5-1-1907

The Wellesley News (05-01-1907)

Wellesley College

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THE FAMINE IN CHINA AND RUSSIA.

It is believed that if we Wellesley girls realized the frightful sufferings in Russia and China, that we would need no urging to do our utmost to alleviate the results of what is one of the most gigantic catastrophes that has ever fallen on the civilized world. It is to aid us to a clearer and fuller realization of the true conditions that these articles are written.

Several millions of men, women, children and babies are facing, not possible nor probable suffering, but life or death. They are starving or committing suicide by hundreds and hundreds. Agony and anguish beyond anything we can imagine is sweeping down thousands. Relief committees have been organized everywhere and the system of distributing the funds is so very carefully arranged and carried out that there is absolutely no leakage. Every penny we may send will go directly and actually to those who are starving to death. A life may be saved in Russia for five dollars; that means that one person can be kept alive until harvest time, by that amount. A life may be saved in China for one dollar. It is reckoned and proved true that for a cent and a half it is possible to keep one person through one day. This is an accurate statement of the case, and it is laid before our consideration—our honest and earnest consideration.

We do not urge you to send money, not a penny, but we do most earnestly beg you to think—honestly think, and after that we leave you to do what you may think best.

Famine Opportunities.

The opportunity of the famine means to us too often merely an opportunity of sacrifice; the chance to deny ourselves some comfort or luxury that the money thus saved may buy bread for the starving. It is this, but it is far more. It is the opportunity to reveal to ourselves, not less than to others, the better things of our nature.

China has known but the bad side of our so-called civilization. Proud but weak, she has seen herself forced by Western greed to admit the frightful curse of the opium trade. She has seen her choicest ports pass under foreign control. Her most sacred beliefs have been outraged. In the face of greed and oppression so tremendous the heroic efforts of missionaries have counted but little, and all over China to-day a white man is a "foreign devil.

We of the West have now the opportunity of teaching China how much tenderness and generosity and sympathetic imagination are found among the people she has learned to hate. This gracious lesson of trust has already been largely learned by Russia. America is to her already the land of promise; we can help to make it to both nations the land which slowly, haltingly, but yet truly struggles toward the Christ-ideal.

The opportunity is not entirely for Russia and China. We who love so well this country of ours, who are saddened even more than we are ashamed by all its failures, know that it will take the high place which of right belongs to it, only in the measure in which its citizens have learned that the things best worth struggle and sacrifice are those such as Love and Honor, Service and Sympathy, which cannot be bought with a price. For us is the opportunity to learn not simply the responsibility and the duty, but the joy of giving. For us is the opportunity thus given in our small degree to raise the national ideals and to make America more of what we wish our country to be.

A Plea for Small Offerings.

A special plea is made in behalf of the sufferers from famine in China and in Russia, to those who cannot give large sums and who may, by reason of this fact, be kept from giving anything. It is seldom, perhaps, that an opportunity comes for doing so much with little, and even small coins will go far toward saving human life. The joy of giving is not one of the special privileges of the rich, and generosity greater than that of our merchant princes may be found in offering little sums whose loss will be really felt. The habit of generosity is one of the greatest pleasures in life; it is also, as President Eliot said to his freshmen a few years ago, one of the marks of gentle breeding; and it should be cultivated whether it is five cents or five hundred dollars that one has the privilege of bestowing in response to the cry of need.

Wanted—An Imagination.

On the other side of this little world of ours men, women and children are starving not by the hundreds or the thousands but literally by the millions. "Seldom in history has catastrophe so gigantic fallen upon such wide extents of territory or such vast populations." The rains withheld over an extent of Russian territory half as large as the United States, have fallen in deluges over northern China raising the rivers above the level of the dykes which ordinarily protect the low-lying land, and flooding the homes and farms of ten million persons. Millions in each country are in deadly need. Everything has been sold, even, in some cases, to the thatch and timbers of the homes and the clothes of the babies. Seeds, grass and clay are mixed to make a "hunger bread" eaten by human beings though refused even by dogs. The green scum from the top of stagnant water is not despised. The imagination halts appalled before suffering so awful and so widespread. If one person or ten persons in this college were thus suffering our hearts and our purses would leap to their help. Or for an imagination to make as real to us as the anguish whose groans we can not hear!

The Relief Committee.

The relief committee which has been organized here at Wellesley and to which we may give our contributions, consists of three members of the faculty and four from the student body. They are as follows: Professor Wilcox, Professor Hart, Miss Florence Jackson, Louise Plumb, Dorothy Fuller, 1908, Stella Taylor, 1909, Kate Cushman, 1910. The general relief committee for Russia may be addressed—The Russian Famine Relief Committee, 135 East Fifteenth street, New York City. The general relief committee for China may be addressed—The Red Cross Society, 500 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Notice.

Some very interesting articles on these questions have appeared in recent magazines. In "Charities" for February 2d and March 13, 1910, there are articles on Russia. In the "Outlook" for March 30, there is an article on China, and in the same periodical for March 1, one on Russia. These magazines are on the reserved shelves of the History Department in the library of History and Economics.

Dr. Denison's Bible Class.

The Reverend John Hopkins Denison of Boston is conducting a Bible class in the Social Significance of the Teachings of Jesus. It meets on Tuesday evenings in College Hall Chapel, as that is the only place big enough to contain this large and enthusiastic class. The course will be closed after March 2d. There are articles on Russia. The course, as the name implies, is of especial value to those who take an interest in sociological, political and economic questions. Dr. Denison's years of experience in the poorest districts of New York city have equipped him to answer all questions, and the rare sincerity of his personality make him a particularly impressive and delightful leader for such a class.
WE BELIEVE the individual is as important as the group, and we are glad to see it increasingly brought to light in the curriculum of our colleges. The particular merit of Wellesley is that it presents the individual young woman with the opportunity to stand on her own feet. The self-expression is as important as the cooperative work. The new student who comes to Wellesley brings to her the traditions of a large family; and the tradition is that the individual is first of all a person; that the experience of the group, the group spirit, is a by-product of the individual; that the individual is the true measure of the college.

Wellesley women, we believe, have this great advantage: that the college is interested in the individual, and is glad to know her, and that her best self is the college's goal.
COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Thursday, May 2, at 4:15, P.M., in Billings Hall, Symphonic Lecture by Professor Macdougall.

Friday, May 3, at 4:15, P.M., a lecture in Billings Hall by Mr. Ireland on "The Literary Treatment of Colonial History, especially as treated in the writings of Thackeray and Kip-ling." 7:10, P.M., meeting of the Philosophy Club in the Laboratory, fifth floor, College Hall.


4, P.M., Bible Study rally in Billings Hall.

7, P.M.,

Monday, May 6, at 7:30, P.M., "at the Barn." a shirtwaist dance under the auspices of O. Z. Society.

COLLEGE NOTES.

As a result of the elections held this week, the following girls have been chosen to hold Monday Student Government positions for the next year:

Vice-Presidents—Estelle Littlefield, 1907, Ellen Cope, 1907
Treasurer
Joint Committee from the College at large 

Paintings by Lucy S. Comant will be on exhibition at the Art Building, from April 24 to May 20.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston announces a fellowship to be awarded to a Wellesley graduate for the investigation of social conditions and opportunities for women. Applications will be invited by the president and directors of research at the Union, and by the Wellesley Department of Economics.

A class meeting to practice college songs was held at the Barn, Monday evening, April 22. There will be singing at College Hall, every Wednesday evening from 7 to 7:30 and in place of step-singing in inclement weather.

Miss Pendleton and Miss Calkins entertained the Graduate Club at luncheon, Monday, April 22, at Norumbega. A meeting of the club was held in the evening.

Mrs. Watkins, an honorary member of 1906, visited Wellesley last week. An informal reception was held for her at the Agora House, Tuesday afternoon, April 23.

On Wednesday, April 24, the formal ballot for president of the Christian Association for 1907-8 was cast, resulting in the election of Dorothy Fuller. The final ballot for the remaining offices of the association will be held this week.

Dr. Colin A. Scott, master of the Boston Normal School and secretary of the recent Social Education Congress addressed the students of the Department of Pedagogy, Tuesday afternoon, April 23.

The Dean of the Faculty met at Mr. Hamilton's house on Tuesday afternoon, April 23. Dr. Riddle gave a very interesting paper on "The Fungus that preys on the Brown-tail moth," after which refreshments were served.

The Wellesley Circle of Boston entertained the Social Study Circle of Wellesley College at the twentieth Century Club in Boston on the evening of Monday, April 20. At a meeting of the Class of 1868, Wednesday, April 24, Miss Frida Semler was elected Editor-in-Chief of the Legend for 1908.

At a meeting of the Class of 1909, Thursday, April 25, Miss Winifred Finley was elected as delegate to Silver Bay for the Class of 1909.

Miss Anna Martin Newton has been appointed member of the Magazine Board from 1909.

On Sunday afternoon, April 28, there was a Mission Study Rally at Longfellow Pond, at 4, P.M. Dr. H. P. S. Tadler addressed the meeting.

The annual luncheon of the Chicago Wellesley Club took place Saturday, May 4, at the Stratford Hotel.

Certain members of the Freshman Class were entertained at a tea by the Christian Association on Thursday afternoon, April 25.

The Vincent Club of Boston gave three performances of "Valtdevossioago alozaro," at Jordan Hall, April 24, 25, and 26, in aid of the Vincent Memorial Hospital. The formidable title is the Hungarian for vaudeville.

The Faculty Denier Club held a regular meeting, Wednesday, April 24.

The class of 1910 held a Silver Bay prayer meeting at Noonet parlors on the afternoon of Sunday, April 28. Grace Kilbourne led the meeting. Dorothy Fuller spoke about Silver Bay.

The Cross Country Walking Club tramped to Steep Rock and back on Monday, April 29.

At a meeting of the Deutscher Verein on Monday evening, April 29, German and English student life was compared.

The Class of 1908 held a prayer meeting Sunday evening, April 28, in the Student parlor of College Hall. Dorothy Fuller led the meeting.

At vesper, Sunday, April 21, at the invitation of the College Settlements Association, Miss Bertha Hazard told every simple about the "Hemenway," 120 Tyler street, Boston. She prefaced her talk by saying that she had the same hesitancy in telling of about the life in the "Hemenway" that any one of us would feel when telling a number of people about her own home life. An exact name for her home, she explained, was very hard to find, but her ambition is to have it become a settlement of working girls, who can be a distinct power for educational and moral uplifting of the neighborhood. At present there are six working girls living there with Miss Hazard and a friend of hers, making eight in the family. It is a co-operative home for working girls, where for a practical price for board, $1.25 a week, they may live not only a healthy, wholesome life, but experience the joy of giving to their less fortunate friends some of their advantages. To keep the house on a working basis, that is not to run in debt, was considered almost impossible, but for the last four months (the house was started six months ago) there has been a slight balance over and above the expenses. The "Hemenway" is a center for social gatherings for their friends, and on MONDAY evenings a flourishing choral club meets which has just given a very delightful concert, which is soon to be repeated at Billings Hall.

On Friday evening, April 19, in the Philosophy office, Miss Puffer spoke before some members of the Philosophy Club on "The Problems of Aesthetics. Miss Puffer spoke first of the general problems, the definition of the nature of beauty, and the psychological analysis of the aesthetic experience; she then went on to explain some of the particular fields of research open to the aesthetician, such as the relation of literature to the concept of beauty, the establishment of an absolute standard of literary criticism and the analysis of the nature of prose rhythm and of melody in verse. Miss Puffer's talk was followed by informal general discussion.

On Monday evening, April 22, Miss Fisher entertained the Geology Department and a few invited friends by an evening with Margaret Sutton Bristoe (Mrs. Hopkins), at the Agora House. After a short reception Mrs. Hopkins spoke on the "Unreckoned Factor in Life" and illustrated it by reading one of her own stories, "The Price of Peace.

NOTICE.

After May 1, a tennis registration book will be found on the Physical Training Bulletin Board. Everyone wishing to play social tennis will be expected to register, and observe the rules as found in the book. Until May 1, the courts in the West Play Ground are not ready for use.

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1908 RESOLUTIONS.

At a class meeting on Wednesday, April 24, the members of 1908 voted that a request to their friends be published in the College News. We ask them, in special consideration of the fact that their college days of the present year will be but a few months and that the May meeting may be their last, to come forward and give all the money they can and can possibly raise, to the Student Government fund. It is our desire to provide enough to enable the Student Government to carry on the various projects that have been proposed, but this is impossible without the practically universal cooperation of the alumni. We hope many will take advantage of this opportunity to express their interest in our college.

COMMITTEE.

Faculty—Professor Wilcox, Professor Hart, Miss Florence Jackson. Students—Louise Platt, 1907, Dorothy Fuller, 1908, Stella Taylor, 1909, Kate Cushman, 1910.

FREE PRESS.

I. Every year in our Free Press we read a plea from the Treasurer of some organization. Each one of these pleas mean that some girl has done work that she does not wish her successor to be called upon to do. Over five hundred girls failed to pay their Student Government dues this year. Notices have been sent to each one of these, which have cost in money for printing and envelopes, and in actual work, thirteen hours.

No moral is necessary. Printed reminders are a bad habit which should be unnecessary for all of our new treasurers next year.

BETSEY BAIRD, 1908.

II. We often meet with girls inclined to underestimate the importance of the class or association officer, who are always ready with their, "oh well, what's the difference? Things will go along just the same no matter who is elected." But this is not so. The consensus of the whole world is that in order to be doing something useful we should devote to world politics and obscure the larger visions of youth—this form of activity is sure to pervade the entire community at two seasons of the year, and more to a nose, at some time during her course, even the most stolid and indifferent. And is it not worth while, on the whole? Are we not learning the great lesson of which all America stands in need? Carlyle asserts that "the finding of your Ahlman and getting him invested with the symbols of ability, with dignity, worship (worthship), royalty, kingship, or whatever we call it, so that he may actually have room to guide according to his faculty of doing it,—is the business, well or ill accomplished, of all social procedure whatsoever in this world!" Something fundamental in our nature demands leadership, guidance, and government. With our Anglo-Saxon reverence for law and order, we can scarcely conceive of an unorganized social existence, of a community without civil magistrates. But while we do realize the importance of leadership, too many events in our own and in English History prove that we do not always secure the best national leaders. It seems sometimes that as a nation we have not learned one of the first essentials of republican citizenship—how to vote. It is not, then, every honest effort in that direction, that is, the attempt to secure not the best but the second best leader, how to vote is just as important as any other lesson at college.

The question is, do we learn the lesson? Have we so organized ourselves as to produce the best machinery for securing the best leaders? Obviously the burden of proving so rests upon the elected candidates. It is they who, by their character and conduct, must silence the objections of numerous critics, within and without the colleges, who declare wasted all the time and energy devoted to college politics. Of course we cannot expect our officers to be perfect; we cannot often hope to find the leader that combines the necessary force and enthusiasm with patience, sense of humor, and a passionate love for the college; with the sense of purpose with breadth of interests, dignity and self-confidence, with impersonal humility and self-sacrifice. But we do expect, and have a right to expect that official duties come before personal pleasures, that, in short, the officer should be preeminently the girl who is there. The official who is there, the one to be depended upon absolutely in her own line of work, is really interested in her work, and is not just using it as an article in the community? The same old sin of dissipation of energy over too many kinds of activities is just as responsible for our failures as our lack of interest in the their official duties. It is just as much the intellectual flabbiness that characterizes much of our academic work. We do not wish to enumerate the faults of our officials when there is no space to balance the list with an account of their virtues. We do wish, however, to call the attention of the college community to one urgent duty, in which class and organization leaders are often found wanting—the duty of becoming acquainted with all or at least the majority of the girls. Each of us, whether we are officers or not, should be prepared to do her best to lead. At first sight, this seems absurd; but still we insist upon this as one of the most important duties of the real leader. We mean a close acquaintance with the personnel of the particular class or organization—each and all, or at least enough knowledge of all the material and in what individuals lies the best material. To become acquainted in this way requires not necessarily a great deal of time or effort. It requires observation—literally keeping one's eyes and ears open for evidences of character in our every day play, for evidences of good judgment in classroom work. The officer has already a good vantage ground when she begins her term. She, from the mere fact of her election, is sure of the respect, not to say the affection, of at least a majority of the girls she has to deal with, and can always presume upon a certain amount of good feeling toward her.

The chief reason we urge this upon our leaders is that there are entirely too many people here who have never done a thing for class or college, and entirely too many people who seem to be worked to death. 1908, on the other hand, has had a recent experience which clearly sets forth the other side of the case. We refer to the almost insurmountable difficulties the play committee has met. For three years the mass of the class have done nothing but attend to their own private affairs, either from lack of interest, initiative, or opportunity. After three years of hanging back, then, is it remarkable that they should not be eager to come forward and try something in which self-confidence is the first essential? Now it is evident that our leaders have not yet attained the best methods of learning the capabilities of their followers; have not learned the best ways of arousing the interest, supplying the initiative, or opening the opportunity for individual effort. Everybody has some special ability that could be found and used; and the result would be good for the individual, since it would give her more confidence and make her feel more at home, a more necessary part of class and college; and it would be good also for our organizations. If we are to preserve our traditional democracy, as the Senior plays, then our officers must try to make use of the talents of as many individuals as possible. We believe we are urging no impossibility when we declare that this ability ought to be a qualification of every officer who is really there. Generally a fair-mindedness is already a marked characteristic of Wellesley leaders; a little more perseverance and singleness of purpose will accomplish the rest.

J. I. N., 1907.
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The opposition party then arose in wrath, represented by Harriet Small—the Senator from Fulton County. The senator was much stirred by the control the bill would seem to him to have over the children in the house. He claimed that the parent's control over the child should not be restricted by law; that it was proper and healthy for his small boy to mow the lawn after school-hours and that he seriously opposed any law restricting them in the employment of their children.

Emma McCarroll spoke from the conservative standpoint, acknowledging that the law should be passed, but not at present. She declared that if we send the children to school, the conditions existing in the majority of schools were such that they would have no manual training, nor preparation for a life of manual labor; she urged, moreover, that there would be no occupation for them out of school hours—nothing to interest them except new lines of vine.

The case of Mrs. Dinah Pace's School in Alabama was brought forward by Frances Taft as evidence for the opposition party. This is an instance where the children are given an education and training during the winter, while Mrs. Pace puts them at work during the summer to pay for their board and schooling.

Grace Herrick spoke from the capitalist's standpoint against passing the bill. She represented many points on her side of the question emphasizing Miss Small's earlier statements, and giving much new evidence. She claimed that Child Labor was necessary for the profitable running of many of our industries, since it would not be possible to pay a man a man's wages for "sitting on a board" in the coal mines. She instanced also the case in the paper factories where children of three or four could wind the stems of artificial flowers; those of five or six could paste boxes together; "such pretty work," she exclaimed, "as the children of our wealthy families are sent to kindergarten to learn." Why, children of six or twelve can finish suits as well as their mothers! Miss Herrick further claimed that restricting Child Labor would delay the boy just so much in learning his trade. She greatly impressed the assembly by quoting her own case—that of a big capitalist who had gone to work at ten! All her remarks were seconded by Helena Lang of the opposition. This senator gave the instance of two of the best men in his employ—who had begun work at an early age in the factory without any education, and held that it was unfair to the boy to keep him so long from his life's work.

That some children were born so stupid as not to be capable of grasping any book education was declared by Marion Durell. She said that some of the factory children were fit for nothing but such drudgery as they were put to; and attempted to show that this stupidity was a reason for their being denied an education.

Sadie Soffel arranged all the points in favor of the passing of the bill in clear, logical order running up the evidence and presenting new material. She refuted many of the opposition's statements—giving statistics from Ohio as well as from Pennsylvania to back up her argument. She overthrew Miss Small's
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MUSIC NOTES.
The last Symphony Program for this season will be given
in Billings Hall, Thursday afternoon, May 21, 1907, at 4:20, in
anticipation of the last Symphony Concert for 1906-1907, Sat-
urday evening, May 4, 1907. Following is the concert program:
Program:
Overture, "Eroica Symphony, No. 3," Beethoven
WELLESLEY COLLEGE, THE MEMORIAL CHAPEL,
SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1907.
SERVICE LIST.

Psalm, 91. (Gloria Patri).
PSALMS AND Hymns, 331.
SERVICE ANTHEM, "Saviour, again to thy dear name."
R. G. Terry.

PARLIAMENT OF FOOLS.

OF INTEREST TO BOTANY STUDENTS.
To-day when the bobolink's warbling song
Woke from its silence of night
I strolled by a dallying brooklet, along
Its sun dancing ripples clear, bright.
Before me the willows, slim branches afloat,
Bent over the little stream's trim run
And each gray pussywillow hung on by its tail
So it wouldn't come off and fall in.

MARGARET WHITNEY, '09.

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NOTICE.
A limited number of bound volumes of the Wellesley Maga-
zines, for any year, may be obtained for $3.50 per volume.
Orders should be sent, before May 15th, to Florence Plummer,
Business Manager of the Wellesley Magazine and College News,
Norumbega Cottage.

THEATER NOTES.

COLONIAL—Richard Carle in "The Spring Chicken."

Majestic—"The Great Question."

Boston—"Coming Thro' the Rye."
MRS. DAVIDSON'S LECTURE.

Thursday afternoon, April 25, Mrs. H. A. Davidson lectured to the English classes on "Fiction and the Drama." Mrs. Davidson, at the beginning of her talk, brought out the difference between the requirements of a good play, and the requirements of a good novel. This fact, that what constitutes a good novel does not necessarily constitute a good play, is one of the chief stumbling blocks in the way of successful dramatization of fiction.

Perhaps the first questions to come up are the questions of time, and place. As regards the question of time, the drama is decidedly limited in comparison with the novel. The stage demands sequence of time, and this involves a great many changes in the production of a work of fiction on the stage. Then, too, a play which covered the long extent of time taken up by some of our novels, would hardly appeal to an audience. Besides these points, the dramatist must always be considering the contemporary point of view. For example, subjects of horror have been withdrawn from vivid presentation on the modern stage, for we have outgrown tolerance of that sort of thing.

Another disadvantage under which the dramatist labors, is the necessity of translating secret motives into visible action. The author of a novel can devote pages to telling the innermost thoughts of his characters; he can give us his personality, he can make us appreciate their actions. We all know what charm this adds to Thackeray's novels. All of this is impossible in the drama. In this direction lies the greatest difficulty in dramatizing the modern psychological novel. About the only ways left the dramatist to overcome this are to leave all remarks to the audience, and appeal to the prophetic instinct. Mrs. Davidson next spoke of the difference between fiction and the drama in regard to the limitations of place. In the Middle Ages, French critics denounced the extreme to which Shakespeare had gone in his change of scene; from England to France, and back to England again in one play seemed ridiculous to them. Nowadays the limits of space are not so serious. Modern means of transportation have made things which seemed impossible to them of every day occurrence to us. Nevertheless some limit of space is necessary in the drama: there must be some unity of time and place. At first glance it would seem that this limit of place were not a necessity at all in modern fiction—but, as Mrs. Davidson said, those writers who carry their transition of place to the extreme, usually fail. A writer of fiction, too, must ask, whether in his transitions from place to place, he can keep an essential unity. In Kipling's "Kim," the great road through India is a clue, a motive which keeps a unity in all of his transitions of place.

One point where the dramatist has the advantage is in the matter of background and other simple accessories which are often confused with the plot in the story or novel. The dramatist cannot possibly suffer from this danger, for the setting is all done for him in a moment when the curtain goes up. As soon as you go from description to practical matter, however, the advantages are all with the novelist. The drama excludes almost all antecedent material, which so often plays an important part in fiction. The only legitimate excuse for antecedent material on the stage, lies with the actors and the action on the stage, not with the audience. While the novelist almost always takes the reader into his confidence, the dramatist, in writing a play must exclude the audience. Of the various devices left to the playwright for introducing antecedent material, almost all retard the action.

While a novel may be primarily for the presentation of character, a play must show plot or action. A character study therefore is really not suitable material for the stage, although Markham, the dramatization of Stevenson's short story, as played by the younger Irving is a remarkable example of successful character study on the stage. A novel may be written from the point of view of one character, but not so a play. The dramatist must enter impartially into sympathy with each of his characters.

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(Continued from Page 5)

THE OPEN MEETING OF THE AGORA.

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Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Jewelry.
Museum of Fine Arts—Jamestown Exhibit.
Kimball's Galleries—Mr. Wardle's Pastels.
Kimball's Galleries—Monadnock in Winter.
Doll and Richardson's Water Colors.
Doll and Richardson's—Etchings by Anders Zorn.
Vose's Galleries—Pictures by Eugene Boudin.
Gill's Galleries—Mr. Tompkins' Paintings.
Boston Art Club—Mr. Taylor's Illustrations.
Hatfield's Galleries—Mr. Murphy's Sketches.
Dunton and Gardner's—Mr. Fairbank's Paintings.
Cobb's Galleries—Miss Carlisle's Pictures.
Boston Camera Club—Exhibition of Photographs.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS.

During Professor Coman's two years' absence, her classes will be conducted by Miss Edith Abbott, Ph.D., University of Chicago. For the current year Miss Abbott will have the travelling fellowship provided by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. She is now at the London School of Political Economy prosecuting the study of wage statistics with special reference to the status of women wage-earners, an investigation begun at Chicago four years since. The first fruits of this inquiry have appeared in a series of articles published by the Journal of Political Economy. The ultimate result will be the chapters on History of Wages and Cost of Living, Women's Work and Wages, and Child Labor, which Miss Abbott is to contribute to the Industrial History of the United States now in process of preparation by the Carnegie Institution.

THE ECONOMICS CLUB.

At 7:30, P.M., Friday, May 3d, Mr. Charles E. Persons of Cambridge will address the Economics Club on the subject "Factory Labor in Massachusetts." Mr. Persons has been making especial investigations in this subject, and will discuss the legislation and the economic conditions of this state, those of the past as well as those of the present. The meeting will be held in room 235 of College Hall. All members of the college interested in this subject are invited.

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ALUMNAE NOTES.

This column will contain items concerning Alumnae, former students, and past and present members of the Faculty. Other items will occasionally be added which are thought to be of especial interest to the readers of the Alumnae Notes.

President Hazard and Professor Bates spent Easter Sunday in Jerusalem.

In the May number of "Harper's," is a story entitled "The Dream of the Morning," by Mrs. Abby McQuire Roach, 1883-94.

The Century Magazine for May publishes some clever bits of "philosophical nonsense" over the signature of Mary Jessie Gidley, 1906. Following are two of them:—

"Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tufted,
Studying Hume for exam:
And she said, "I can't see,
If ideas are me,
Just exactly where all of me am!"

"John Boyce would not read Boyce,
His friend would not read James:
So they monized and they pragmatised
And called each other names."

Miss Inez J. Gardner, 1904, has been with the New York Dramatic Mirror, since January, 1907.

Aftér April 2, the address of Mrs. Mary Bowen Brainerd will be 342 Otis street, West, Newton, Mass.

Miss Mary G. Cannon, 1895, has accepted a position as teacher of physical training in the Brooklyn (New York) Training School for teachers. She will leave her present position as Supervisor of Physical Training in the Newton (Massachusetts) schools early in May. Her Brooklyn address is to be 196 Joralemon street.

Miss Abbie Paige, 1896, will next year be associated with Miss Louise McNair, 1897, at Holcomb Hall, St. Louis, Missouri.

Miss Ethel Pennell, 1898, has position as cataloguer at the Metropolitan Art Museum, New York City.

The Connecticut Valley Wellesley Club held its meeting on Saturday, April 29, at 3 o'clock in Center Church, Hartford, Connecticut. Miss Helen R. Mason, 1893, president of the club, was in charge of arrangements for the meeting. About thirty-five members with a number of guests were present and greatly enjoyed an informal talk given by Miss Mary Caswell on "Matters of College Interest."

The attention of all students who are intending to teach next year is called to the following appointments:

3-20, Saturday, May 11. An address from Dr. Endicott Peabody of Groton, Mass., on "The Function of the School in Developing Character. This address was one of a series given under the combined management of Teachers' College, The Ethical Culture School, and The Round Table, New York City. It is hoped that all students intending to teach will be present.

3-20, Saturday, May 18. Miss Caswell will give a short talk on "The Regulations for the Use of Teachers' Registry, adding other suggestions which may be of practical use.

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Early notice of the above appointments is given that seniors may plan no plans which will interfere with their attendance.

The two scholarships, which are offered for college preparation in the Balliol School, both fall vacant for the year 1907-08.

These scholarships are of the value of $850 each, and are open exclusively to girls who intend to go to college and who can give a reasonable assurance that they will do so when their preparation is complete.

Candidates must be at least fifteen years of age, and must give satisfactory evidence of good scholarship, character, and general capacity. The Scholarships are intended to offer a means of development to girls of high personal and intellectual worth, who would otherwise be unable, financially, to command the advantages of the best preparation for college.

The award is made for one year, but may be renewed for a second or third year at the discretion of the Head of the School.

A year book of the School and further particulars in regard to the Scholarships will be furnished upon request.

Address: Miss Edith Rockwell Hall, Head, The Balliol School, Utica, N. Y.

MARRIAGES.

ROUTZAHN—HAYWARD. On April 20, 1907, at Yonkers, New York. Miss Dora Shearer Hayward, 1902, to Mr. Elvin J. Ford Routzahn. At home after June first, at 1614 Gibson Street, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

DRECE—MOODY. On April 20, 1907, at Sylvan, Texas, Miss Lallie Joe Moody, 1905, to Mr. Percy Pieronet Pierce.

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