Freshman Honor List

The following members of the Freshman Class passed all subjects for the first three weeks of this term:
- Alfred Ballard Anderson, Swampscott, Mass. (Swampscott High School)
- Ralph Herman Dickson, Billerica, Mass. (Billerica High School)
- Harold Cooper Boutilier, Lawrence, Mass. (Lawrence High School)
- Harry William Russell, Lowell, Mass. (Lowell High School and Sobbing Academy)
- James M. Ellis, Chelmsford, Mass. (Chelmsford High School)
- Walter Urban Gantner, Pawtucket, R.I. (Laidley Academy, Providence, R.I.)
- Perley Clamhunting Haas, West Roxbury, Mass. (Boston English High School)
- Adolph Klopman, Haverhill, Mass. (Haverhill High School)
- Edward Baker Johnson, New Haven, Conn. (New Haven High School)
- Edward Allan Larson, Lowell, Mass. (Worcester Academy and Worcester Polytechnic Institute)
- Howard Arthur MacKinnon, Boston, Mass. (Boston English High School)
- William Patrick McVay, Jr., Haverhill, Mass. (Haverhill High School)
- Earle Raywood McLean, Haverhill, Mass. (Haverhill High School)
- Walter Flemings Myers, Lowell, Mass. (Lowell High School and Boston University)
- Kenneth Earl Rice, Stoneham, Mass. (Stoneham High School)
- Walter Archibald Robbins, Lowell, Mass. (Lowell High School)
- Charles Langdon Sheldon, Jamaica Plain High School
- Jack Wendell Stewart, Brattleboro, High School
- Frank Putnam Webster, Albany, Ga. (Princeton University)
- Benjamin Joseph Zeffin, B. D. (Boston English High School)

Governor Fuller Issues His Thanksgiving Proclamation

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Governor Fuller has issued the following Thanksgiving Day proclamation:

"Across the valley of the years there comes to us the simple and reverent Thanksgiving service of the Pilgrims, with its message, as they knew it in prayer and thanksgiving to God after the first harvest in the New World. Called together by Governor Bradford of our own commonwealth over two hundred years ago, this beautiful custom is now observed throughout every state of the great Union of States of America.

"The message that comes to us is one of hope and faith and gratitude. It tells us of men and women with hope of liberty and freedom, with faith in our Providence, giving public thanks in a new land of hardship and toil and danger. They prayed neither for luxury nor freedom from toil. They shared the burdens of the community cheerfully. They were men of faith and courage and action. They feared God but feared no one else. They loved liberty and made great sacrifices for it. Yet they truly respected law and realized that freedom without the safeguard of law was not liberty. They were the pioneers in the New World who founded a civilization with idealism and rugged honesty as its cornerstone.

"Great and powerful is the nation of which they were the founders. National prosperity has come to our people unknown to any other in history. With this power and material gain let us be careful, lest we forget or renounce divine guidance and those fine traits of character, such as humility, honesty, sincerity, the homely virtues that make a people strong and virile and reliable and make enduring the civilization which they achieve.

"In obedience to the revered custom of Thanksgiving and in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, I appoint Thursday, the 14th of November, as a day of Thanksgiving and praise for the blessings of life that we as a people are privileged to enjoy.

"May it be a day of reunions in the home and may its spirit of reverence be deep and true and abiding. May a general display of national colors be had on that day. May life at its best be more abundantly vouchsafed to us in all order that we may more fully understand that license is not liberty and that wrong is always and ever-futile."

Given at the Executive Chamber, in Boston, this fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-six. By His Excellency the Governor.

ALVAN T. FULLER.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

President Eames Speaks at Lions' Education Week Program

In cooperation with the activities of Lowell Post, No. 37, American Legion, in sponsoring Education Week programs throughout the city, the Lions Club of Lowell held its speaker at yesterday's meeting of President Charles H. Eames of the Lowell Textile School, who spoke on the general subject of "Education.

President Eames spoke as follows:

"This week has been designated by the Federal Bureau of Education as a period when the country as a whole, through its various departments and institutions of education, may consider the general problem of education through the activities that enter into its solution.

"It is a time when we may well take account of stock to see what has already been accomplished and to look forward to larger attainments. Although the graded school system has been a recognized standard for many years there are many people who rejoice their elementary training in the district school which is still performed after long service in many rural sections. We are, however, witnesses continued on page six.

Freshmen Attention!

The next issue of The Text in the freshman issue. It will be all that you make it.

All kinds of material are needed. Write. Make use of this English Course.

If you haven't any ideas come in the Text Office and look at last week's issue. An idea was put out by the freshmen last year, who now have their rivals, the Sophomores, and combined some good material. See if you can beat it.

We will put out an eight-page paper if you can fill it. It's up to you!"
**THE TEXT**

**EDITORIAL**

**THANKSGIVING**

We take this opportunity of wishing you all the most enjoyable Thanksgiving that you have ever had. This is the first cessation in the daily grind of school work and we are certain that everyone is thankful for this at least. It is the first chance some will have of getting home since school began. Make the folks at home happy with your presence and talk; they will appreciate it. Incidentally, give a thought to our forefathers, who by suffering almost intolerable hardships, made the settlement of our country possible.

**THE WORLD COURT**

Have you read the articles on the World Court? All the college papers in the country have been requested to publish a series of three articles on this subject. At the conclusion of the series a poll is to be taken among the several colleges. So read them up and be prepared to vote your opinions on the subject.

**THE TEXTILE LUNCH**

We note with pleasure that the Textile Lunch is doing a better business than we have seen before during our stay here. The system, as we think, is a great advance over the old one of a regular dinner, the whole of which one had to buy whether he wanted it all or not. The service is as good as the limited number of waiters can make it, and the food is excellent. The management and the cook are to be congratulated.

At the same time we notice that the professors and instructors who eat there are fewer than ever, and wonder if the fact that the table has been reserved for them in former years has been taken over by some of the students has anything to do with it.

**SCHOOL SPIRIT**

School spirit is the love for his school that every fellow should display. It is fundamental in building up a school, for it brings the fellows together. As historians say: "In Union we have Strength". There are several ways in which school spirit can manifest itself—in sports, in our curriculum, in activities, and in any other affair connected with the school.

Any fellow who goes out for a sport shows this specific spirit. He practices hard, makes the team and gives his best in competition. Does he do this for his own glory? Not! He does this for the satisfaction of knowing that his team has won. It is his love of the school that makes him render his best, and the glory of the school is in turn reflected on him because he helped to gain it. If very man played a game for his own personal interest there would be certainly no school spirit.

**THE FIRST PRINCIPLE OF VICTORY IS TEAM WORK.**

To accomplish this, a man cannot work for himself. School Spirit impels the men to work as one, and in this way a victory can be obtained. But the competitors alone cannot win a victory; there must be enthusiasm from the student body to back them up. Anything worth doing is worth doing well, and the only way to "show up well" in any sport or activity is to have the school well represented, not only by the team, but by the students. Many a game can be won by a little cheerleading. A cheer given before or after a game is not so effective as one given at a critical point in the game. The lack of this cheer often means defeat. May be that is one reason why our football team did not do so well!

Sports and activities, although they show the school spirit to a great extent, are not the only lines in which it is evident. The opinion of the general public makes or breaks the reputation of a school, and this opinion is based largely on the actions of the students, no matter where they are. If, at school games, students act like hoodlums, their school is immediately set down as one of low standards. Hence, on the other hand, the students are gentlemanly, one cannot help thinking that there is a school of which any fellow should be proud.

If a fellow has no school spirit, does not care what kind of a reputation his school has, he is the first one to start comments against it. Many fellows act thoughtlessly, and although these actions seem harmless, they sometimes give a wrong impression to those who see them. In order to give the best impression of your school do the things that can be interpreted in no other way than good.

These are the things that a fellow does to show his School Spirit. He works with his team to win a victory for the school or he gives encouragement to his fellow students in their victory. If he works hard that his school may receive praise for public performances or student activities, and acts like a gentleman at all times so that his school may be looked upon as one of the best. With this in mind, let us make Textile one of the best schools in the country.

**Gleanings from the Press**

The germ that causes wheat rust "likes" one that has empty parking space.

They say our Wild West movies astound Europe. Well, if the old Wild Westers could see them, they would be astonished too.

The world is becoming more efficient. In the old days before business men could afford to go to Europe was a long and painful process.

It's not difficult to meet expenses these days. In fact, you meet them anywhere.

Our forefathers, indeed, is probably the first republic that ever had an ex-president before it came came across the ocean. Spring is almost thirteen tons away.

"Women painted in the middle ages," finds a scientist. Women still paint in the middle ages.

If ever we get ambitious and start to break a record, it will be the one where our neighbors play about T.P. M. Horns power has been sufficiently developed in the motor. What we need now is the development of a little horse sense in the driver.

"A tall gentleman" is quoted as saying that aviation is a safe as walking public streets. Is that the best he can say for it?

The boys and girls occupied separate seats at the Colby football game. We suppose the idea is to keep walking the minds of the boys from their cheering.

"China the Great Navy". While other nations are making junks of their battleships, China is making battleships of her junks.

It is said that a magazine written by and edited for ladies, is to be published in England. It is said to be interesting reading.

At this writing the Shipping Board situation seems to be very much "up in the air" while the aviation industry is "all at sea".

When the headline artist writes "Get Four Months as Drunken Driver," does he actually mean just that? Oh sentence, where is thy sting?

There was a queer accident in the Lawrence City Library the other day. One of the attendants was reaching to a high shelf for a book when the shelf broke and the books came down on his head. He was carried away singing "As the Leaves Come Tumbling Down."

**CACKLINGS FROM THE COOP**

**COME IN AND SEE THE BERKSHIRE MCCASINS**

We wear a School Pin
We have a New Stock
The Freshmen smoker was held at the Chapter House, 115 S. Vernon Street, on the night of Nov. 6. About sixty freshmen, mostly members of the fraternity and some other students, were the guests of the evening and heard many interesting and amusing stories.

At the beginning of the meeting, the program was opened by Dr. Howard D. Smith, a former professor at the school, as a memorial speaker. He outlined the history of the fraternity and its growth during the last five years.

Following Dr. Smith's talk, President Godfrey called for a show of hands to determine whether the meeting would be held in the fraternity house or elsewhere. The majority of those present voted in favor of the fraternity house, and the meeting was then adjourned.

**Phi Psi Smoker**

On Wednesday evening, November 6, Phi Psi Brothers held a very successful smoker for the freshmen at the Chapter House. About sixty freshmen, mostly members of the fraternity, were present. The first item of business was the announcement of the evening's program. It was decided to have a show of hands to determine whether the meeting would be held in the fraternity house or elsewhere. The majority of those present voted in favor of the fraternity house, and the meeting was then adjourned.

President Harold F. Godfrey opened the program with an address on the history and growth of Phi Psi at L. S. T. The next number was a musical selection by the Phi Psi Glee Club, which consisted of a medley of popular songs and popular music. The last number of the evening was a dance, and the guests were given an opportunity to dance with each other. After the dance, the meeting was adjourned. The meeting was opened by Dr. Howard D. Smith, a former professor at the school, as a memorial speaker. He outlined the history of the fraternity and its growth during the last five years.

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**Sigirga Omega Psi**

Smoker

The first fraternity smoker of the year 1926, was held by Sigma Omega Psi, on the evening of Nov. 19, at its Chapter house on S. Vernon St. An exceedingly large number of men and women was present, and the room was crowded with guests. The program consisted of music, dancing, and other entertainments. Many of the guests were presented with handsome bouquets. Two alumnae were present, one of whom was a former member of the fraternity and the other a former student of the school. The program was opened by Dr. Howard D. Smith, a former professor at the school, as a memorial speaker. He outlined the history of the fraternity and its growth during the last five years.

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We are informed by the advocates of our "judicial" view that the new International Court is a cherished American ideal; that it substitutes a judicial court for the episodical and temporary arbitral tribunal; that it substitutes adjudication by law for adjudi- cation by war; that it removes the fear and decision by law for decision by compounding; that this change is beneficial to those who "want to set an machinery for the settlement of international disputes according to rule and to those who desire in place of an ad hoc machinery for the settlement of future issues of the more cherished international law. A judge in the world's court can be removed for the same offenses as judges in the national courts; and that the world will have a serious connection with the League of Nations; and that we would make reservations expressly ensuring a cease against any association with the league.

The opponents of our "judicial" view of the new court assert that the court is the child of the league and the stop proposed would inevitably draw into its orbit other antagonistic to the league; that it is intended to extend its principles by popular action, and to make no provision for the enforcement of its decisions; that other nations can unilaterally withdraw from the assembly by the exercise of suffrage; that to visualize the court as an organ for peace is illusion.

The arguments thus advanced on both sides indicate that the issue has become political in nature. Whether an international organization is established in a democracy, it has a tendency to become the issue by generalizing waves of emotional material and emotion rather than enthusiasm. It has been the analysis of the proponent of both sides that such a tendency may serve a useful purpose.

Underlying the arguments of the opponents of our "judicial" view of the new court is the concern that the court would furnish a substitute for war; at least in part, that nations desire a court of this kind for the settlement of their disputes, and that the creation of the new court invites the nations to submit their differences to peaceful adjudication.

On the one hand, the court will not immediately substitute for war, it is well to examine the actual jurisdiction of the court, as provided in its charter, which gives us a picture of the course which the court is likely to adopt. Its jurisdiction is limited exclusively to legal questions; over political questions the court has no jurisdiction, it is also well to remember that the Council of the League, when they received the report of the Committee of Jurists which recommended this jurisdiction. The larger Powers were still unwilling to submit to the limitation of any legal questions to judicial determination. The limitation to submit was left optional, and unfortunately some fifteen smaller nations on condition of reciprocally have ratified the original clause. It may be hoped that the practice will prove contagious. This far the clause has not yet been involved in a practical case.

But more important still is the fact that the issues that have led to war between nations are rarely purely legal or political in character. They are political and economic, of a type which cannot yet reach, and it is precisely these questions which the court cannot do jurisdication. Professor Jordan, one of the most ardent advocates of the League and the court, admits in his recent book that,"it is chiefly with reference to non-juridical questions that nations are likely to fight. For the most part, the kind of case that comes before the court, the kind of case that has come before the Permanent Court of Arbitration, for instance, is not the kind of case which leads to war;" and again, what is true that the larger political questions about which nations might go to war will not generally come before the Permanent Court of Arbitration. If we go to war in such a case, it has been demonstrated that its uselessness. The advisory opinion, though not involving directly a judicial function, has been arrived at with all the thoroughness and technical of a judicial proceeding. The retrospective view is that the former case is a precedent to be returned on the facts of the case.

In view of the limited jurisdiction of the court, consisting of what have been termed justiciable or strictly legal questions, the reluctance of the larger Powers to make jurisdiction is not surprising. It is an indication of the fact that we are still a long way from the position in which the courts are likely to be adopted. The court may not likely prove effective in many other cases, but it is an advantage to have more to rely upon arbitration or other forms of peaceful settlement, such as mediation, they, by war. The hundreds of arbitrations that have been held illustrate this fact. But when the issue is such that peaceful adjustment seems impossible or undesirable, the peaceful method is not chosen, and because there is no court for peace, but because there is no will to peace.

If I judge correctly the temper of the world—at least down to London—there is probably less disposition to adopt the civil methods of adjusting international disputes, than there has been for some time. Few people really believe that a happy relationship between our diversified interests can be maintained with arbitration. The judicial process is too slow to encourage a stipulation that there shall be no submission to anything important.

On the other hand, it must be said that the Permanent Court has thus far done its work well. While confined almost entirely to the interpretation of the treaties of peace and the arrangements expressed under them, and while accepted principally with advisory opinion, because it has not, in fact, been established as a substitute for war and for peace and for the peace of the world, and that there is more work in the efficacy of force—accompanied by a growing contempt for war—as a solution for international disputes. If we are to have more wars, it is because nations are too often given with the systematic of the "world's peace" deserves re-examination.

Unfortunately the common assumption that the nations seriously desire an International Court for the settlement of their disputes, is not altogether well founded. Nations desire an arbritral tribunal and have had difficulty in establishing one as late as the occasion argues, when the dispute is not important or unlikely to continue the expense of war, or when political considerations dictate a submission to arbitration rather than recourse to war. In short, when they feel that they have to rely upon arbitration or other forms of peaceful settlement, such as mediation, they, by war. The hundreds of arbitrations that have been held illustrate this fact. But when the issue is such that peaceful adjustment seems impossible or undesirable, the peaceful method is not chosen, and because there is no court for peace, but because there is no will to peace.

If I judge correctly the temper of the world—at least down to London—there is probably less disposition to adopt the civil methods of adjusting international disputes, than there has been for some time. Few people realize of the willing to contemplate the fort that eleven years of devastating war and desirous peace have so reduced the moral foundations of any distinctly regulated areas of the world, and that there is more work in the efficacy of force—accompanied by a growing contempt for war—as a solution for international disputes. If we are to have more wars, it is because nations are too often given with the systematic of the "world's peace" deserves re-examination.

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If I judge correctly the temper of the world—at least down to London—there is probably less disposition to adopt the civil methods of adjusting international disputes, than there has been since the days of Napoleon. The forces of internationalism until now checked, may ultimately overpower the forces of re- cord. For the present, I believe, we are entering a period of institutionalism. The absence of the United States under "judo" and for the short period of the recent meeting of the European political leaders.

In the light of the fact that the so-called World Court can have but little relation to the problem of peace, the issue as to whether the United States should have "judo" if not can hardly be placed on the ground that peace will thereby either be promoted or retarded. That issue, I believe, is unimportant and fanciful. Perhaps we ought to add any movement that even looks to the judicial settlement of disputes, but I believe we must not be allowed to submit to the court in the same way as a trial of a case in a number of court. If we have such a court now in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, and to it we have submitted our various questions, we can only make any more to a court over whose composition for years to come we would probably have no say. If it will not bring to the court any more cases, it is intended merely in so far as we believe its evidence of our continued on page 4.

COMMENTS ON THE WORLD COURT
(Courtesy of the Yale Daily News)
FOOTBALL

M.A.C. Wins Final Game of Season

In a rough and tenacious battle, staged at Amherst, the Mass. Aggie team thoroughly defeated Textile 15 to 0 in the championship game of the season for Textile. The game was much closer than the score would indicate; but was rough in spot. The Aggies succeeded in scoring in every period and Jones kicked 8 points of the Aggie touchdowns. Textile's only touchdowns came as a result of a beautiful 66 yard run by diminutive Jimmy Corbett. This play placed the ball on the 8 yard line and a touchdown was scored a few moments later when Larry Gulab received a pass from Corbett over the goal line. The defense was repeatedly brushed out of bounds against the Textile team and while not offering much for the Aggies to ship, the Aggie leaders were poor to say the least.

For the Aggie team, Harrell starred with a 70 yard run and two touchdowns to his credit while Sullivan also played well in the backfield. The Aggie team consisted of: Larry Gulab, Haertle, Sullivan, Suggs, and Parkin.

Basketball Prospects Look Bright

The outlook for an extremely good basketball season at Textile looks up as one of the best in recent history. Before the close of the football season about 25 likely looking candidates reported to Capt. 'Red' Keene. Regular workouts have been held for the past three weeks as a preliminary to the regular season. Regular practices will start immediately after Thanksgiving vacation and work will begin in earnest.

Among the returning letter men already on the squad is Capt. 'Red' Keene who is leading the team for the second consecutive year. With the general improvement of last year's team expected, "Red" should be due for his biggest year. The other veterans who seem to be as strong and in good condition are: Kind, Smith, Richardson, Watson, and Scranton.

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BOOST L. T. S.
THE TEXT

A Fraternity House Anthology

The House Manager and Committee-man.

Always in an awful rush appears the freshman that he practically rules the school. Never forgets his watch, yet he has a meeting to attend every evening. "I will try and get around to it if I can possibly find time, but you know how busy I am!"

The Imperturbable One.

What's a matter if we please anyone or not, wouldn't move if the house was on fire. "We'll take the muck to bed," I really don't care!"

The Brother Who Has Fallen Out His Pec.

Walks around in a semi-comatose manner. A bone of the first water must be given to skins, etc. "Red Ellen called up while I was out!

The Student.

Made it for his last semester. Very abstract-minded. Wears a brown suit and really enjoys studying. "No, I can't tonight, I must stay home and get out some study!"

The Athlete.

Wears at least 24 football, basketball, track suits, and a long gown that looks like a study. He is a member of the honor roll. "Remember me, remember me at the Rhode Island State games!"

The Art Student.

He has an emotional side but often drops his cigarette ashes on the floor. Distinctly Mars photograph records. Takes up the daintiest girls in town. "Good grief, these new developments in the Heredia are a mess!"

The Pleasures of Three Years or More.

Always just as the senior's last letter is handed in. A hero in the eyes of the new pledge. Almost makes an average of 7, a few semesters ago. He knows more about the fraternity than most of the initiates. "Just wait until I tell you all!"

The Heavy Dater.

Speaks all of his money for clothes. Never leaves a bit of closet space in the house. "Could you lend me a cigarette, and now if you have a nickel?"

The Reluctant.

F Hogan on the reputation of a former brother. Wears an old suit and is nearly all winter. A candidate for the Slive Hite game. "Yes, I think so myself!"

PRES. EAMES SPEAKS

CONTINUOUS FROM PAGE 1

The purpose of the school is to provide courses to meet the demands of the majority of citizens for provisions in the school system so that youth may be properly prepared to enter higher institutions of learning or be prepared to take up some work in the commercial, mechanical or industrial field. It is expected that the work will be equivalent to the specialized private preparatory school, or to the commercial school as well as provide means of training for those who will do no further systematic study after leaving the high school.

In order to furnish an adequate supply of teachers to carry on and advance this system of fundamental training, normal schools have been established that offer opportunity for further training of advanced character as well as provide an entry into a profession which is both lucrative and worthy of one's best efforts.

From the high school the student may secure his education in a college, university, school or school of engineering. It is in the latter classification that we place our own Textile school, which, while it owes its existence to the need of an industry, has interpreted those needs in the light of applied science.

The recognized systems of education of high school, college, university, professional and engineering school do not by any means meet all the needs of the youth of the present day. Some there are who seek systematic instruction in correct and for the teaching classes as well as those attending the day classes. For the former courses have been designed to meet as far as possible the peculiar needs of the man and woman who are seeking training to strengthen their daily occupation in the mill and shop. These courses have steadily increased in number and strength at the present time there are 29 courses for which a certificate is given. These courses vary in length from one to four years requiring the attendance for two or four nights per week for 29 weeks per year. The registration varies from year to year. This year there are approximately 800 pupils.

"Records show that there have been 1658 students who have received a certificate upon completion of some one of the courses during the past 24 years. The success of the graduates have attested to the source of much gratification and justifies the establishment and maintenance of the school. The graduates are found in all walks of life, expressing very satisfactory the training they received."

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