Theoretical Philosophy and Established Belief.

The lecture given by Professor Ralph Barton Perry of Harvard, on Friday evening, November the 20th, in Billings Hall, was the first of the course of lectures planned for this year by the Philosophy Club.

Mr. Perry’s subject was well chosen, for even the most amateur philosopher is interested to know just what is the connection between his “mighty theories” and his life. In beginning, Mr. Perry defined “established belief” as faith, taken in the sense of conviction favorable to action. Belief is that which inspires, whereas unbelief, in opposition, is a hesitation which harms. He then stated that the purpose of this lecture was to show that theory is unbelief. He pointed out that theory and belief are antithetical; as Descartes says “To theorize is to doubt,” while the specific source of belief lies in that trust, reliance or constancy without which nothing can be accomplished. Intelligent living proceeds not by doubting but by assuming. He who works believes.

As Chesterton has said, “A man does not go mad because he builds a statue a mile high, but does go mad if he thinks it out by the square inch.”

Having shown the difference between belief and theory, which is essentially that between belief and unbelief, Mr. Perry emphasized the fact that what we need today is belief, for we live in a rationalistic age. Belief is the key to the working-day world. Every plan of action is based on assumptions. The best partners, like the best friends, are those who can take the most for granted. Unbelief, or theory, is fatal to politics, to religion and to all civilization. The theorizer prepares foundations but is not free to build on them. The theoretical mind has not the proper sense of proportion; the person with such a mind lives only by what is reasoned and proved, but practically this is impossible. The steadiness of belief is essential to social life. Society could not act if men’s ideals were flimsy and transitory.

In illustration of the fact that between the opposing forces, theory and belief, there is bound to be a conflict, Mr. Perry cited the case of Galileo’s attempt to advance his theory that the earth moved. The established belief of the world to the contrary was so firmly fixed and was the foundation of so many other beliefs that when this was upset chaos resulted. To compromise, Galileo wrote his “Dialogues,” in which he attempted to assure the world in their old belief and yet to whisper to his friends the new truth, attempted to reconcile loyalty to the existing order with apparent truth.

The solution of this problem of reconciling theory and belief, Mr. Perry found in the fact that they can be regarded as different functions of society and held separate from each other. Descartes says: “It is necessary to believe practically while theoretically in suspense.” One inference following upon this solution is that since there is virtue in belief it is wise to surrender belief reluctantly. But the great tendency of the age, as before stated, is away from belief. This may be due to the present possibility of easy communication of new thoughts, to the triumph of democratic principles which demand the best for all, to the opinion that knowledge cannot remain for a few but must be practical for all. The result of this tendency is to destroy all belief. Men with settled opinions tend to become rare and the safety of society is threatened. To belief, society owes its stability; to theory, its chance of improvement. Since there is a virtue in belief that is above theory it is well to change belief slowly. Belief is a part of life. Theory may be changed with little cost and certain gain, but belief can be changed only with certain cost. Therefore theory must take care that it remains somewhat separate until it is sure of itself lest it disturb the community and overthrow the beliefs upon which society is founded. Philosophy should speak a language of its own until it can give a truth, that will work, to the world. Society could well afford to wait for better tested truth.

Mr. Perry held the attention of his audience clear to the end, for they were curious to see what conclusions he would reach; they were also interested in a subject and a point of view comparatively different from those to which they are accustomed.

FRESHMAN ELECTIONS.


HONORABLE MENTION.

CLASS OF 1912.

Honorable mention for Freshmen has been established by the college for the purpose of giving recognition to a high degree of excellence in academic work. Attention is called to the following points:

1. The standard is slightly lower than that required for honor scholarships.
2. The standard is absolute, not competitive.
3. A small amount of non-credit work will not debar from this honor.
4. In general, a condition will debar.

Names on list are arranged in alphabetical order.


WEBB HOUSE PARTY.

About sixty girls enjoyed the annual party which present Webb House gives to past Webb House, and seldom was a Saturday night more hilariously or more enjoyably spent. It was a costume party, and as usual, attires were varied, admitting the country ladies and gentlemen, the frisky children, the little Dutch peasants and the many ludicrous nondescripts. A blazing open fire on the hearth admitted of pauses in the dancing to play games. Refreshments made a second intermission, the taking of a flashlight a third. The committee for the party was as follows:

College News

Published weekly. Subscription price, $1.00 a year to resident and non-resident.

All business communications should be addressed to Elizabeth Nobsinger, Business Manager, College News.

All subscriptions should be sent to Miss Alice R. Nobsinger, Wellesley.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Emma S. Parsons, 1911
Associate Editors, Ruth Evans, 1911
LITERARY EDITORS: Emily D. Miller, 1911
Dorothy Mills, 1911
ASSISTANT: Eliza R. Porter, 1910
SUBSCRIPTION EDITOR: Alice B. Main, 1912


EDITORIAL.
The News is publishing President Hazard’s report for the year 1902, which contains the careless stripping of trees, presumably by college students, on private property.
The work of the student body has been called to the notice before the fact that Wellesley College does not own the town of Wellesley, and in behalf of the town of Wellesley, in behalf of the trampled rights of property owners of this neighborhood, we vigorously raise a protest against the careless liberties that are taken—not by the majority of our college girls, but by the careless and inevitable few. That these few exist cannot be doubted if one has ever attended any college function where green boughs and branches of other people’s trees form the decorations. If the existence of the few be denied, there are still witnesses left on village lawns of the carelessness of the many. This applies largely to the village student. Because you have a room in a village house, you have not the privilege of wearing paths across your hostess’ lawn, nor, in your hurry, breaking down the unfortunate barberry bushes that stand on corners. A houseful of girls walking across one corner of a lawn four times a day will have an effect in one week that a dispute continued for thirty weeks; it is small wonder that the village folk become vexed and discover on the careless college girls.
The college society, what is it? Why so much ado? “But,” remarks the Parent or the Friend, “these societies are not the whole college.” Judge of the importance of these unimportant institutions now when their abolition, as many are firmly convinced, will shake the very foundations of Wellesley College. Exaggerated as it may be, the power of the one-sixth of the college over many, too many of the vital interests of the other five-sixths, is tremendous. It’s a power which has gripped the one-sixth with a firmness never before realized because never in this student generation—tested.

Girls have talked of loyalty and their willingness for their Alma Mater, but not until now has there been an opportunity to realize the emptiness of these abstract words. The power of the society is more evident than it ever has been, before, that a crisis seems at hand. The girl to whom society means the most—and she is the ideal society girl—may frankly avow her selfishness either by opposing all reform measures or refusing to step into the line of action—waiting and hoping that “nothing will come of it.”

And the girl with the conscience? Not the ruddy anarchic individual who shoots out incendiary sentiments on every occasion, but the sober-minded girl. She wavers and stops and skirmishes about unceasingly—demanding construction before destruction—a theoretically futile paradox. In her small pace contemplation she does not take clear account of the fact that actual movements in a college are short-lived—while every attempt which has failed in past years is a preparation, a wave of which is to come, to rise up and fall in a sedate manner requiring five or six years. An active spirit which is generally felt to have lain dormant for two or three years; it can hardly be bequeathed. This the sure-footed one does not see; neither does she seem to think of the possibility of college growing tired of this wrangle over societies. Society girls themselves are going to drop from sheer exhaustion and too much talk; non-society girls are going to weary of the eternal question and there will be a submission to drop into that apotheosis of thirteen hundred which it will be difficult to leave again.

Mr. Carnam’s graphic words fit the situation:

“They balk endeavor and battle reform. In the same name of love And over the quavering voice of Hem Is the droming voice of Haw.”

It is deplorable that the college girl with literary inclinations does not realize the value of print. It is also deplorable that she could print valuable except Atlantic, Monthly or Scribner’s print. Here at Wellesley the girl with the literary ability is encouraged. She begins, she shines in English classes and is finally settled firmly by her appearance in the columns of the magazine. There she stops. While Wellesley approves her verse or compliments her with inflated adjectives on her last story, she nevertheless has the feeling that her work would never do for the great world outside. With this result, our Seniors, who long to do “decent work,” go out helplessly—not knowing where to begin, and take several good years struggling into print. They would have swung into their work strongly had they been taught that confidence born of the consciousness that you are not a novice but a professional. After the first cold plunge into print, a girl can always feel that there is something she can do and do immediately—trashy though it may be, there is prospect of doing better. Write a story, send it away and see for yourselves. And again we refer you to an invaluable book on the subject of what the public likes and what it doesn’t, what will be published and what won’t—J. Berg Esenwein’s “Writing the Short Story.”

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DECEMBER EVERYBODY’S

Ask me the pronunciation.

COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Wednesday, December 1, 4:15 P.M., Student Government Association Reception to heads of College houses.
Saturday, December 4, from 1:30 to 4:30, P.M., the College Settlements’ Doll Show in the old Gymnasium.
Sunday morning, 11:00, A.M., service in the Houghton Memorial Chapel. Sermon by the Reverend Edward M. Noyes of Newton Center.
At vespers at 7, P.M., an address by Mr. Shantz at the invitation of the Missionary Committee of the Christian Association.
Monday, December 6, A.M., the dress rehearsal of the Junior P.K. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged.
P.M., the performance of the Junior Play for the Freshman Class.
7:30, P.M., in the Chapel of College Hall, a recital by Madame Teresa Carreno, pianist.
Tuesday, December 7, at 4:15, P.M., Student Government Reception to heads of Village houses.
At 4:30, P.M., Students’ recital at Billings Hall.

COLLEGE NOTES.

On Tuesday afternoon, December seventh, an informal reception for the Village hostesses will be given in the Shakespeare House from four-thirty to six.

Miss Alice Walshe took the members of the Economics 13 course to the cotton mill in Waltham, Monday, twenty-ninth and Wednesday, the thirty-first of November.

There was a reception in the Faculty parlor for the members of the Alliance Francaise after M. Enlart’s lecture Monday evening, November twenty-ninth.

THEATER NOTES.

Park: “A Gentleman from Mississippi.”
Castle Square: “Honor.”
Colony: “The Young Turk” with Max Rogers and Maude Raymond.

Majestic: Maxine Elliott in “The Chaplet.”
Throop: Elsie Ferguson in “Such a Little Queen.”
Hollis: Hattie Williams in “Detective Sparks.”

GENERAL AID SALE.

All articles to be sold at the General Aid Sale, Saturday, December 4, must be brought to the Christian Association Office before Friday noon, December 3. Each article should be carefully marked with the contributor’s name and the price for which she wishes it sold.

A HOUSE PARTY

OF COLLEGE STUDENTS IS WHAT CHRISTMAS VACATION AMOUNTS TO AT

The Wellesley Inn

Special Rates

TRESPASS.

The following notice from the President’s office was indexed Friday, November 26. It seemed important enough to reprint in the News:

The owner of some woodland on Grove street makes formal complaint that certain small white pine trees are every now and then stripped of their branches, probably by those who are collecting material for decoration. It is believed by the complainant that some at least of the young women who thoughtlessly commit these depredations belong to the College. The owner further writes that he has borne patiently with this damage to his property, but feels that he will be justified in letting the law take its course if his trespass signs are disregarded and his property entered with the purpose of stripping his trees.

It is perhaps not known to some that each small white pine contains within itself the possibility of a large and valuable tree. Students are hereby warned that the law will be invoked on trespassers after this notice, which the President is sure will be sufficient to restrain actions which must have sprung from ignorance of the conditions.

BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

Through the generosity of the Museum trustees, any member of the College may obtain a free ticket of admission to the Museum by presenting an application blank at the door. Members of the Art Department may obtain these blanks in the Art Library. All other members of the college will receive them upon application at the Registrar’s office.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Isadore Douglas. President
Elsie West. Vice-president
Mabel J. Lee. Secretary
Mary Welles. Treasurer
Katharine McGill. 1910 Member
Imogene Kelly. 1911 Member
Mildred Keim. 1912 Member

OFFICE HOURS.

IN STUDENT GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

Isadore Douglas 9:30-10:30 Tuesdays
Elsie West 1:30-2:30 Thursdays
Mabel J. Lee 11:30-12:30 Wednesdays
Mary Welles 8:30-9:30 Saturdays

AT 28 NOAKEY.

8:30-5:00, A.M., Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays.

FESTIVAL AND SALE.

It is hoped that Wellesley girls will patronize a Festival and Sale given for the benefit of the Frances E. Willard Settlement, at the Settlement House, 38 Clapp’s street, Boston, on December second, third and fourth. As there is to be a Wellesley booth, contributions of articles to sell, such as fancy-work, neck-wear, bags, calendars, and the many other little novelties for Christmas gifts, will be gratefully received by the following committee, any time before Thursday, December second:

Alice R. Porter—240 College Hall
Marion Kinney—4 Pomroy
Helen Cross—6 Norumbega
Katherine A. Potter—4 Weston Rd

at 28 Noa Key.

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We take pleasure in announcing our Fall Opening, beginning September 28, of Imported and Domestic Hats and Millinery Novelties.

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THE STUDENT BUILDING FAIR.

The Student Building Fair, long talked of, dreamed of even longer, has finally been realized. On Monday, the barn fairly buzzed with eager purchasers, and more eager salespeople. The booths were set up near the stage and many had their futures and pasts read, and read well too. Attractive little Dutch boys and girls played in a latticed flower garden where red and yellow tulips grew out of work-while-gras furnished and planned by the Gymnasium specials. The Japanese students in native costume served tea in a tea room which Helen Radley superintended. The "inner man" found refreshments at Alice Smart's candy booth, and Mary Warner's ice-cream stand.

Christmas presents were supplied at a fancy work booth, an arts and crafts booth, a booth for kimono and aprons, and one for the Christmas gifts in charge of Mary Root, Harriet Hitchcock, Norma Linn and Edith Dole. The sales in charge of the committee were improved, and a proverbial profit was earned. The books were in demand, and the girls are hoping to have another sale, possibly for the final examinations.

The Relation of Poise to Human Efficiency.

Dr. Joel E. Goldthwaite, a prominent orthopedic surgeon of Boston, lectured in College Hall Chapel, Wednesday afternoon, November 17, on "The Relation of Poise to Human Efficiency." By poise Dr. Goldthwaite said that he meant an upright position, which is the normal position of the body. This upright position has an incalculable effect on physical and mental efficiency. It is impossible to have normal blood circulation when the chest is stopped so that the organs are thrown out of their proper position. Long and digestive troubles often come from no other cause than this failure to maintain poise. The weakness of blood circulation has an immediate effect on the brain so that in mental efficiency this poise is unquestionably one of the most important factors.

To emphasize this, Dr. Goldthwaite spoke of certain examples of the effect of balance. Greek art, at the period of Spartan supremacy, has given us the most perfect illustrations of poise. The statues of the later Greek period show the gods as capable of weariness, and with this quality they lose the former perfection of balance. Dr. Goldthwaite told of one of his patients, a boy suffering from exhaustion, who not only got well but who could work without rest whenever needed was to straighten up his chest, and recover his normal poise. The man who traveled on foot from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast passed through walking upright, and with this maintenance of poise, succeeded in completing the task. Dr. Goldthwaite once followed up a newspaper picture of a man who had unusual poise and found him to be the captain of his college team, remarkable in his power to grasp situations. Scientific facts and specific illustrations all should go to impress us with the extreme value of poise in attaining to the fullness of our efficiency.

FREE PRESS.

I.

To anyone intensely interested in the society question, the methods of reform proposed by some society members seem ludicrous, if not pitiful. "Strained relations with sophomores? Oh yes, that's easily remedied. With a little imagination, we'll take down our pretty pictures of the house, we'll do away with the array of owls and the bouquets of irises"--"Oh, our work would then be to establish the library, and through this maintenance of poise, we'll succeed in completing the task." Dr. Goldthwaite once followed up a newspaper picture of a man who had unusual poise and found him to be the captain of his college team, remarkable in his power to grasp situations. Scientific facts and specific illustrations all should go to impress us with the extreme value of poise in attaining to the fullness of our efficiency.

II.

As one who at first thought that society abolition could cure certain shortcomings in the social and intellectual life of the college, I would like to express the conviction, which comes as a laborious afterthought, that it would be ineffective, and might even defeat its own ends. At times, it is not to look at the whole question quite so superficially as this. Since societies are established, and include not only present members who are usually strongly attached to them, and continue to enjoy the benefits, but also the future members, they mean a great deal; and since both students and society have spent money and effort in their upbuilding, there must be strong reasons for deciding to continue them, rather than for deciding not to build them if they did not exist. The burden of proof rests with the abolitionists who must, before taking any action which has a logical and just basis, show that the societies are doing the college an injury which would be remedied if they did not exist. The two main arguments which are advanced to prove this are that they are based upon a social injustice involving unhappiness which the argument must assume would die with societies and that they tend to stifle the intellectual zeal of the college. The intellectual zeal of the college is the place in the question, since the responsibility for intellectual zeal is not left to the students—particularly to only one-seventh of them—and since, if the responsibility is not left to the present societies devoted to work on department clubs with that zeal well adjusted, the social problem would still remain with the students, they would need societies more, and they would need them because their own characters demand and find social expression.

The greater argument against societies is that in this social life of the college, they are an exclusive institution, an unjust theory of privileges to the few, aristocracy in a community which would otherwise be democratic. Along with that poor argument, is the charge that society always judge worthily or fairly—a fault which is a matter for improvement within the society, rather than a charge against the essential nature of societies, like the first argument. In other words the essential challenge to societies is based on the
injustice of their public enjoyment of privileges from which six-sevenths of the college is excluded. Now strangely enough, in our theories which question everything, the right of excluding many people from select privileges is never questioned. Classes do it academically, sports and dancing physically, and friends socially. We recognize exclusiveness as necessary for efficiency in work, and for congeniality among friends. But societies have greater privileges than any group of friends. Their property, their houses, are not exclusively for the society girls. Their work is no greater privilege in itself than various other kinds of work, which are even more exclusive. Their recognition from the exclusiveness of a group of friends is their establishment, their recognition. Societies in their various elements are not completely denunciably. It is only in the recognition of them, it is claimed, that their harm comes, in the importance which some people attach to their actions and judgments, in the official acknowledgment by the college of their rights of exclusion.

The choice before Wellesley lies, not between an ideal democracy and a recognized, selfish exclusiveness of one-seventh of the college. It will be so, societies could go easily. Instead, it lies between recognized and unrecognized exclusiveness, Wellesley with societies, and Wellesley without, and right here a strange anomaly occurs, and theory and practice collide like two rams. Recognized and organized exclusiveness sounds brutal in theory, and for that very reason it is forced to be better in practice than unrecognized exclusiveness. Because public sentiment at Wellesley generously disapproves of the theory wherever it notices it, it acts as a very beautiful check to the society girl, who, because she is recognized as exclusive, cannot be as exclusive as she is recognized to be, else she is likely to get herself and her society disliked. The society is under the guard of public sentiment, and faculty and society rules and regulations, and it must move more circumspectly and dutifully than the unrecognized club. Wellesley without societies, and with the social need, would develop numerous small cliques or clubs, which, when they are overshadowed by societies are unnoticed and cause little hurt, but which, when societies are withdrawn, begin to gather such attention as was bestowed on societies, to themselves. Certain kinds of girls are social sits projection— if they don't have one, they will build another. Exclusive and jocose eating clubs left to themselves, very naturally are coveted by some girls on the outside, and the same evil of the personal hurt, which is charged to societies, finds shelter here. The unit is smaller, therefore more exclusive; it is unrecognized, therefore not regulated, or bound by any sense of duty. Seok to better it, regulate it, recognize it, and you make it a society again, only without the work to supply a higher interest than food. A social club, if abolished, can only have its place filled by another social club, in which case there is no reason for abolishing it for one of its own kind, however bettered.

The abolition of societies would mean simply the tearing down of a social system, neatly regulated, and headed (by the impulse of the various turnmills) into paths of duty and the ideal; and the starting of a chaotic one, which, in the course of events would probably be formed and rearranged. It seems to me no ultimate reason for doing away with societies, which rather present themselves as the most available instruments for future use.

Emily Hawkridge, 1910.

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FREE PRESS—Continued.

On the other hand, I see no objections to societies for social purposes. For instance, any number of fraternities may exist in a men's college, without any intellectual end in view. Societies may afford opportunities for more intimate acquaintance with perhaps forty or fifty girls. It seems to me that it would be far better for the societies not to have a special reason for their existence. The societies are here, they each have their house, and if they might start afresh, without any unattainable ideals, I think they would be far more justifiable.

GLADYS I. PLATTEN, 1911.

PARLIAMENT OF FOOLS.

Ah me, 'twas a pitiful sight to see,—
In the chill a line stood shivering,
Waiting out, frozen out miserable,
But waiting at Ag and T. Z. E.,
Waiting to join a societee:
"We want to get in!" shrieked the rabble and rout,
From within came the cry, "We want to get out!"
"To get in!" they bellow with despairing shout,
And echo corrects them;
"Out!"

They had no pins on their shirt waists,—
Ah, pitiful sight to view!
Society fires never warmed
Their poor cold hands and blue.
They peeped inside, "Divine!" cried they:
But within a voice breathed a dubious "Nay."
"We want to get in," moaned the rabble and rout,
From within came the wail, "We would crawl out;"
"To get in!" they shriek with one last shout,
But echo corrects them;
"Out!"

MUSIC NOTES.

The Wellesley College Choir.
Professor MacDougall, Organist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
A monograph by F. H. Jackson, illustrated with portraits and diagrams of the seats, and blank leaves for making notes of the various OPERAS and ARTISTS from the first performance. Can also be used as an AUTOGRAPH Album. Price, $1.00; by mail, $1.15
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Adam, Max.: Schelling's Kunstphilosophie.
American Academy of Political and Social Science: Handbook.
Arnold, J. L.: King Alfred in English poetry.
Ayres, L. P.: Laggards in our schools.
Bacon, B. W.: editor: Beginnings of gospel story.
Bartholomew, E. F.: Relation of psychology to music.
Becker, E. J.: Contribution to the comparative study of the
medieval visions of heaven and hell.
Birdseye, C. F.: Reorganization of our colleges.
Bloomfield, Maurice: Religion of the Veda.
Bode, Wilhelm, editor and compiler: Stunden mit Goethe.
Bousset, Wilhelm: Jesus.
Bradford, E. S.: Municipal gas lighting.
Browning, Oscar: Napoleon, the first phase.
Caed, Edward: Essays on literature and philosophy.
Cambridge history of English literature, v. 3.
Charles, R. H., editor: Greek versions of the Testaments of
the twelve patriarchs.
Ascension of Isaiah, tr. from the
Ethiopic version.
Assumption of Moses.
Coussenmaker, E. de: Les harmonistes, des 12e, 13e, et 14e
siécles.
Davies, D. F.: Singing of the future.
Eisenwein, J. B.: Writing the short-story.
Finck, H. T.: Grieg and his music.
Songs and song writers.
Fournier, August: Napoleon the First.
Furtwängler, Adolf: Die antiken gemmen.
Gilman, Lawrence: Aspects of modern opera.
Edward MacDowell.
Stories of symphonic music.
towns.
Goldmark, Pauline: Do children work in the canneries?
Hardy, Thomas: The trumpet-major.
Boycotting.
James, Henry: Views and reviews.
Kleczynski, Jan.: Chopin's greater works.
Lalanne, Léon: Dictionnaire historique de la France.
Littler, Sir Ralph: Compensation in licensing.
McKitrick, Reuben: Accident insurance for workingmen.
Mason, D. G.: Orchestral instruments and what they do.
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Pratt, W. S.: History of music.
Ramhorst, Friedrich: Das altenglische gedicht vom heiligen
Andreas u. der dichter Cynewall.
Robins, Raymond: Political and legal policies of the American
federation of labor.
Rocquain, Félix: Napoleon Ier et le roi Louis.
Ropes, J. C.: The first Napoleon.
Rowe, Nicholas: Fair penitent, and Jane Shore, ed. by S. C.
Hart.
Sanlévy, Sir Charles: Art of singing and vocal declamation.
Schaffner, M. A.: Corrupt practices at elections.
Exemption of wages.
Initiative and referendum: state legislation.
Lobbying.
Railroad co-employment.
The recall.
Taxation of trust companies.
Trust company reserves.
Seignobos, Charles: Feudal régime.
Shorthouse, J. H.: John Inglesant.
Shufeldt, R. W.: Osteology of birds.
Silvan, Edward, compiler: Index to periodical literature on
socialism.
Smith, E. B.: Municipal electric lighting.
Smith, Theobald: Some problems in the life history of patho-
genic micro-organisms.
South Kensington solar physics observatory: On the general
spectra of certain types stars.
Spiegelen, Friedrich: Faustulus.—Herrn; zwei novellen.
Stein, H. von: Die esthetik der deutschen klassiker.
Stone, E. J., compiler: Tables for the computation of star-
constants.
Talbot, E. B.: Fundamental principle of Pichte's philosophy.
Thomson, J. A.: Bible of nature.
U. S. Census Bureau: Century of population growth, 1790-
1900.
U. S. Corporations Bureau: Report on transportation by water
in the U. S.
Ward, Mrs. Humphrey: Robert Elsmere.
Wilmowsitz-Middendorf, Ulrich von: Greek historical writing,
and Apollo.
Wright, H. J.: Development of the copper industry of northern
Michigan.
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ALUMNAE NOTES.

In addition to notes concerning graduates, the Alumnae column will contain items of interest about members of the Faculty, past and present, and former students.

The first meeting of the year of the Boston Wellesley College Club took place Thursday, November 18th, at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, and took the form of a reception from 4 until 6 o'clock. A portion of the College Club was present and gave the members several delightful selections. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance at the meeting. At that time the membership of the club was increased by eighteen new members, largely of the class of 1909. The members at the tea table were Miss Edith Tufts, 1884, and Mrs. Caroline Rogers Hill, 1909. The Entertainment Committee consisted of Miss Ettis Mason Newell, 1884, Mrs. Emma Sherburne Eaton, 1883, and Miss Katherine Payne Jones, 1884. The new officers for the next two years are: President, Miss Mary W. Capen, 1898; Vice-president, Mrs. Adeline Bonney McWhinnie, 1894; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Alice W. Stockwell, 1902; Recording Secretary, Miss Florence L. Ellery, 1888; Fifth Member of Executive Committee, Mrs. Lily Rice Foxcroft, 1878-79, 1880-82.

Miss Elizabeth L. Camp, 1902, will conduct a party for six weeks of travel in Europe next summer. The itinerary includes the Passion Play at Oberammergau. Anyone wishing information in regard to the trip is requested to write to Miss Camp, 327 Castle Street, Tarrytown, New York.

Miss Eleanor L. Cox, 1909, is teaching French and German at Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio, where Miss Marion Lee Taylor, 1895, Ph.D., Chicago, 1908, is head of the German department.

Miss Louise McCausen, 1909, is teaching Mathematics, Latin and German in Miss West's School, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Miss Mabel A. Chase, Instructor in Physics, 1896-97, 1898, is now Associate Professor of Physics at Mount Holyoke College.

Miss Eugenia Locke, 1903, is Master's Assistant in the South Natick (Mass.) Grammar School.

Miss Ethel D. Hubbard, 1899, has recently published "Under Marching Orders," a book designed for the use of Mission Study classes.

Miss Caroline J. Cook, 1884, Legal Aid Counsel of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, gave a talk on November 27, at the Boston 1915 Exhibition, on Credit Unions, entitled, "Help for the Man Who Would Borrow."

Miss Martha Johnson Hughes, 1906, is teaching mathematics in the Girls' High School, Philadelphia.

Miss Mary A. Greenwood, 1909, is teaching in the High School at Amesbury, Massachusetts.

Miss Inez Atwood Rogers, 1909, is teaching English in Drew Seminary, Cornel, New York.

Miss Corn S. Morris, Miss Helen LoGate, Miss Harriet Dunn and Miss Elizabeth A. Quimby, all of 1909, are teaching in Ponce, Porto Rico.

Among the new instructors at Wellesley this year are Miss Louise S. McDowell, 1898, in the Department of Physics, and Miss Euphemia R. Worthington, 1904, in the Department of Mathematics.

Miss Rhoda Coombs, 1909, is teaching science in the Deep River (Conn.) High School. Miss Adlile Preble, 1909, is teaching in the same town.

Miss Margaret Hestley, 1908, is teaching science at Sayre College, Lexington, Kentucky.

Miss Helen F. Coo, 1896, after a summer spent in assisting at Mrs. Sidney Lanier's camp at Eliot, Maine, is teaching in the Bancroft School in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Miss Mary B. Walker, 1909, is assistant in the Adams (Mass.) High School.

Miss Rebecca R. Corwin, Instructor in Biblical History, 1905-06, is teaching in the Methodist Training School, Nashville, Tennessee.

Miss Hannah M. Jones, 1908, is teaching in the upper grades in Edmund, New York.

Miss Gladys MacArthur, 1909, is teaching in her home town, Mccollom, New York.

Miss Lena Paul, 1909, is teaching English and History in the Yarmouth (Maine) High School.

Miss Emily W. Mills, 1903, has charge of the girls in Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

Miss Ruth Whitney, 1903, is head of the English Department in the Reeding (Pa.) High School for Girls.

The Miss Mac White, 1908, is studying at the University of Louisville this winter, and living at home.

MARRIAGES.

Byr—Rosson. November 1, 1909, in Cleveland, Ohio, Miss Olive R. Rosson, 1893-95, 1896-97, to Mr. Samuel Lambert Byr of Cambridge, Maryland.

Brown—Plemon. November 6, 1909, Miss Mary Plemon, 1906, to Mr. Francis Brown of New York City.

Chapman—Doten. October 23, 1909, Miss Gladys Doten, 1907, to Mr. Philip Freeland Chapin.

DEATH.

In the summer of 1909, the mother of Bessie Trovillo, 1905.

BIRTH.


CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Miss Anna Harding, 1909, 356 Tappan Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan. (For the present year.)

Mrs. Lacey D. Case (Ellie Stern, 1899), 522 Vanderbilt Avenue, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Mrs. F. B. Bradeen (Nellie A. Shaw, 1890), Essex, Connecticut.

Mrs. William Valentine (Ellie Williams, 1901), Brooklyn, Connecticut.