OYSTER ROAST

The first Oyster Roast of the 1920-21 Season given by Washington Lodge of Elks will be given
Tuesday, Nov. 2
at the
Elks Hall, 919 H

Oysters in every conceivable style of cooking will be served. Elaborate arrangements for entertaining the guests have been made, not the least important of which is the unusually good orchestra which will render music for dancing.

Admission cards, $1.50 per person, can be secured at the hall the night of the roast.

FATIMA CIGARETTES

Why are some men still "cigarette shopping"?

It must be because they have not found the right cigarette.

The right cigarette should not contain too much Turkish, for "too much!" makes a cigarette over-rich, even "heavy."

Nor should it contain too little Turkish for "too little" means lack of taste.

The right cigarette should have just enough Turkish. It should please the taste without tiring it.

Scores of sales-records, like the above, seem to prove that the only cigarette which does have just enough Turkish is Fatima.

Fatima contains more Turkish than any other Turkish Blend cigarette, yet it is noticeably free from the over-richness of straight, all-Turkish cigarettes.

Most smokers quit "shopping" when they find Fatima.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.
How Large is an Atom?

ATOMS are so infinitesimal that to be seen under the most powerful microscope one hundred million must be grouped. The atom used to be the smallest indivisible unit of matter. When the X-Rays and radium were discovered physicists found that they were dealing with smaller things than atoms—with particles they call "electrons.

Atoms are built up of electrons, just as the solar system is built up of sun and planets. Magnify the hydrogen atom, says Sir Oliver Lodge, to the size of a cathedral, and an electron, in comparison, will be no bigger than a bird-shot.

Not much substantial progress can be made in chemical and electrical industries unless the action of electrons is studied. For that reason the chemists and physicists in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company are as much concerned with the very constitution of matter as they are with the development of new inventions. They use the X-Ray tube as if it were a machine-gun; for by its means electrons are shot at targets in new ways so as to reveal more about the structure of matter.

As the result of such experiments, the X-Ray tube has been greatly improved and the vacuum tube, now so indispensable in radio communication, has been developed into a kind of trigger device for guiding electrons by radio waves.

Years may thus be spent in what seems to be merely a purely "theoretical" investigation. Yet nothing is so practical as a good theory. The whole structure of modern mechanical engineering is reared on Newton's laws of gravitation and motion—theories stated in the form of immutable propositions.

In the past the theories that resulted from purely scientific research usually came from the university laboratories, whereupon the industries applied them. The Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company conceive it as part of their task to explore the unknown in the same spirit, even though there may be no immediate commercial goal in view. Sooner or later the world profits by such research in pure science. Wireless communication, for example, was accomplished largely as the result of Herr's brilliant series of purely scientific experiments demonstrating the existence of wireless waves.
MARY’S LAMB A CONSCIENCE.

It Tags Along, Just Like the Rhyme Says, Wherever Mary Goes; Result, She Loses Her Vote.

Everyone has heard of “Mary’s Little Lamb,” that followed her to school and got her into no end of trouble. Our school, too, has a Mary—at least she belongs to the school in a sense, for she is president of the Alumni—and our Mary’s troublesome companion is her conscience.

You see, it happened this way. The Democrats or Republicans, or both, en deavoring to pacify She White, Mary O’Toole, Mrs. Mussey and one or two other women, had the States ratify the Susan B. Anthony amendment. This gave Mary an idea. She decided that since she was permitted to vote she would go where rumor says it is the easiest thing in the world to vote often, if you vote early.

Being now in the game, as it were, Mary had neglected to register at the proper time to save herself trouble; and, furthermore, being an enthusiast on all subjects of taxation, Mary neglected to pay her poll tax at the proper time.

You have all heard about Philadelphia lawyers. Well, Philadelphia was the place Mary had picked out to vote. But, lo, and behold you, Mary found she had to appear before one of these lawyers who had been elevated to the rank of judge. All would have gone seriously even then if Mary could have had some one stranger than her lamb; but when this august judge asked Mary if everything was perfectly straight she remembered she was from Washington, remembered that the man for whom the city was named had never told a lie, and the little old conscience lamb trotted out with the truth.

Now Mary is sadly lamenting the fact that her lamb followed her to school that day—‘cause its against the rules in politics, too. She laments the fact that when the other girls are voting for or against the league of nations the only satisfaction she will get if she will know better next time.

ANOTHER ACORN STORY.

The illustration of growth expressed by the acorn simile is not unknown to readers of The College Grit. In another column of this publication is a table showing the results of a little seed acorn planted a week ago. The acorn has not grown yet to the mighty proportions of the oak, but give it time. Carefully nurtured by the industry of a united body, this seedling will delve deeply into the pockets of society and extract therefrom the nourishment that is to bring Washington College of Law where it belongs in the forefront of legal colleges of Washington and of the nation. Watch the progress of this acorn’s growth, and if you are not satisfied with its gradual grip on life, add impetus by a little nourishment from your own resources either by contributing yourself or by inducing others to part with a little “fifty licks.”

CUT THE HIGH COST OF LOVING.

Beneficent Senior Offers To Start ‘Em Happy on a Discount.

The senior class believes in preparation, not words but deeds. So they may be fully prepared for any contingency, Mr. W. O. Williams, ’21, has just qualified as a justice of the peace for Arlington, Va., in the Washington metropolitan district.

Mr. Williams offers the following discount to freshmen, 10 per cent; to juniors, 25 per cent; to seniors, 50 per cent.

ADDRESSES GEORGIA SOCIETY.

Miss Laura M. Berrien, ’26, was a speaker at the last meeting of the Georgian Society, giving a history of the long struggle of women for admission to the Georgia bar. Miss Berrien herself was very active in this movement.

DINNERS $20 THE MONTH

“We Serve the Best”

American Cafeteria

EVE & 14TH STS. N. W. S. E. COR.

DON’T take a fellow’s pipe. Take some other possession. Because wrapped up in his pipe is a fellow’s peace of mind, his relaxation, his contentment. This is more than true if it’s a W.D.C. Pipe, because then a good smoke is multiplied many times over. Our special seasoning process takes care of this by bringing out all the sweetness and mellowness of the genuine French briar. Just you go to any good dealer and select several good shapes. Put them in your rack. Smoke a cool one every time, and you’ll be well on your way to pipe-happiness.

WM. DEMUTH & CO., NEW YORK WORLD’S LARGEST PIPE MANUFACTURERS
Kathryn Sellers Sounds Key Note of Meeting; Duty to Successor Emphasized

Women Guests of University Club

OLD ORDER IS GONE

Last Wednesday evening the University Club had the pleasure of hosting seven women who hold the highest offices ever given to women under the United States Government. These women met for the first time under one roof, and the occasion was marked by an informal "cabinet" meeting.

A member of this "cabinet" is Judge Kathryn Sellers, a graduate of Washington College of Law. Miss Sellers is the first woman to be appointed as a judge in the State of Washington. The other six women who have obtained recognition before the nineteenth amendment opened the doors to all women in politics are:


In one of the informal addresses of the session, Judge Sellers sounded the keynote. She said: "We who have been called to public office are not only to the women before us whose unifying efforts made it possible for us to aspire to higher positions but—more than that—we owe to the women who have not been equalized in the duty of performing our work so well that the great opportunities open to the women of today may be still greater tomorrow."

When asked if there were topics of short "shop talks," in which each of the women told of the functions of their various positions, Miss Gardener expressed the thought that "the old order is gone. Women no longer keep one eye on a job and the other eye on marriage. They are, many of them, devoting themselves to free and open lives to professions, science and the like, they are working at bigger responsibilities, more gripping work, than the average woman used to work in this country."

Miss G. Davis, who read a memorandum from the Commissioner of Education, said:

"The trend of these methods of legislation has been much used in the last century. The tendency to adopt these principles seems to be on the increase. The principle of the statute is to give men of the day, this tendency is not to be overlooked.

"Our state and national governments are republican in form. Since the days of the separation of powers the division of the state government has been into monarchical, in which one person wields absolute power; aristocratic, in which a select few, usually the chief land owners and wealthiest, exercise the powers of government; republican, in which the government depends upon the power of the people to govern, and the government is represented by representatives chosen by themselves, and democratic, in which the people exercise directly, without any interposition of machinery or representatives."

"Either form, demeocratic, is possible only where the area is small. In larger regions it is impossible for the people to meet together and frame or enforce laws. Necessary arising out of the vast extent of our territory and local population, is the use of the republican form of government."

"But, in brief, the initiative and referendum is a double-barred proposal. It is a preventative, to keep out of the people's hands, by the enactment of the initiative and the referendum and the question, the power are in the hands of the people."

"There is no doubt that the states will go forward and the national government will go forward in the same direction."

MINORITY RULE THE RESULT

Prof. Paka Oberin has furnished for the consideration of the members of the Washington College of Law his analyses of two methods of legislation that are much in the common mind today. These methods are described in particular in interest in view of the study of constitutional law, which is absorbing the time and minds of the seniors at the present time. Prof. Oberin's remarks are in his usual studious vein and are as follows:

"The referendum, as applied to the science of government, means, specifically, the right of the people to propose legislation. Its application in our system of republican form of government for both state and federal purposes gives the people a certain percentage of the votes, usually 20 or 30 per cent, the right to propose to the legislatures of the state or the state legislature such legislative measures as the people deem desirable. When a measure of this kind is proposed it becomes the duty of the legislative body to consider and pass it.

"The referendum is the adoption of a proposed measure or law which has been passed upon by the people's representatives in the legislature to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. Switzerland is the earliest instance of its adoption, although the people of that nation are under certain conditions, a right of the people in respect to acts of legislation."

"Neither of these methods of legislation has been much used in this country. The tendency to adopt these principles seems to be on the increase. The principle of the statute is to give men of the day, this tendency is not to be overlooked.

"Our state and national governments are republican in form. Since the days of the separation of powers the division of the state government has been into monarchical, in which one person wields absolute power; aristocratic, in which a select few, usually the chief land owners and wealthiest, exercise the powers of government; republican, in which the government depends upon the power of the people to govern, and the government is represented by representatives chosen by themselves, and democratic, in which the people exercise directly, without any interposition of machinery or representatives."

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EXAMS NEXT WEEK

NO TERRORS

Only Requirement Now Is to Study

Sample Questions Submitted—Then Study Others

GIVE YOUR REASONS IS BUGABOO

Before each examination student has a great desire to see the questions asked in former years on the subject of the line. Students are usually not present for the purpose of preparing for others, but that bugaboo "Give your reasons!" will spoil your perfect "Yes" or "No."

Sample Questions for the Elementary Law Exam, Nov. 12.

(1.) What is the purpose and function of a written constitution? And of what parts does it usually consist?

(Continued on page three.)

ATTENDS CONVENTION

Miss Mary E. Laird, president of the Alumni Association, went to Atlantic City today for a convention of the executives of the firm of Ernst & Ernst, tax experts.

DIDN'T OVERLOOK THE GRIT.

News from Seattle Ohio to cast her first vote, Mrs. Margaret J. Worrell attended to the detail of sending her subscription for The College Grit.

Joe Baruch, Inc.

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