McCann
G. Lessner	J. Kemp		A. Donahue
C. House	J. Adamy		
H. Garrity	F. Shukis		

The sixth year of the Debating Club as a High School organization has been a most successful one. Starting the season with but one veteran, the Club maintained the traditions of the previous season and left for next year's nucleus three experienced debaters. The members of the teams feel that they owe much to Mr. Quimby for the hard work and time he put in with them.

The annual Triangular Debate between Manchester, Meriden, and Middletown was held on Thursday evening, February 19th. This debate is annually contested by the three High Schools for the possession of the John A. Danaher Debating Cup. To retain permanent possession of the cup a school must win it for three consecutive years. Manchester won the cup last year, giving us our first leg on it since it had been offered for competition. Meriden had already won two legs on it, while Middletown had gained one. Our victory this year gave us our second leg and a hope for a repeated success next year. The subject this year was "Resolved: That the United States should recognize the existing government of Soviet Russia". In each case the home school supported the affirmative side of the argument.

Our affirmative team, composed of Sherwood Mercer, George Lessner, and Charles House, with Mary Taylor as alternate won a unanimous decision from the Middletown team in an interesting debate. Our negative team, composed of Erna Kanehl, Paul Packard, and Marjorie Smith with Dorothy Porter as alternate, lost a very close and exciting contest to the Meriden team by the vote of 2-1.

The final votes gave Manchester 4 out of a total of 9 votes. Since neither Meriden nor Middletown had so many, Manchester won her second leg on the handsome Danaher Cup; also the right to keep the cup in our trophy room for another year, where it fits very nicely.

Debating was supported this year much more than it has been in previous years; yet in comparison with the other school activities this amounts to very little. With another victory in the Triangular Debate next year, the cup will remain here permanently; with such an incentive, it is hoped that there will be much competition for places on the teams, with the result that the club will enjoy a still better season than any yet.



H.I.Y. CLUB

## HI-Y CLUB

President—Everett McKinney      Secretary-Treasurer—Gordon Fogg  
 Vice-President—Harry Mohr      Asst. Sec. & Treas.—Charles Treat  
 Leader—Mr. Raymond Pillsbury  
 Assistant Leader—Mr. Leonard Beadle  
 Honorary Member—Mr. James Irvine

Seniors			Sophomores
Myron Burr	Everett McKinney	John Johnson	Ephraim Cole
Harry Bellamy	Sherwood Mercer	Howard Little	Henry Lutz
Robert Boyce	James Neill	Henry Madden	Lester Wolcott
Gordon Fogg	Laurence Paisley	Harry Mohr	Russell Hills
Harold Garrity	Franklin Richmond	Oliver Gotberg	Arthur Benson
Charles House	Clyde Smith	Charles Treat	Ward Kerr
Jack Kemp	George Weiman	Thomas Woods	Russell Gould
Joseph Lutz	Juniors	John Wright	Earl Anderson
Stanley McCormick	Edward Boyce	Franklin Smith	
	Stanley Bray		

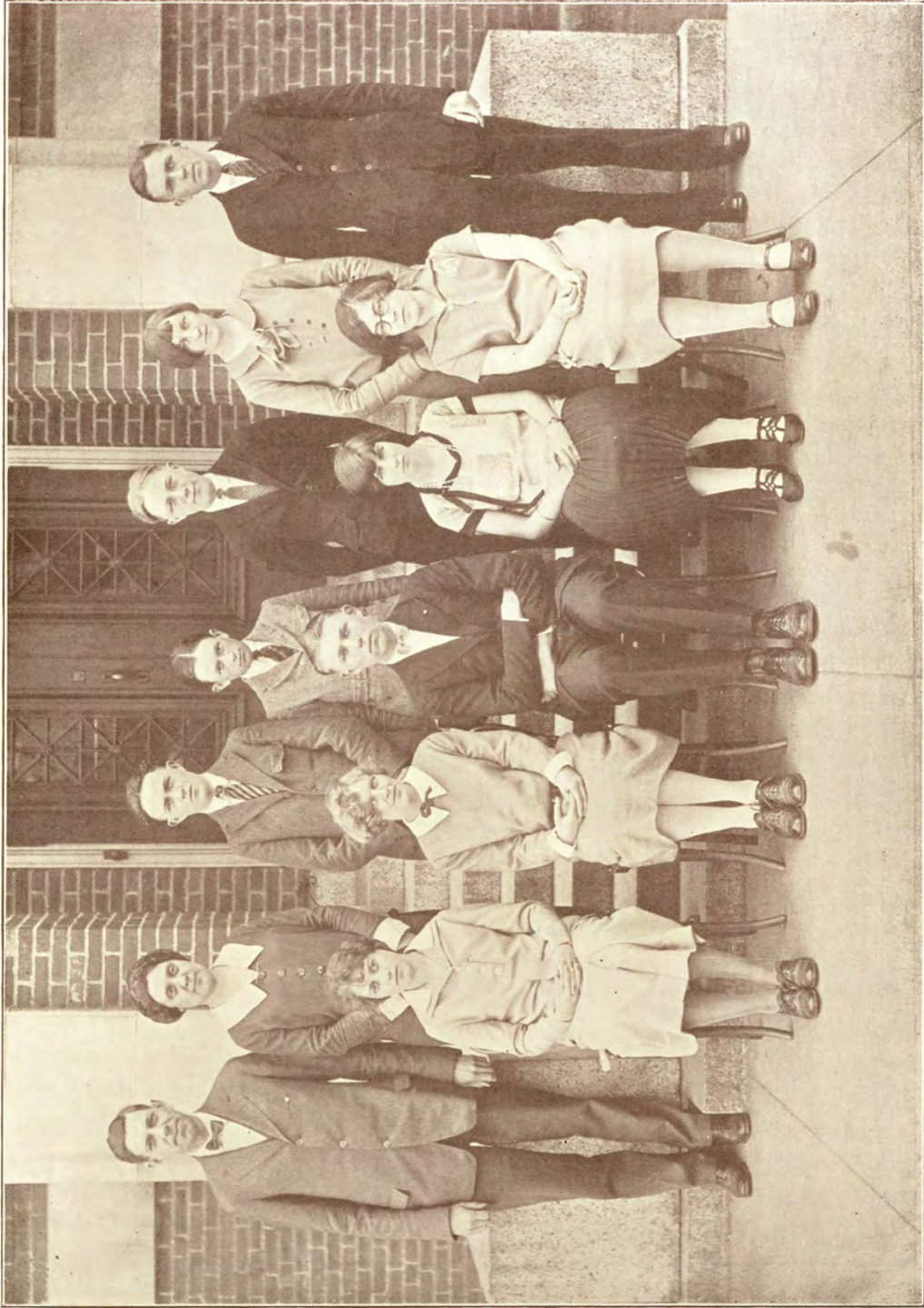
The local Hi-Y club has just completed its fourth year of successful work,—successful, because it has followed very closely its purpose: "To create, maintain, and extend throughout the school and community, high standards of Christian character." The activities of the club are not alone educational; the main principle is to build character both in its members and throughout the school.

The club holds meetings once a week, at which there is usually a speaker or a discussion among the fellows themselves. The members try to confine themselves chiefly to discussion of some topic of interest in the community, or some question which helps to build character. During this year the club has listened to some fine speakers, including Mr. Quimby, Mr. E. T. Thienes, Mr. Charles Ray, Mr. Lupien, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Russell, Mr. Heatly, Dr. Pedley, and Rev. Watson Woodruff. The program is planned so that generally when there is a speaker, there is also a "feed."

The meetings are conducted in a very orderly way, and are supervised by the leader and assistant leader. The Club has been very fortunate in having as its leaders Mr. Raymond Pillsbury and Mr. Leonard Beadle. Their interest in the club in the past has been highly appreciated by all of the members.

During the last year the club entered into athletics, being represented in both basketball and tennis. During the winter the basketball team entered a State Y. M. C. A. league; and as a result of winning a large percentage of its games, was rewarded a loving cup, signifying Manchester Hi-Y as State champions. The tennis team was not quite so successful, but won a fair percentage of its meets, which were held between other Hi-Y groups in Hartford County.

The one great thing that the Hi-Y club does is to bring the fellows into closer relationship with each other; and in doing so it teaches fair play, and gives each person a sense of right and wrong. Certainly a club based on these principles cannot help but be a success.



STUDENT COUNCIL

**STUDENT COUNCIL**

President—Joseph Lutz '25

Vice-President—Sherwood Anderson '26

Secretary—Gladys Rogers '27

Treasurer—Miss Spafard

**MEMBERS****SENIORS**Ethel Johnson  
Joseph Lutz  
Stanley McCormick**FRESHMEN**Esther Radding  
Norma Soderberg  
Sherwood Anderson**SOPHOMORES**Gladys Rogers  
John McClusky**JUNIORS**Margaret Russell  
Joseph McIlduff**FACULTY**Miss Spafard  
Mr. Quimby

The Student Council has been active this year in promoting the various student activities of S. M. H. S.

A Constitution for the Athletic Association has been drawn up by the Council and adopted by the A. A. Officers for the A. A. and the managers and assistant managers of all sports were also nominated by the Council and elected by the members of the A. A.

As there were no uniform rules regarding the eligibility of a student to hold office, the Council adopted a set of rules determining the essentials for holding any school office.

Other things discussed were the colors of the high school and the letters to be given the members of the various clubs. A standard red and white was decided upon as the color, and suitable letters were made for the Debating Club, the Orchestra, and other deserving organizations.

Recommendations were also passed that each class secretary should keep a history of the progress of events each year, so that material would annually be available for the Senior Class on Class Day.



SOCK AND BUSKIN

## SOCK AND BUSKIN

President .....	Stanley McCormick '25
Vice-President .....	Evelyn Clarke '26
Secretary .....	Beatrice Johnson '25
Treasurer .....	Mrs. Ethal Somers

## SENIORS

Charles House  
 Emily House  
 Franklin Richmond  
 Kathryn Shea  
 Sherwood Mercer  
 Eva McComb  
 Robert Boyce  
 Mary Dielenschneider  
 Stanley McCormick  
 Ruth Smith  
 James Neill  
 Renee Raynaud

Harry Bellamy  
 Harold Garrity  
 Mary Taylor  
 Francis Donahue  
 Raymond Shea  
 Beatrice Johnson

## JUNIORS

Evelyn Clarke  
 Alva Anderson  
 Marjorie Smith  
 Tina Gagliardone

The Dramatic Club, re-named "The Sock and Buskin Club", was organized this year under the supervision of Mrs. Ethal Somers. A social was held in the Assembly Hall early in the school year, for the purpose of initiating new members and enabling them to get acquainted with the old ones.

It was decided that the membership of the Club be limited to twenty-five. The meetings were held twice a month. A Constitution and set of by-laws were drawn up by Eva McComb, Robert Boyce, and Charles House.

On the evening of February 2nd, the members of the Debating Club were the guests of "The Sock and Buskin" at an informal social. The following program was given: Talk on "Browning" by Rev. Watson Woodruff; piano solo by Miss Dorward; and a short play, "The Rising of the Moon."

The annual play "Green Stockings" was presented at Cheney Hall on April 17th and 18th, and was a great success. The cast was:

Admiral Grice .....	Stanley McCormick
William Faraday .....	Charles House
Colonel Smith .....	Harry Bellamy
Robert Tarver .....	Franklin Richmond
Henry Steele .....	James Neill
James Raleigh .....	Harold Garrity
Martin .....	Sherwood Mercer
Celia Faraday .....	Marjorie Smith
Madge (Mrs. Rockingham) .....	Kathryn Shea
Evelyn (Lady Trenchard) .....	Mary Taylor
Phyllis .....	Ruth Smith
Mrs. Chrisholm Faraday .....	Alva Anderson



WASHINGTON TRIP



### THE WASHINGTON TRIP

Friday, the twenty-fourth, the long-awaited day, came at last. At 4:15 we left Hartford and began our eventful journey. Have you ever had the thrilling experience of finding yourself for the first time on a boat where you are to eat and spend the night? There are three decks to explore. You must overcome the terrors of the upper berth. These are only two of the adventures ahead of you. At five o'clock in the morning everybody was out on deck to view New York Harbor. As soon as the boat docked, we set off through Wall Street and lower Broadway for the Courtland Street Ferry which was to take us to Jersey City station where a special car, occupied solely by high school students, took us to Philadelphia.

We arrived at the city of Brotherly Love at about 12:00 o'clock. A sight-seeing tour of an hour was next on the program. With mingled feelings we gazed upon the historical Liberty Bell and the Betsy Ross House. It was strange to see them in substance, for to us they seemed to belong in the story books. The Mint, Independence Hall, and Roger Williams' House were other points of interest. At three o'clock we were back entrain for Washington, where we arrived at six o'clock.

Sunday morning after church we went to the "Zoo where we saw animals of all colors and climes. After lunch we went to Mt. St. Sepulchre and were duly awed by the marvelous replica of the Holy Land there. After dinner the Congressional Library with its beautiful mosaics, paintings, and sculptures was visited. We saw there the original Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Monday morning, bright and early we started for the Botanical Gardens. Grant's Memorial was next and then came a visit to the Capitol. After making an interesting tour of the building a few of the bravest climbed to the dome. Once at the top, we felt well repaid, however. A spot of particular interest at the Capitol was the Presidential Room. In the afternoon after making a visit to the Navy Yard to see the "Mayflower", the President's yacht, we went on a tour of the city, which included a fifteen mile drive out to Mt. St. Alban's National Cathedral where the bodies of Ex-President Wilson and Admiral Dewey are entombed. After dinner most of the party went to Keith's where we enjoyed a fine show.

Tuesday morning the party, minus nine sleepyheads, went to the Washington Monument, the Pan-American Building, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the White House where we had the honor of shaking hands with Our President. After lunch we went to the Corcoran Art Gallery and then we were free to go shopping for the rest of the afternoon. That night many went to the theatre, while others danced in the ballroom of the hotel.

Wednesday, we paid a visit to the Smithsonian Institute and the National Museum where we saw Roosevelt's famous collection of African game. In the afternoon we journeyed out to Arlington where we viewed with reverence our National Cemetery and Amphitheatre and the simple but impressive Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Next we progressed to the Lee Mansion where we were bid beware of the Fountain of Youth there, lest we lose the little age we have. After a short visit to Mount Vernon where we saw the stately house of the Father of Our Country, we sailed down the Potomac River back to Washington.

The last day dawned too early. So weary were our bones with the accumulation of our few days' travel that we could hardly drag ourselves down to the bus which was to take us to the station. About half past one we reached New York where we went on a sight-seeing trip about the city, taking in Chinatown and ending at the Aquarium. At five o'clock we left the Grand Central Station.

Our trip was over. Our sleepy minds dazedly objected to the fact, but at the same time we realized that we still had before us days when we could recall and laugh and dream about our Washington Trip.



HIGH SCHOOL ORCHESTRA

## ORCHESTRA

## Violins

Mary Donahue  
 Ruth Watkins  
 Erna Kanehl  
 Francis Hicking  
 Russell Hills  
 Joseph Polito  
 Francis Coleman  
 Thomas McKinney

Pianist—Hazel Robinson

## Cornets

Andrew Rankin  
 Hudson Lyons

Cello—Miriam Silcox

Alto—Robert Kittle

Baritone—Harold Hewitt

Drums—Glenn Richards

Conductress—Miss Dorward

## PUBLIC APPEARANCES

Weekly High School Assemblies  
 Educational Week Program  
 Lincoln School Kindergarten Christmas Tree  
 Art Exhibit at Recreation Center  
 Interscholastic Debate  
 Evening School Closing Exercises  
 Dramatic Club Play at Cheney Hall  
 Community Concert during Music Week  
 S. M. H. S. Graduation Exercises

## REPERTOIRE

Sixteen selections learned and played during the year.

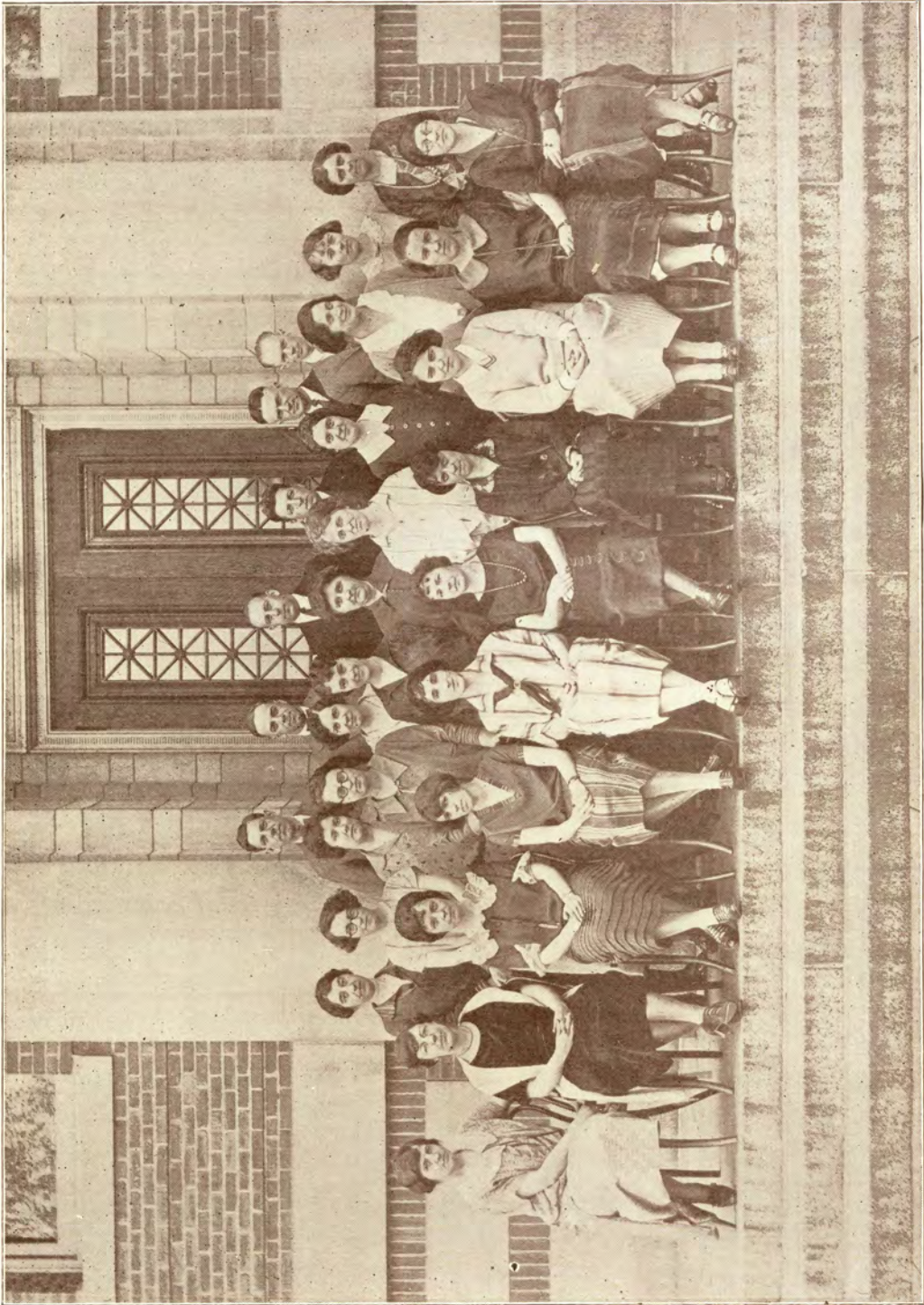
Some of our favorites are:

Battle Song of Liberty March  
 The Drummer Boy March  
 Dance of the Crickets  
 Maritana Selection  
 Fairy Tales  
 The Stars and Stripes Forever

\* \* \* \* \*

Our aim is to have a combination of instruments which will sound as nearly as possible like the miniature symphony orchestras which are now to be found in the best high schools in the country. The educational value of such orchestral training is considered equal to that of the regular academic subjects in the curriculum.

The success of this year's orchestra, the finest in the history of the school, is a splendid demonstration of true school spirit which the members have shown in regular attendance at rehearsals, steady, faithful practice, and willingness to respond promptly and carefully to the wishes of the director. This spirit will be recognized by the award of a school letter similar to that given for athletics.



THE FACULTY

## CLASS POEM OF 1925

We have come to the end of a winding way;  
At last we have gained the rise  
Where we see white beckoning highways slip  
To the hills, where a deep mist lies.

We linger for just a moment here;  
Just a moment we stand and gaze  
Down the still little path we have made our own,  
The path of our senior days.

Oh you who gave of your best to us,  
Who shared in the trials we bore  
You left in our hands the golden key  
That opens life's golden door.

You gave it to us, when, weary and worn,  
You smiled at the day's tired end.  
It was patience you taught us, and truth and love  
And faith in our fellow-men.

Dear Comrades of this winding road,  
Our tasks here are nearly through,  
Though our paths may lead in various ways,  
To our high school we shall be true.

There were lessons taught that we made our own,  
We learned what a friend might be;  
And we toiled, for we knew that the higher we climbed,  
The farther and clearer we'd see.

So we linger for just a moment here;  
Just a moment we stand and gaze  
Down the still path we now must leave,  
The path of our senior days.

But we see the beckoning roadways slip  
To hills that are touched with flame;  
And we must lead on, for we've duties there,  
That hold no exemption claim.

Then dear little path of our senior days,  
With this vision before our eyes,  
We say, "Good-bye," and we turn to go  
Where the mist of the future lies.

Eugenia Haverly '25



BATTLING  
ORIOLES  
WINNERS AT HEBRON



OLD PALS



FIGHTING  
IRISHMEN  
AT HEBRON



SUSPICIOUS  
LOOKS

'25  
FAMOUS  
PEOPLE  
IN  
FAMOUS  
PLACES



COM-N-N-N  
SHIEK



LOVE'S OLD  
SWEET SONG



SLEEPING  
BEAUTIES



ON  
TRACK  
TEAM



CAPT. AND COACH



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## STATISTICS OF THE CLASS OF 1925

Best looking girl .....	Eleanor Johnson
Best looking boy .....	Stanley McCormick
Vainest girl .....	Alyce Johnson
Vainest boy .....	Laurence Paisley
Most popular girl .....	Alyce Johnson
Most popular boy .....	James Mistretta
Most studious girl .....	Edna Johnson
Most studious boy .....	Sherwood Mercer
Done most for the school .....	Sherwood Mercer
Best girl dancer .....	Alyce Johnson
Best boy dancer .....	Harold Garrity
Best all-around girl .....	Viola Johnson
Best all-around boy .....	Robert Boyce
Best dressed girl .....	Alyce Johnson
Best dressed boy .....	Charles House
Best dressed boy .....	Franklin Richmond
Best bluffer, girl .....	Ruth Smith
Best bluffer, boy .....	Franklin Richmond
Best natured girl .....	Viola Johnson
Best natured boy .....	Emil Seelert
Teachers' pet .....	Sherwood Mercer
Class vamp .....	Ruth Smith
Class shiek .....	Harold Garrity
Class baby .....	Florence Server
Quietest girl .....	Margaret Howe
Quietest boy .....	Emil Helm
Best athlete, girl .....	Phyllis Burdick
Best athlete, boy .....	James Mistretta
Wittiest girl .....	Ruth Smith
Wittiest boy .....	Franklin Richmond
Most musical girl .....	Mary Taylor
Most musical boy .....	Harold Garrity
Best actress .....	Ruth Smith
Best actor .....	Stanley McCormick
Best arguer .....	Sherwood Mercer
Class procrastinator .....	Stanley McCormick
Favorite study .....	English
Favorite sport .....	Basketball
Favorite flower .....	Rose



FOOTBALL TEAM





### FOOTBALL

Considering the fact that it takes at least four years to build up a good football team, our team did very well for this, its second year. The record of the team stands with two games won and five lost.

The real game of the year was on Saturday, November 15th, when our team traveled to the neighboring hamlet of Willimantic. Willimantic with one of the best teams in the state expected to swamp our boys. During the first quarter of the game, our boys completely outclassed their haughty rivals. In the closing minutes of the first half, one of the Willimantic boys received a long forward pass which netted them six points. The second half still found that our team was a stonewall against which Windham could obtain only a few small gains. In this period Windham scored another touchdown via the overhead route. Our boys still fought desperately and with only a few minutes to go were on our opponents' five yard line. At this point Windham's defense strengthened and the game ended in their favor 14 to 0. After the game Willimantic exclaimed that it was the hardest game they had that season.

### BASEBALL

As this paper goes to press, the team has won five and lost two games. The team has yet to play five more games. East Hartford, Bulkeley, Willimantic, Bristol, and Middletown High. Under the direction of Mr. Herman Bronkie, the team has developed into a formidable array of balltossers.

Ed Boyce did most of the pitching although he was ably assisted by E. Mantelli. Ted McCarthy held down the backstop position in fine style. Quish was stationed at first base, Mistretta at second base, Dahlquist at short, and Dowd at third base. The outfield was taken care of by Lutz, Mantelli, Lupien, and Kwash. Wright, Siamonds, Saiselli, and Lupien, made a fine quartet of utility men.

Following is the record of this year's baseball team to date:

Manchester .....	1	West Hartford .....	3
Manchester .....	3	Gilbert .....	2
Manchester .....	8	Weaver .....	2
Manchester .....	7	Middletown .....	12
Manchester .....	6	Willimantic .....	2
Manchester .....	10	East Hartford .....	7
Manchester .....	7	Bristol .....	4
—	—	—	—
S. M. H. S. ....	42	Opponents .....	32



BASKETBALL TEAM

## BASKETBALL

The following men earned their letters in basketball for the season ending 1925; Captain Mistretta, Lutz, Kwash, Dahlquist, Mantelli, Boyle, Weiman, Burke, and Boyce.

The team this year enjoyed one of the most successful seasons in years. It was through the splendid coaching of Mr. Clarke that this was possible. The team this year had a fighting spirit that our opponents found hard to overcome. The chief victory was a defeat which our team administered to the strong Hartford High five. It was the first time that we had outpointed them in thirteen years.

Throughout the season the team made an impressive showing, winning seventeen out of twenty games played. Thirteen of these victories were accomplished before the team was beaten at all, and then it was defeated by a close score by Naugatuck.

Our team was selected as one of the three teams to represent Connecticut in the New England Championship Tournament held at Tufts College, Medford, Mass. We went through the first round, beating Quincy (Mass.) High; but were defeated in the second round by the Commercial High of New Haven, after we had put up a plucky fight.

The team started its season with Mantelli and Lutz at forwards, Boyle at center, and Captain Mistretta and Boyce at guards. Dahlquist, Weiman, and Burke were used at forward and Kwash at center. Most of this year's team will be lost by graduation, but the surviving regulars combined with the good material available from the well-trained second team will make a good squad of hoop-tossers for 1926.

## TRACK

The track team which represented South Manchester High School this year is the team that faced the hardest track schedule ever attempted by S. M. H. S. The schedule included Chapman Tech of New London, Central High of Springfield, Bulkeley High of New London, Crosby of Waterbury, and Meriden and Bristol in a Triangular Meet. They lost to Chapman Tech but came back strong, and humbled Bristol and Meriden, winning the first leg on the new Triangular cup. Central High cancelled the meet in Springfield.

On May 29th the team went to New London to meet the strong team of Bulkeley High. The team returned with the "Bacon." Captain Bray lowered the half-mile record two seconds. The score was 53-46.

Records are not safe with this team. Mantelli broke the shot put and javelin record in the Interclass meet, only to break the javelin record again the next week. LaCross made a new discus record. Allen, for the first time, participating in Track for S. M. H. S., broke the Pole Vault mark of 9 feet by raising it 1½ inches in the Triangular. Against Bulkeley, Bray lowered the half-mile record from 2:13-2:11 2-5.

Up to press time the team has two encounters yet to come. They are the Interscholastics at Springfield, and the meet with Crosby High of Waterbury.

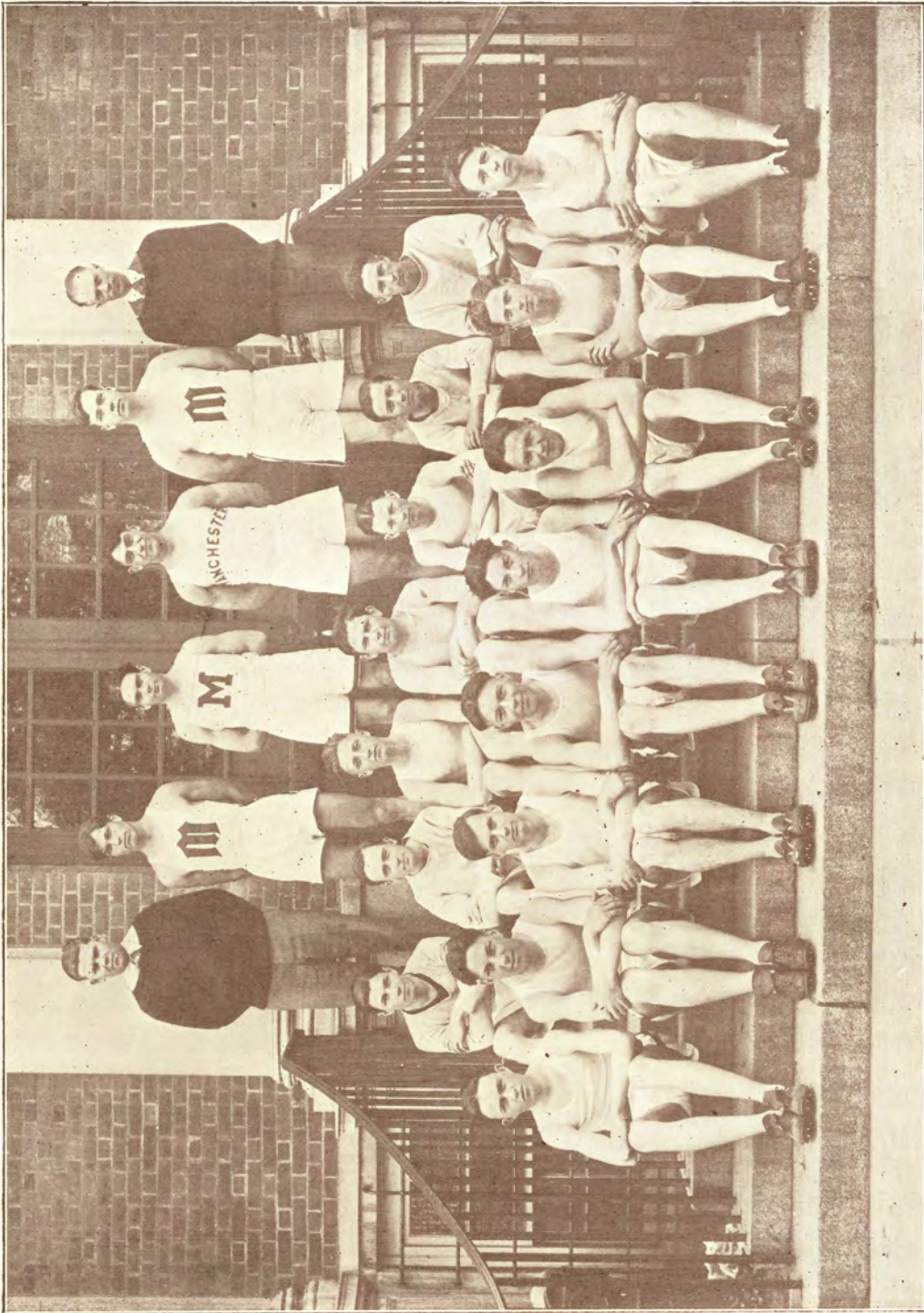
## Statistics

### INTERCLASS MEET April 20

Seniors won first place with 32 points and the Juniors second with 27 points. The Freshmen and Sophomores were tied for third with 20 points each.

### CHAPMAN TECH May 9

Chapman Tech was victorious in this meet. It was their second victory of the season. Our boys were too eager and nervous, losing 56-34. Mantelli broke the record in the javelin by a heave of 145 feet 9½ inches.



TRACK TEAM

## TRIANGULAR May 23

After two weeks' rest and training, the team went to Bristol and raised havoc there. Meriden with their first team had 15½ points, while the Bristol team had 44. Although winning first in the running events, Bristol could not stop Manchester, and our team piled up 61½ points. The pole vault record was broken by Allen.

The summary:

- 100 YARD DASH—1st Waterhouse (B); 2nd Chapnick (M); 3rd Bray (M); 4th Leavitt (Mer) Time 10 4-5 sec.  
 220 YARD DASH—1st Waterhouse (B); 2nd Bellamy (M); 3rd Bendfeldt (Mer); 4th Bray (M) Time 27 2-5 sec.  
 440 YARD DASH—1st Fletcher (B); 2nd Bellamy (M); 3rd Rogers (B); 4th Deming (Mer) Time 57 2-5 sec.  
 880 YARD DASH—1st Fletcher (B); 2nd Krause (M); 3rd Birch (Mer); 4th Bray (M) Time 2 min. 14 2-5 sec.  
 1 MILE RUN—1st Fletcher (B); 2nd Hentschel (M); 3rd Pease (B); 4th Satsyewski (Mer) Time 5 min. 18 4-5 sec.  
 SHOT PUT—1st LaCross (M); 2nd Sokel (Mer); 3rd Mantelli (M); 4th Liedke (Mer) Distance 35 ft. 10½ inches.  
 DISCUS—1st LaCoss (M); 2nd Lee Wav (B); 3rd Mantelli (M); 4th Liedke (Mer) Distance 94 ft. 9 inches.  
 JAVELIN—1st Mantelli (M); 2nd Hall (M); 3rd Ritchie (B); 4th Raffels (Mer) Distance 140 feet 10 inches.  
 RUNNING HIGH JUMP—1st Bellamy (M); 2nd Waterhouse; 3rd Newton (B); 4th Gallagher (Mer) Height 5 ft. 4 inches.  
 POLE VAULT—1st and 2nd Tie between Allen (M) and McGibbon (B); 3rd and 4th Tie between Hall (M) and Cooke (Mer) Height 9 feet 1½ inches. (New school record.)  
 RUNNING BROAD JUMP—1st Mantelli (M); 2nd Chapnick (M); 3rd Hall (M); 4th Waterhouse (B) Distance 17 ft. 1½ inches.

## BULKELEY HIGH May 29

The team, handicapped in the first three events by the non-arrival of some of the members of the team due to an accident, won 53-46. Starting when Bray won the half-mile, the team fought and won.

The Summary:

- 100 YARD DASH—1st Gray (NL); 2nd Shefflott (NL); 3rd Bellamy (M); Time 11 sec.  
 220 YARD DASH—1st Gray (NL); 2nd Bellamy (M); 3rd Shefflott (NL); Time 24 1-5 sec.  
 440 YARD RUN—1st Gray (NL); 2nd Bellamy (M); 3rd Le Blanc (NL); Time 57 sec.  
 880 YARD RUN—1st Bray (M); 2nd Olson (NL); 3rd Le Blanc (NL) Time 2 min 11 2-5 sec. (new school record)  
 1 MILE RUN—1st Zuccardy (NL); 2nd Haraburda (M); 3rd Watchinsky (NL) Time 5 min. 5 2-5 sec.  
 SHOT PUT—1st Mantelli (M); 2nd LaCoss (M); 3rd Shefflott (NL) Distance 35 ft. 1 inch.  
 JAVELIN—1st Mantelli (M); 2nd Hall (M); 3rd Madden (M) Distance 122 ft. 5 inches.  
 DISCUS—1st Madden (M); 2nd Gray (NL); 3rd Haraburda (M) Distance 81 ft. 6 inches.  
 POLE VAULT—Hall (M); Allen (M); Wadden (M); tied for first place at 7 feet.  
 RUNNING HIGH JUMP—1st Bellamy (M); 2nd Shefflott (NL) 3rd Stebins (NL) Height 5 ft. 3½ inches.  
 RUNNING BROAD JUMP—1st Shefflott (NL); 2nd Henkle (NL); 3rd Mantelli Distance 18 ft. 8½ inches.



BASEBALL TEAM

## 1925's ATHLETES

## JAMES MISTRETТА

"Jimmie" is an all-around athlete. He took care of the mid-way sack on the baseball team. He also captained the football team and the basketball team.

## ROBERT BOYCE

"Bob" captained the baseball team and was star guard of the basketball team. He was also manager of football.

## JOSEPH LUTZ

"Joe" was playing manager of the basketball team. He also patrolled an outer garden on the baseball diamond, and was a strong member of the football team.

## EDWARD KWASH

"Barney" was the star punter on the football team. He also played basketball and baseball.

## FRED DIELENSCHNEIDER

"Fritz" was the star guard on this year's football team. He was also manager of Track.

## LAURENCE PAISLEY

"Shiek" was manager of Tennis, and stellar player of that team. He was a member of the football team.

## PHILIP MAHONEY

"Red" was a member of the football and tennis teams.

## WALTER FORD

"Fat" played guard on the football team and earned his letter in that sport.

## HAROLD GARRITY

Harry made his letter on the football team this year.

## HENRY BELLAMY

Henry was a member of the track team for three years.

## RALPH CHAPNICK

Ralph was a member of the track team and has won his emblem in that sport.

## FRED McCARTHY

"Ted" was backstop on this year's baseball team. He also played football.

## EMIL SEELERT

"Pop" earned his emblem this year on the football team.

## FRANCIS DONAHUE

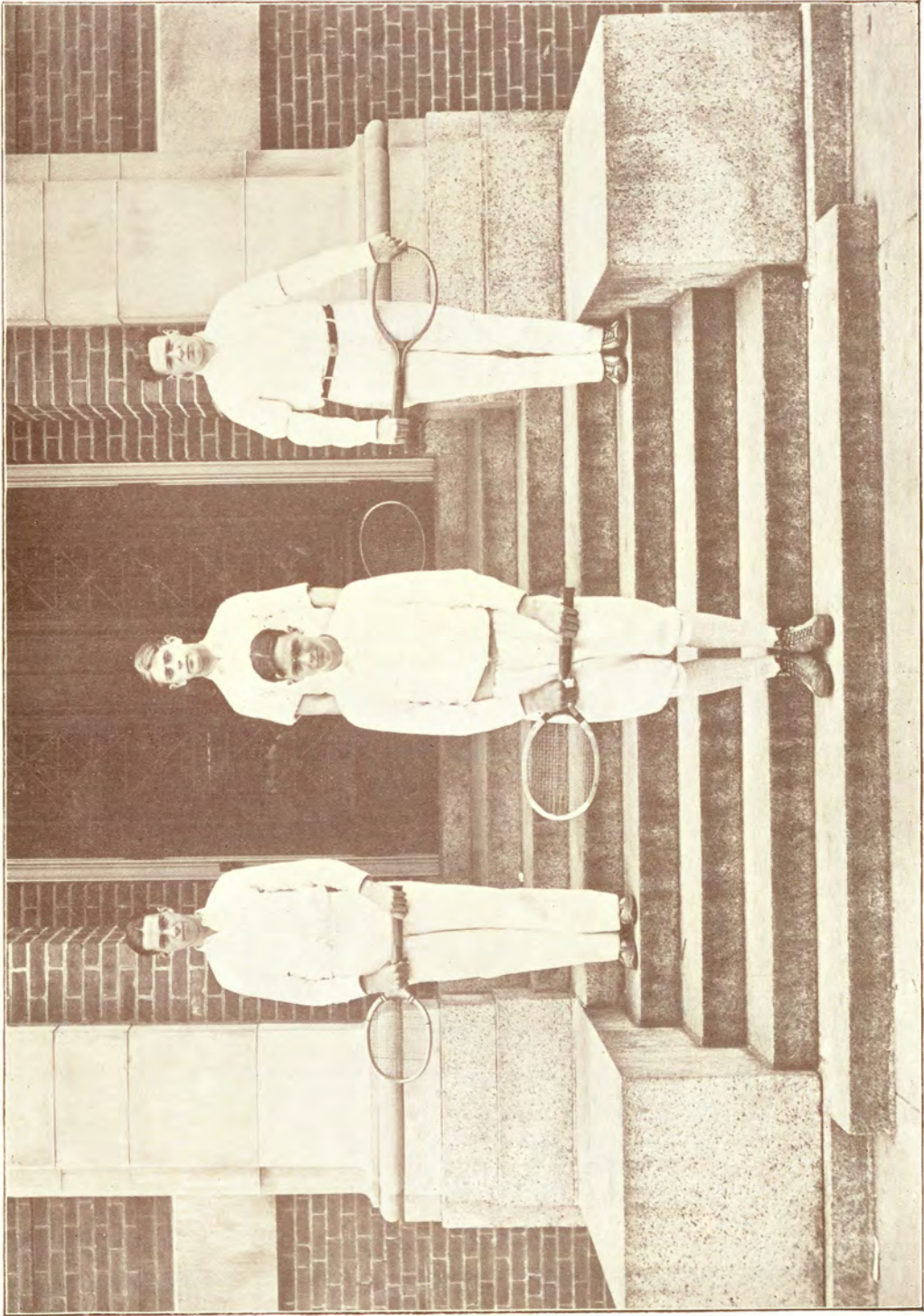
"Patsy" was manager of the baseball team.

## SHERWOOD MERCER

"Rock" was our lively cheer leader. It was through his untiring efforts that the school cheered the teams to victory.

## GEORGE WEIMAN

"Rosie" earned his letter this year on the basketball team.



TENNIS TEAM



## TENNIS

Our tennis team this year has been almost entirely composed of inexperienced men, with the notable exception of the school's champion, "Ty" Holland. "Ty" played in one match, that against Bulkeley, but since then he has been forced to leave us on account of illness. All the other matches have been played by new men, to whom the thrill and tenseness of a tournament have been hitherto unknown.

Who are these green men? Paisley, this year's manager and captain; Mahoney, the senior with the so-red hair, who is holding his own with the best, as evidenced by his record against New Britain and Bristol; Cole, the angular student, who baffled so well the combined efforts of Izzy Wexler and Curly Gustafson; Gotberg, this year's basketball star, who promises well; Rector, the dazzling freshman, who by skill will slash his way to a future in S. M. H. S. tennis; Neill, the tallest senior, going strong; Boyle, the season's basketball discovery, who threatens dire results for the unlucky person who chances to be on the opposite side of his net.

The matches so far have been four in number:

1. With Bulkeley, at New London; won by Bulkeley, 2-1.
2. With New Britain, at New Britain; called on account of rain.
3. With Bristol, at Bristol; won by S. M. H. S., 5-1.
4. With New Haven Normal School, at South Manchester; won by New Haven, 2-1.

In the Bulkeley tournament Holland and Paisley represented S. M. H. S. and Mansfield, Bulkeley's first baseman, with Gilmartin, the manager, constituted their opponents. The match was played on the Connecticut College Courts, a dandy place, high up overlooking the Thames River. Holland won his set 6-3, 6-3, Paisley lost to Gilmartin 6-1, 6-0, and the New London pair took the doubles 6-4, 10-8.

The next tournament was at New Britain. The match was played, or begun on the courts of Walnut Hill Park. Four men wielded rackets for Manchester: Paisley, Gotberg, Rector, and Mahoney. Paisley lost 6-0, 6-4; Gotberg fell before the onslaught of Klien, but Mahoney and Rector were ahead in their sets when the rain cut them out of a chance to count coup on their opponents.

Bristol was the scene of the next encounter of our racket-wielders who swamped Bristol 5-1. Paisley won his match in straight sets 6-3, 6-4; Gotberg lost to a classy player called Godspell; Rector vanquished a slashing Bristolite by 1-6, 6-1, 6-0. After a battle, Mahoney conquered his opponent to the tune of 8-6, 4-6, 7-5. The two doubles were also won by Manchester.

The last tournament (at this writing) was with New Haven Normal School. They brought up two locally known players, Izzy Wexler and Curly Gustafson, who won in the singles over Paisley and Cole, Paisley losing after the battle of 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, Cole succumbing in straight sets to Curly 6-0, 6-2. Before the combined attack of Cole and Paisley, however, the gladiators from New Haven fell 6-1, 2-6, 6-3.



RIFLE TEAM

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**RIFLE TEAM****Officers**

President—Robert Seaman  
Secretary—Harry Bellamy

Vice-President—Gordon Fogg  
Treasurer—Myron Burr

**Members**

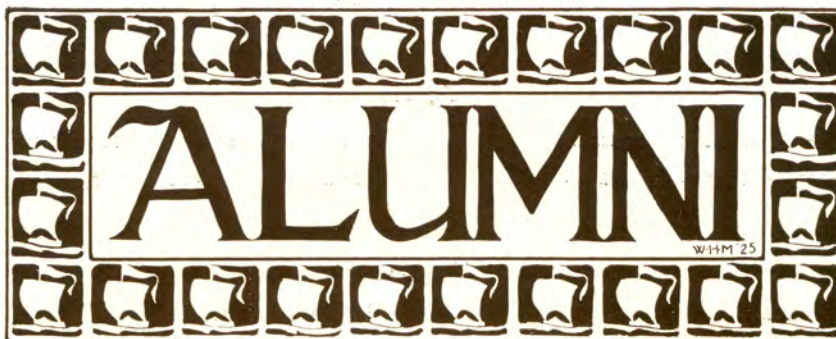
Robert Seaman  
Clyde Smith  
Harry Bellamy  
Maurice Moriarty  
Gordon Fogg  
Emil Helm

Arthur Coseo  
Frank Blozic  
Myron Burr  
Harold Garrity  
Michael Benevento  
Instructor—Mr. Walter Olson

For several years now, the Rifle Team representing the United States has won the honors from thirteen of the greatest world powers, including England and Switzerland, who had been up to this time the greatest marksmen in the world. Furthermore, a young high school lad of seventeen years won an enviable place on the winning team. The victory was made possible only by the constant practice and training of young men. This is exactly what we are doing in our club, training young men in the safe and accurate use of the rifle. Our club is affiliated with the National Rifle Association, a part of the War Department, the purpose of which is to promote interest in rifle shooting. Also, this organization furnishes, without charge, the necessary equipment with which we can carry on our practice.

This year, a very short one for our rifle club, we shot in only one signed match with Weaver High of Hartford. Our team came through wonderfully well and we shot 497x500, while our opponents made a perfect score.

Another incentive for our team is the fact that the Winchester Junior Rifle Corps is offering four medals and diplomas, which grade the shooters according to proficiency. Fogg, Smith, Helm, Bellamy, and Seaman have secured the Pro-Marksman medal and are out for the next set. Next year we hope the school will become a unit of the W. J. R. C., which will give us a goodly number of competitors.



Earl Judatz '24 has purchased a new Nash Sedan.

William Hutton '24 and Edward Gill '24 both intend to enter Worcester Tech next fall.

Lillian Neill '24 is employed as secretary at the Hart & Hegeman Manufacturing Company of Hartford.

Ethel Robb '23 will teach school next year at Stafford Springs.

Gil Wright '21 is making quite a name for himself at Springfield College. He is third baseman on the baseball team and his performances have been so good that he has been given many write-ups in papers throughout Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Myron Burr, who is taking a post graduate course here, intends to enter Northeastern University next fall.

Issie Wexler '23 and Curly Gustafson '21 both play on the tennis team of the New Haven Normal School. They have a two-man team there, and according to Issie, the team is having a successful season. Recently they defeated the local tennis team by the score of two to one.

Hamilton Mullen '24 is playing ball on the National Fire Insurance team of Hartford. "Hammie", while in high school, was one of the mainstays of the high school team.

Frank Waddell '21 intends to enter Williston Academy next fall.

Harold Madden '24, Russell Crawford '21, and Roy Norris '21 have purchased an old Ford and they intend to take a trip to Maine during the summer.

Miss Margaret Porter '21 has been voted the most studious member of the graduating class of Mount Holyoke College. She is also an honor student and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Miss Ethel Robb '23 has been engaged to teach at the Bunce School for next year. The Bunce School has recently been incorporated with the Ninth School District.

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**A WORD FROM A FORMER CLASSMATE**

1700 West 51st Place  
Los Angeles, Cal.  
May 11, 1925.

Dear Somanhis:

No doubt, a number of things have happened since I left S. M. H. S. In fact, the success of the Boys' Basketball Team, the victories of the Debating Team, and finally the trip to Washington confirm the statement that things have been happening, which is as it should be in a school such as is S. M. H. S.

Perhaps some of you would be interested to know a little of my present Alma Mater, Manual Arts. The most impressive feature of Manual is, I think, self-government; a most surprising fact to many is that self-government works and has proved a success. Everything is run by the students. Conduct in assembly is left entirely to students on the auditorium committee. This arrangement does away with having the members of the faculty act as tithing masters and enables them to enjoy the assembly program to their hearts' content.

The court system, too, may be new to some of you. "One half an hour after school" is a verdict that doesn't exist at Manual. "Tell it to the judge" is more appropriate. Having been arrested by a self-government officer and given a summons, one must appear in court before the judge, and is given a fair trial by jury. Some of the usual offenses are cutting class, leaving the campus, whispering, or tardiness, skirts above the knees, etc. The penalty is most often demerits. When a student, by his unscholarly conduct, receives 100 demerits, it's "good-bye" and not the tone of good-bye that's spoken at graduation either.

I could go on and on talking about Manual Arts, just as I could about S. M. H. S., but there isn't room in this much-looked-forward-to edition of Somanhis Events.

But after all, Manual Arts, like S. M. H. S. or any other high school, has its defects as well as its perfections, its poor students as well as the good, its defeats as well as its victories. In speaking of victories, I might say that Manual won the track championship of the State of California, and today the whole student body and faculty turned out to celebrate.

In closing, let me say a few words to the special class of '25; when you, as a class, are gathered for the last time on Commencement eve, remember that 3000 miles away, there is some one of your very same class of '25 who wishes each and every one of you individually, the greatest success and happiness that the world has to offer.

Sincerely,

Daisy Anna Cerveny ex '25

## 1925's PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

Elsa Anderson—Aetna Life Insurance Co.  
Gertrude Angeli—Cheney Brothers  
Harry Bellamy—National Fire Insurance Co.  
Phyllis Burdick—New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics  
Helen Campbell—Aetna Fire Insurance Co.  
Ralph Chapnick—Williston Seminary  
Fred Dielenschneider—Williston Seminary  
Harold Garrity—Williston Seminary  
Eugenia Haverly—Travelers Insurance Co.  
Charles House—Harvard University  
Emily House—Abbot Academy  
Margaret Howe—Aetna Fire Insurance Co.  
Elsie Hruby—London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.  
Alyce Johnson—Aetna Life Insurance Co.  
Anna Johnson—Aetna Life Insurance Co.  
Edna Johnson—Cheney Brothers  
Eleanor Johnson—New Britain Normal School  
Ethel Johnson—Aetna Life Insurance Co.  
George Lessner—Trinity College  
Joseph Lutz—New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics  
Everett McKinney—Williston Seminary  
Sherwood Mercer—Wesleyan University  
William Mercer—Phoenix National Bank  
James Mistretta—Boston College  
Hazel Mullen—Travelers Insurance Co.  
Laurence Paisley—Dartmouth College  
Ethel Palmer—New Britain Normal School  
Linnea Parson—Travelers Insurance Co.  
Dorothy Porter—New Britain Normal School  
Renee Reynaud—Cheney Brothers  
Franklin Richmond—Pratt Institute  
Robert Seaman—Colby College  
Lillian Sheridan—Travelers Insurance Co.  
Frank Shukis—Renssalaer Polytechnic Institute  
Ruth Smith—Shipman and Goodwin  
Dorothy Staye—Simmons College  
Helen Swanson—Aetna Life Insurance Co.  
Linnea Swanson—Nurse's Training  
Joseph Wylie—Home Bank and Trust Co.



The following pupils made the **A Honor Roll** for the marking period ending April 17:

<b>Seniors:</b>	Edna Johnson Gertrude Angeli
<b>Juniors:</b>	Svea Lindberg
<b>Sophomores:</b>	Eleanor Davidson Margaret Parsons Dorothy Pentland Gladys Rogers
<b>Freshmen:</b>	Naomi Foster Leokadya Gryk

The **B Honor Roll** was too long to print here. We congratulate the 10 Seniors, the 8 Juniors, the 16 Sophomores, and the 15 Freshmen on their attainment!

A committee composed of Supt. A. F. Howes, Mrs. H. O. Bowers, and Rev. Father Timmins judged the Senior Essays, and chose the following to be the Graduation speakers, besides the Honor Pupils. Charles House, whose subject will be "The Constitution and Law Enforcement"; Stella Lincoln, who will speak on "American Humor and Humorists"; George Lessner, who will discuss "Political Parties and Their Place in American History"; and Ruth Smith, whose topic will be "Just Dreams". The three Honor Pupils have chosen these subjects: Edna Johnson, "Life's Little Courtesies"; Gertrude Angeli, "Modern Magazines"; and Viola Johnson, "Our Southern Mountaineers."

At a musical assembly held on April 23, the following program was given:

Gloriana Overture .....	Orchestra
Selection .....	Sophomore Girls' Glee Club
Instrumental Trio .....	Misses Donahue, Clark, and Silcox
Cornet Solo .....	Andrew Rankin '28
Selection .....	Orchestra

The Washington tourists, numbering about one hundred, left Hartford on April 24 and returned on April 30. All report having had a very interesting and enjoyable time. Further details of the trip will be found on another page.

Because of the impossibility of obtaining an orchestra in Washington, the usual dance for the tourists was held in the Assembly Hall on May 15. Tom Trant's Orchestra played for the dancing, and refreshments were served at intermission. Every senior was invited, and each tourist was allowed to bring a guest. A fair-sized crowd attended.

In the poster contest held during the recent Memorial Hospital Drive, Leslie Lennon '28, who prepared a poster picturing a nurse in the baby clinic,

received the second prize of \$5. Honorable mention was given to Leo Giglio, Mildred England, and Stuart Lynne, all of '28.

The work was judged by Miss Margaret Johnson, teacher of art in the Ninth District, and Miss Adelaide Sporer, art instructor in the Eighth District.

The following students, having obtained an eligible grade in Freshman English, were admitted to the Pro Merito Club on May 13: Antoinette Benvenuto, Elizabeth Dziadus, Florence Ford, Carl Hallengran, Stuart Lynne, Hilda Magnuson, and Anna Ruebin.

The officers of the Pro Merito Club are: Andrew Rankin, President; George Olson, Vice-President; Ludwig Hanson, Secretary and Treasurer; Paul Barrett, Editor-in-chief; Kathryn Taby and William McKinney, Associate Editors.

Our Memorial Day Assembly was held on May 28, with the following program:

"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" .....	School
"Gettysburg Address" .....	Ford Ferris
"Sheridan's Ride" .....	Caroline Prete
"Tenting Tonight" .....	Boys' Chorus
"A Monument to the Soldiers" by Riley .....	Ralph Ingraham
Our Country United .....	Anna Strickland
Dramatic Reading from "The Littlest Rebel" .....	Mrs. Somers
"Battle Song of Liberty" .....	Orchestra
Salute to Flag .....	School
Address by Mr. Verplanck	

Messrs. Oscar Prentiss, F. H. Hodge, Aaron Cook, Jr., George M. Barker, Charles A. Day, Lucius Pinney, Jared Pearl, and William Ferguson, G. A. R. veterans, were our distinguished guests.

The annual Somanhis and Dramatic Club Dance was held on Friday evening, May 29th. Each member of these organizations was given his own and one other invitation to the affair. Tom Trant's Orchestra, of course, played for the dance, which was very well attended. John Dwyer, of the Somanhis Staff, had charge of the occasion.

The following committees had charge of the program on Class Day:

**Music**—Harold Garrity, Chairman; Raymond Shea, Joseph Lutz, James Mistretta, James Neill, Jack Kemp, Stanley McCormick; assisted by Miss McGuire.

**History**—John Adams, Chairman; Ralph Chapnick, George Lessner, George Weiman; assisted by Miss Thayer.

**Prophecy**—Mary Taylor, Chairman; Barbara Bendall, Ruth Smith, Everett McKinney, Charles House; assisted by Mrs. Somers.

**Gifts**—Emil Seelert, Chairman; Gordon Fogg, Fred Dielenschneider, Aylce Johnson, Helen Swanson; assisted by Miss Hewitt.

**Will**—Franklin Richmond, Chairman; Robert Boyce, Ethel Johnson; assisted by Miss Nute.

**Motto**—Eleanor Blish, Chairman; Phyllis Burdick, Eva McComb; assisted by Miss Hopkins.

**Decorations**—Eleanor Johnson, Chairman; assisted by Miss Condon.

\* \* \* \* \*

The new cover design for Somanhis Events has been designed by Harry Bellamy, a member of the graduating class.





We have had a most successful year for Somanhis Exchanges. Our list has increased and we hope to have a larger one next year. We appreciate the comments which have helped us. We hope to meet you all again next year and will endeavor to give you a larger and better paper.

#### SOMANHIS EXCHANGE LIST 1924-1925

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| The Green Witch, Greenwich, Conn.            | The Gleam, Cincinnati, Ohio               |
| The Racquet, Portland, Me.                   | The Blue and Gold, Malden, Mass.          |
| The Chronicle, Wallingford, Conn.            | Boston University Press, Boston, Mass.    |
| The Quoddy Light, Lubec, Me.                 | Tech News, Worcester, Mass.               |
| The New Era, East Hartford, Conn.            | The Gleam, St. Paul, Minn.                |
| The Orange and Black, Middletown, Conn.      | The Wyndonian, Willimantic, Conn.         |
| The Banner, Rockville, Conn.                 | The Signal, Sistersfield, W. Va.          |
| The Orient, Newark, N. J.                    | Drury Academe, No. Adams, Mass.           |
| The High School Herald, Windsor Locks, Conn. | The Sentinel, Barre, Vt.                  |
| The Par-Sem, North Parsonfield, Me.          | The Willistonian, East Hampton, Mass.     |
| The Monitor, Westerly, Mass.                 | Vermont Academy Life, Saxton's River, Vt. |
| The Hermonite, Mt. Hermon, Mass.             | Stephen's Tribute, Rumford, Me.           |
| The Cardinal, Portland, Ore.                 | The Senior, Westerly, R. I.               |
| The Blast, Warsaw, N. Y.                     | The Herald, Holyoke, Mass.                |
| Academy Journal, Norwich, Conn.              | Wallace World, Nashville, Tenn.           |
| The Gleaner, Pawtucket, R. I.                | The Elyrian, Elyria, Ohio                 |
| The Oracle, Manchester, N. H.                | The Tower News, Cincinnati, Ohio          |
| The Rayen Record, Youngstown, Ohio           | The Pen, Bridgeport, Conn.                |
| The Advance, Salem, Mass.                    | The Commercial News, New Haven, Conn.     |
| The Recorder, Springfield, Ohio              | Gan Mateo Hi, San Mateo, Cal.             |
| The Quarterly, Stamford, Conn.               | The Flashlight, Superior, Neb.            |
| The Crescent, New Haven, Conn.               | The Purple and White, Kenora, Ont.        |
| The Coney Cue, Augusta, Me.                  |   |



### HOT HOUSE PLANTS

Farmer:—"Well, did the frost get at your green things last night?"

Farmerette:—"No, I sent them all home early."

### AND PUSH UP THE DAISIES

Daddy:—"Well, what are your ambitions? Florist? Full merchant?"

Sonny:—"Say, dad, I'm not dead yet."

### FIDGETY

Embarrassed young Co-ed:—"I'm tickled to meet you."

Senior, afflicted with St. Vitus:—"Well, mine comes naturally."

### PONETICALLY SPEAKING

Hic:—"Is Latin tough?"

Hix:—"Depends on the age of the horse."

Miss O:—"What happened to your figure, Paisley?"

Very Faint:—"He's on a diet."

There was a young chemistry shark,  
Who was toying, one day, with a  
spark.  
He turned on the juice  
And it shook his bones loose  
Now he's learning new tunes on a  
harp.

### MODERN MEANINGS

Hubby (rather late):—"Maria, where's my sock?"

Maria:—"I took it to pay the butcher."

Senior English:—"The suffix "eule" added to the word "animal" makes it smaller.

Half Awake:—"No, it makes it longer."

The best salesman we know has just sold the king of Hawaii a suit of red flannels.

"Can you sing?"

"No."

And Joe Diogenes blew out his lantern and went to bed.

### Did you know that:

a crowbar is not a crow at all; neither is it a place to buy drinks?

a pineapple is not an apple, and does not grown on a pine tree?

a walnut is not the design on the wall-paper, and is no part of the head?

the expression "Holy Cats" does not apply to departed felines?

the easiest way to escape mosquito bites this summer is to organize another Polar expedition?

when the "noble scion" cuts his finger, the stains on his handkerchief are red, not blue?

when man descended from the monkey, he left the tail up in the tree?

the name Johnson is more common in Sweden than in South Manchester?

Videbam kitty in my path  
Tam parvus erat he  
Eius backus erat up  
Exudet magnus wrath.

Appropinquam animabus  
Tantus stealthily  
Cupiveram pat his back  
And sooth his temper malus.

Videbam numquam cat so pretty  
And bent tollere eam  
I turned and ran cum magno horro  
Now erat that kind of a kitty!

### ON THE LINKS

Clara:—"How's Jack's driving?"

Belle (absently):—"Thrilling!"

Our idea of absurdity is offering hush money in a deaf and dumb institute.

---

Teacher (approvingly): "That's the way I like to see you, my boy,—busy and interested."

Almost any Stude: "Yes, ma'am, I'm planning my vacation."

Women on the summer veranda are divided into two general classes: those who are learning a new stitch, and those who are teaching one to somebody.

---

Lady Customer: "I want to buy an up-to-date nut cracker."

Saleslady: "Rolling-pin or flat-iron?"

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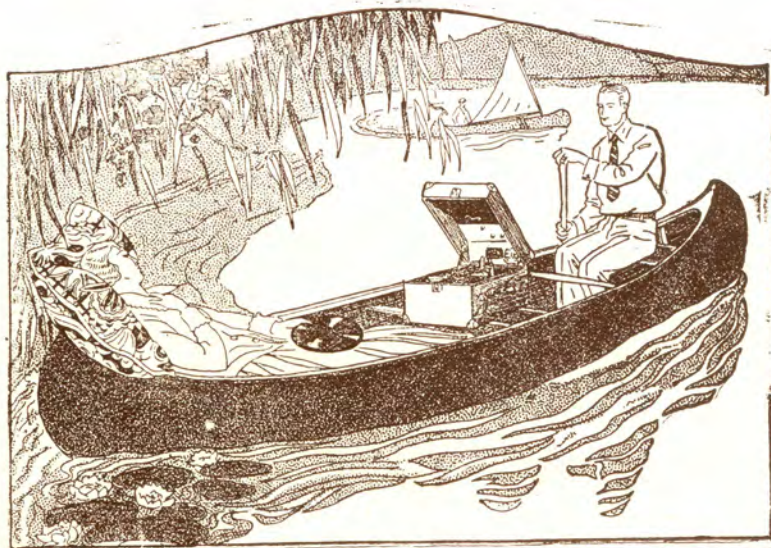
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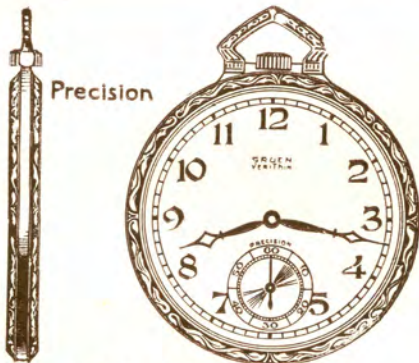
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