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The Wellesley News (03-02-1910)

Wellesley College

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NEWS BOARD COMPETITION.

In accordance with the proposed plan for the future determination of editors of the College News, the present Board announces the opening of the News Board Competition. The competition is open to all members of 1913 who, beginning with March 11 until June 2, shall submit voluntary contributions to the News. Each contribution will be judged by the Board and awarded a certain number of points according to the merit of the article. The Freshmen obtaining the highest number of points in the competition shall, in the following October, succeed to the Board as Sophomore editor. In the fall, the former members of this Freshman competition, as well as any members of 1913 who have not competed this spring, may enter the Sophomore competition. The results of this competition will determine the five Junior editors of the News who go into office after the Easter vacation of their Sophomore year. At the same time in the fall when the Sophomore competition is begun, the competition will be opened to the new Freshmen, the members of 1914. These two competitions will by next fall be running at the same time: one of Freshmen competing for the position of Sophomore editor, to be determined in October of the following year; the other of Sophomores competing for the positions of associate editor, the two literary editors and two department reporters, to be then determined before March 1. The Freshman competition for the Class of 1914 will last, then, approximately from the opening of college in the fall until the June examinations begin; the Sophomore competition for 1913 from the opening of college in the fall until March 1. The Freshman competition for this year, however, extends only from March 31 until June 2. The Sophomore competition will differ from the Freshman in that the contributions shall be partly by assignment and partly voluntary. Regular assignments shall be made by the Board each week to each Sophomore competitor. The Freshman competition, however, is purely voluntary. Competitors may, at any time and as frequently as they choose, contribute any articles which it would be possible for the News to publish.

This system of competition makes several changes in the conducting of the News and the determining of its editors. Formerly editors were nominated from the Sophomore Class by the Board in office and elected by vote of the Sophomore Class before Easter. The Board based its nominations largely on such information as it could obtain concerning the work done by Sophomore students in the Department of English Composition. The recommendations of English instructors naturally fell upon those students whose work in composition had been the most brilliant. This narrowed the possible nominees to those who wrote unusually well. These are not always the writers who can adapt their style to the demands of a weekly publication. Under the present system, all students are eligible for positions on the Board who enter the work of the competition. All editors, with the exception of the editor-in-chief, are determined by the quality and amount of work for the News as recorded in the accounts of the competitions. The editor-in-chief is elected, however, before March 1 of her Junior year by the three Boards of the Magazine and News. The general plan for her election makes her work on the Board and her previous record in the News competition important factors in her election.

Positions on the News Board are worth working for. The experience gained from a year, possibly two or three years of weekly editing, planning and writing is something very substantial,—an experience whose benefits will be available even after the four years of college. The compensation for the time spent is usually ample. Each editor has a share in the joint profits of the News and Magazine; the share of the Editor-in-Chief is fourteen per cent, of the Associate Editor, five percent; of the two literary editors, four percent; each of the two department reporters and the Sophomore editor, one percent. This amounts to $100 or more, in the case of the editor-in-chief, and the rest in proportion.

The ultimate purpose of the competitive system is obviously a better News. The News will be edited by students who, by their work in the Freshman and Sophomore competitions, will know the requirements of a weekly paper and be trained to meet those requirements. It will be possible for the editor-in-chief to have had a little more than two and a half years of training before she occupies the chair. The haphazard method of securing lecture write-ups and other necessary material by request will be done away with, and, it is hoped, the News will become more what it should be, an efficient newspaper.

Printed information concerning the requirements of articles submitted by Freshman editors, forms of manuscript, general style, etc., will be posted shortly. Until then the necessary information concerning the details of contributions will be given Freshman competitors by the Board.

All Freshmen who are interested in the competition with a view to contribution, or all those desiring more detailed information, are requested to meet the News Board in Room 426, Friday, March 4.

The present Board wishes to urge strongly the point which it hopes the competition makes,—that a lack of brilliant English themes need not discourage a student from competing for a position on the Board. The News demands clearness, conciseness and pertinent facts before literary style. The application of these three virtues to any of the material which the News is accustomed to use will fit an article for publication. The Board does not narrow the Freshman competitor to the Pree Presses or Parliaments of Poops,—it is asking her to try anything she chooses,—a lecture write-up, a play criticism, an editorial or even a small news item which is of sufficient interest for publication. None of these articles demand any more ability than the practice of the competition will give the competitor. A concise lecture write-up composed from the notes taken on a required lecture will probably count for more points in the competitive record than a piece of perfect English prose. We do not disparage or discourage good writing, but we do wish to emphasize the point which the existence of the competition makes, that an inexhaustible stock of adjectives or a collection of happy phrases is not the making of a News editor. Ease in writing clearly, rapidly and coherently is the valuable asset, and one which can be acquired. It is because the News believes that it can help you to acquire that facility and in so doing, better itself, that it opens to you the possibility of a place among its editors.

SOCIETY CONGRESS.

The Society Congress held its second meeting on February 26, 1910, at College Hall, with Dean Peniston presiding. The purpose of the societies was discussed and it was voted that some kind of organized work in the societies was desirable and that the congress approved of a combination of work and social life. Discussion on the basis of membership followed, but action was deferred until the next meeting, to be held at College Hall, March 4, 1910, at 3:30 o'clock. A full report of the discussion will be printed in the next week's News.

M. W. DEWSON,
Secretary of the Congress.
College News.

PREFACE. N. A. LINSEY & CO., BOSTON.

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All business correspondence should be addressed to Elizabeth Nofzinger, Business Manager, College News.

All subscriptions should be sent to Miss Alice E. Porter.

All advertising correspondence should be addressed to Miss M. B. Betchford, Wellesley.

Editor-in-Chief, Kate S. Persons, 1911.
Associate Editor, Ruth Evans, 1911.
Editorial Editor, Emily D. Miller, 1911.
Mrs. Muriel Bachelet, 1912.
Assistant Editor, Elizabeth W. Munsinger, 1902.
Business Manager, Elizabeth Nofzinger, 1910.
Subscription Editor, Alice R. Porter, 1910.


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EDITORIAL.

Sometimes editors have ideas. At least, this one had one once—not a very long time ago. Now this idea is such a jolly little chap and has fretted about the editor so in his desire to please her, that she has finally decided to put him in the News, just to give him a little sense of responsibility. According to the opinion of the editor, this idea is as good as they say health breakfast foods are. It banishes cares and worries, when properly used, and produces a perfect harvest of joys and felicities. Some of you may be disappointed in it, but you whose Memory Books bulge pompous and overweening proud on your book-shelves ought—that remark would best go at the end. Editors are sometimes mistaken in their ideas. At least, this one has been.

Did you ever make a Book of People? Did anyone ever make a Book of People exactly like the present editor's? You see, this idea is a brand-new thing.

The editor in this is called the Book of Friends and Friends. Of course, if you are a very sweet person, you will call it just the Book of Friends, and if you are very opposite, you will shorten the name further by leaving out the r. Probably you are just commonplace, like the editor. Then get a small-sized, two-sheet note-book, with about fifty pages in it to begin on, call twenty-five of them "Friends" and twenty-five "Friends." Write at the top of the "Friend" once your own name and four or five, perhaps twenty others, one on a page. Then do the same by the "Friends"—Heaven send they be not so numerous!—of course not forgetting yourself. You see how it works? Whenever you feel like it, you put down a trait of character, some mannerism, opinion, or distinctive saying of one of the people whose name is in the book—or of some new person. The book is extensible, being the kind you buy for lecture-notes, and may contain as many or as few people as you like. And really, the fun of it is very profitable. Often and often pages from the back come over to the front, though they never seem to go the other way. You see the moral of it? If you really study people with or without a book to put them in you are rather sure to find out that they are as much a friend of yours as you yourself are—the editor is even now in trembling dread of becoming very sweet. (Morals are supposed to go at the end, but the editor was so keen to get this one in that she thought she could not wait. It is such a good moral!)

More virtues of the Book! You are ashamed to have yourself the very worst friend of them all. Judge the consequences when you find yourself adding another sheet, just for the fiendish points of your own character! Such a discovery causes—adaptation, to speak in zoological terms. As for your friends—what wonderful friends you do have, to be sure, before the year is out! You do not tell them of the Book—it is a dreadful private affair, though not nearly so egotistical and morbid as a diary,—but you chuckle over it a great deal in solitude. Then the mixed people—ah, those dear mixed people! They sometimes become nearly as nice as your friends, and they are always much more piquant. They are also the great majority. (Think of even a tiny world in which the majority are the most interesting people.) Of course, the mixed people are the ones that have a page—or four or five pages—in the back as well as in the front of the Book. They keep the owner of the Book very busy—but they also make life worth the living.

It will even be a sad day when the last friend has the extra letter put in its name. You can write curses and anathemas in your Book with your teeth set and murder in your heart, and then go out and lend your Bible notes with a perfect good grace, and even with a gleam of humor in your eyes.

Then think of the glee the Book brings to one's family! They devour it: they are worried; they roar, and your life away from home is much more real to them. It actually saves a lot of trouble in letters! Then, the editor thinks of the Book, the more virtues she seems to find in it. It is a medicine to the present age, a joy to future nephews and nieces, who will be delighted to find out how wicked their aunts were. What if every one kept a Book! How circumstantly we would walk, how sincere would be our smiles, and how clever our jokes! How would punsters and snoozes and other like abominations perish off the earth! Flatterers and likewise truth-tellers would die a natural death.

Of course, you will never make a Book like this of the editor's (though your friend may—look out!) It is a lot more trouble than a Memory Book, and not nearly so good. There is reason in what you say, Alas! The poor Book cannot contain pressed flowers, nor dance-programs, nor restaurant menus, nor even examination papers. Doubtless, too, these are the things that go to make up college—not the people whom we learn to know and love, to admire and emulate. Poor little idea! It was not so good after all! We cannot give up our Memory Books and we cannot write when we do not have to.

Alice Freeman Palmer

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COLLEGE CALENDAR.
Thursday, March 5, at 4:30, P.M., in Houghton Memorial Chapel, an organ recital by Annie Bigelow Stowe, 1902.
Friday, March 6, at 4:15, P.M., Student Government Birthday Rally in College Hall Chapel.
Saturday, March 7, at 7:30, P.M., "Much Ado About Nothing," given by the Amherst Dramatic Society, in the Barn.
Sunday, March 8, Service in Houghton Memorial Chapel at 11, A.M., Sermon by Dr. Clarence A. Barbour of Rochester, New York.
Evening, Vespers at 7 o'clock. Missionary address.
Monday, March 9, Song Recital by Madame Kirkby-Lunn in College Hall Chapel at 7:30, A.M.
Friday, March 9, at 8 P.M., in Billings Hall, a lecture by Prof. Montague of Columbia, before the Philosophy Club.

COLLEGE NOTES.
Scribblers met at the Alpha Kappa Chi House on Friday evening. Dr. Lockwood read. A meeting of the delegates to summer conferences and Rochester was held Friday evening, at the Agora House, and was led by Frances Taft.
At the last of the Artist Recitals, to be held Monday evening, March 7, Miss Louise Rahn, Johnson, the contralto prima donna, will sing. A few tickets for seventy-five cents each will be sold at the door.
The fourth of the Midweek Organ Recitals was given Thursday, February 26, by Professor MacDougall. The program consisted of the Third Sonata by Mendelssohn, and the Fantasie Rustique and Finale in B flat by W. Wolstenholme.
Miss Annie Bigelow Stowe, A. B. (Wellesley, 1902), who has succeeded Miss Hetty Wheeler of the Music Department, will give the last one of the organ recitals next week. The program will be the work of French composers.
A special meeting of the Student Volunteer Band was held Sunday afternoon at the Agora House. The meeting was led by Frances Taft.
The Christian Association has moved to its attractive new office, just a little way nearer center.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT BIRTHDAY.
The ninth anniversary of the founding of Student Government comes on March 10th, and the Birthday Rally will be held on the 11th (Friday). Time and place: 4:15 o'clock in College Hall Chapel.
Signed, ISADORE DOUGLAS, President of Student Government.

PRIZE ESSAYS AGAINST WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.
The Education Committee of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women offer a first prize of $100 and a second prize of $50 for the best essays on "The Case Against Woman's Suffrage." These essays must contain not less than 3,500 or more than 5,500 words, and must be written by women who are Juniors or Seniors during the present year at any college in Massachusetts, and sent, with the writer's name and that of her college, before April 15, 1910, to the committee.
Committee on prizes:
Mrs. Barrett Wendell, 358 Marlborough Street, Boston.
Miss Katharine V. Spencer, 2 Craigie Street, Cambridge.
Miss Mabel S. Stein, South Street, Brookline.
For further information apply to Miss Stedman.

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CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION MEETING.
The Christian Association meeting, Thursday, February 24, was led by Miss Scudder, the subject of the meeting being "Christianity and the Social Crisis." Miss Scudder confined her talk to the question of the social problem to the church, and more specifically to the church here at Wellesley. Since social reform is the problem of the day the study of social questions should be the primal concern of the church. Miss Scudder spoke briefly of the great problems of church history, and showed that present conditions in Europe and the United States make the social problem a vital one to the modern church. The general attitude of indifference or distrust toward social reform, and the well-fed, aristocratic character of the Christian church are dangerous factors of modern civilization. Christianity holds the key to this situation, and only by the co-operation of the church can the greatest good for humanity be attained in this crisis. Here in Wellesley we find too much separation between social reform and Christian activity. To bring about the co-operation of Christian people in the church, both at Wellesley and in the world outside, Miss Scudder has given us two suggestions: A deepening of devotion, and study. Opportunity is given by the week-end conference March 12, 13, 14, on "Christianity and the Social Crisis," to learn more of the movement.

GRADUATE WORK.
It is perhaps unnecessary to call the attention of Seniors to the possibility of continuing, beyond this year, genuine study, not merely desultory reading, in some one of the subjects of college work. Practically everybody may gain for herself the time for private study; and some may undertake college or university graduate study. Graduate scholarships, covering at least the expense of tuition, are offered by Bryn Mawr, Cornell, The Teachers' College of Columbia University, Wellesley College and other institutions. The undersigned will gladly give further information.
M. W. WHITTON CALKINS,
Chairman of the Committee of Graduate Instruction.

ART EXHIBITIONS.
MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS: Etchings by Whistler.
FOGG MUSEUM OF ART: Early Italian Paintings.
ST. BOTOLPH CLUB: Mr. Wendell's Paintings.
DOIL AND RICHARDS': Mr. Bois' Water-colors.
DOLLY AND RICHARDS': Engravings by Nantoult.
ARTS AND CRAFTS: Exhibition of Metal-work.
FRANKLIN UNION: Loan Exhibition of Pictures.
KIMBALL'S GALLERY: French and Dutch Pictures.
NORMAL ART GALLERY: Miss Richardson's Paintings.
GARDNER'S GALLERY: Mr. Hudson's Paintings.
COPEL GALLERY: Miss Gill's Paintings.
COPEL GALLERY: Mrs. Bradley's Water-colors.
COPEL GALLERY: Miss Conant's Water-colors.

THEATRE NOTES.
TREMONT: "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."
HOLLIES STREET: "Maud Adams."
HOLLIES STREET: Walker Whiteside in "The Melting Pot."
BOSTON: "Ben Hur."
COLONIAL: Sir Charles Wyndham and his company in "The Molluscs."
PARK: "Midnight Sons."
GLOBE: Virginia Gilman in "St. Elmo."
SUDBER: "The Man from Home."

LOST.
Lost on Sunday evening, February 13, between T. Z. E. House and Cazenove Hall, a shell comb with carved top. It is one of a pair and valued as a gift. Will the finder kindly return to Anna Sener, 10 Cazenove Hall?
In his second lecture on "The Social Problem in Israel in the Time of the Prophets," which was given on the evening of February 25th, in College Hall Chapel, Dr. Lewis Bayles Paton, Ph.D., D.D., of Hartford Theological Seminary, treated of the "Proposed Solutions of the Social Problem," which are found in the literature of the period of the monarchy. There are three kinds of this literature; the Priestly, which comprises the Book of the Covenant, Deuteronomy, and the Holiness Code; the Wisdom Literature, consisting of the older portions of Proverbs, and the Prophetic, which includes the historical and traditional accounts of the earlier prophets as well as the works of the great literary prophets.

Different are as are these divisions of the Hebrew literature of this period in source and point of view, they are yet fundamentally alike in attitude, in spirit and in aim. None are indifferent to the problem, nor do any reflect the shallow optimism of the ruling class of the day. They all face the facts of the grave sociological evils of their time, declare the depraved state of society, and strive to remedy the existing abuses. Moreover, all three kinds of literature show that the spirit of the men behind them is not that of revolutionists, but of reformers. The literature is wholly conservative. It seeks not to destroy the existing forms and institutions of society, but to make them better. This conservatism may best be seen in the attitude of the writers of this period toward the three great institutions of society—the right of the individual to possess private property, the existence of the family, and of the state.

The legal literature sanctions the existence of private property and makes no attempt to return to the communal property of land. It also grants the right of inheritance and primogeniture. The Wisdom Literature is full of praises for thrift and the accumulation of wealth; the prophets, although they denounce the abuse of wealth, sanction private ownership of real and personal property. The writers of this period have no socialistic program for the abolition of wealth.

In regard to the family, the conservatism and unanimity of the makers of the literature of the monarchy is still more pronounced. The Law assumes the continued existence of the family in its patriarchal form; the Wisdom Book continually praises marriage, while the prophets regard the family as the corner stone of the state.

The state is also upheld by all three classes of literature. The Legal and Wisdom Books recognize civil offices as from God. The prophets, although they often came into conflict with the kings, oppose not the office, but the incumbent. In all their pictures of an ideal future, they assume the continuance of the monarchy under wise and just kings.

The writers of the monarchy were then neither indifferent, pessimistic, nor radical, in their attitude toward the social problem. They made their practical contributions to social reform along existing lines. The method of solution of the problem in the writing of the priests was legislation against social abuses in the name of Yhwh. They made good, wise, and just laws in regard to the oppression of the poor, and the building up of great estates by the wealthy landed class.

The Wisdom writers saw the solution of the problem in religious and ethical education. They point out the dangers in society and condemn sensuality, the abuse of wealth, injustice. They make an appeal to the better judgment of the people, and try to arouse them in a moral sense by means of economic truths.

The method of the prophets is entirely different. They advance no theories for social reform, but depend entirely upon the regeneration of the individual. They consider that there must be in the life of every man a personal relationship with a God of perfect rectitude. The aim of the prophets is the regeneration of society by the reform of the individual through the experience of a holy God.

Dr. Paton concluded his lecture by showing the likeness of the social problem of the present day to that of the Hebrews. We cannot, he said, improve upon their methods, but must seek a solution of our problem through wise legislative, economic and ethical education, but the supreme way to a realization of the kingdom of God is the new birth of each individual in the likeness of Jesus Christ.

**SOCIAL SERVICE CONFERENCE.**

To so many of us who have been hearing the recent discussions of the Shirt-waist Strike and our economic responsibility the Week-End Conference to be given March 12, 13, 14, by the Christian Association will be of especial interest. The subject of the Conference, "Christianity and the Social Problem," which is alive in the minds of people to-day, and the program has been most carefully planned to effectively present its different phases. Wellesley is most fortunate in having Miss Scullard, whose advice has been invaluable in the planning of the Conference. That the lectures by Dr. Gifford, announced in another part of the News, are on this same subject is representative of its wide-spread interest, and the Conference and lectures will mutually aid our appreciation of each. One pleasant feature will be that we are able to share this delightful treat with some of the other colleges. Two delegates from Bryn Mawr, Radcliffe, Vassar, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Barnard, and other Universities will be guests of the college during the Conference. Further announcement of the program will be given later, but all those who remember the successful conference of last year, either with pleasure at having attended it or with regret at having missed it, will want to plan to be in Wellesley over this week-end.

**SOCIAL STUDY CLASSES.**

The Christian Association feels that it is a part of its work to foster an interest in the study of social progress, such as Miss Scullard spoke of in leading the Thursday meeting. To bring together girls who are thinking about the social problems of the day, classes have been formed for the purpose of discussing different phases of the subject. The classes will each have six meetings, the first classes meeting the week of March 7th. A list of the classes has been posted on the Christian Association bulletin board, where all are invited to sign to join the class of their choice.

The classes are the following:

1. Christianity and the Social Crisis—A book on the subject by Rauschenbusch, will be used. Leader, Hortense Colby.
2. Living Social Problems—such as the organization of Labor, Civic Corruption, Child Labor, the Race Question, and the like. A magazine edited by Joseph Strong will be used. Leaders, Dorothy Yauziss, Helen Becque.
3. Luxury—The Concentration of Wealth; the Use of Money, considering the Ethics of Property, and Morals of Spending. Leader, Harriet Storke.
4. Medical Missions—Leader, Anita Hunter.
5. Apologetics of Missions—Inquiry into the adequacy of missions. Leader, Theresa Severn.

Signed,

Laura S. Bauman,
Chairman of Mission Study.

**LECTURE BY DR. GIFFORD.**

The first lecture class in the course advertised last fall by the Bible Study Committee will be held Thursday evening, March third, at eight o'clock, in the chapel of College Hall. The lecturer will be Dr. O. P. Gifford of Brookline, and his subject during the six lectures will be "Applied Christianity." All members of the college are most cordially invited to these classes.
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DR. PATON'S LECTURE.

On February 25, in College Hall Chapel, Lewis Bayles Paton,
Ph.D., D.D., Professor of Old Testament Exegesis and Criticism in
Hartford Theological Seminary, addressed the classes in Biblical
history on "The Social Problem in Israel in the Time of the Prophets."

Dr. Paton first discussed the economical changes which caused
this problem, and then the problem itself. Before the Canaanite
invasion Israel had been a nomadic people; during the period of the
Judges they became agricultural, and with the monarchy life gradu-
ally became industrial and commercial. The cause of this latter
change is obvious. The monarchy established peace, thus making
commercial activity possible. During the reigns of the first two
kings, Israel got control over many important trade routes; import-
tant cities were subdued, and wrested from the Philistines; great
caravan routes and seaports were captured, making trade with the
East possible. With the establishment of commercial relations be-
tween Israel and the countries about it, many industries necessi-
arily arose. The joint rise of commerce and industry, together with
the continual booty brought in from the border warfare, caused a
great increase of money in the country. After the reign of David
money was commonly used as exchange instead of "direct barter;"
which was employed in the period of the Judges.

In these commercial activities the kings took the lead. David
formed an alliance with Hiram of Tyre, who furnished him with
workmen and supplies. Under Solomon this alliance was continued.
We read that Solomon gave annually to the Tyrians "twenty thou-
sand measures of wheat for food, and twenty measures of pure oil;"
in exchange for materials and labor used in the construction of the
temple. "Store cities" were established by Solomon, whose prin-
cipal exports were chariots, horses, baskets, honey, myrrh and other
minor products. Solomon was able to act as intermediary in the
commercial relations betwenn Egypt and Assyria. He also had
communication by sea with Tarshish and other foreign powers.

The later kings followed the example of David and Solomon.
Ahab married the Sidonian princess Jezebel. Jeshobaset main-
tained friendly relations with foreign nations. The trade routes
were reinforced under Jeroboam II. Constant reference to this
commercial activity is found in the prophets. Amos speaks of wait-
ing for "the new moon that we may sell grin."

This growth in commerce was followed by a growth in industry.
Foreign artisans settled in Israel. In the reigns of David and Solo-
mon workmen were imported from Tyre. Gradually Israel learned the
trades, until, instead of merely the simple domestic industries ex-
istent in the period of the Judges, all arts became indigenous in

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formed an alliance with Hiram of Tyre, who furnished him with
workmen and supplies. Under Solomon this alliance was continued.
We read that Solomon gave annually to the Tyrians "twenty thou-
sand measures of wheat for food, and twenty measures of pure oil;"
in exchange for materials and labor used in the construction of the
temple. "Store cities" were established by Solomon, whose prin-
cipal exports were chariots, horses, baskets, honey, myrrh and other
minor products. Solomon was able to act as intermediary in the
commercial relations between Egypt and Assyria. He also had
communication by sea with Tarshish and other foreign powers.

The later kings followed the example of David and Solomon.
Ahab married the Sidonian princess Jezebel. Jeshobaset main-
tained friendly relations with foreign nations. The trade routes
were reinforced under Jeroboam II. Constant reference to this
commercial activity is found in the prophets. Amos speaks of wait-
ing for "the new moon that we may sell grin."

This growth in commerce was followed by a growth in industry.
Foreign artisans settled in Israel. In the reigns of David and Solo-
mon workmen were imported from Tyre. Gradually Israel learned the
trades, until, instead of merely the simple domestic industries ex-
istent in the period of the Judges, all arts became indigenous in

Israel. All of these forces tended to foster the life in the cities.
Merchants and artisans flocked to the cities, captured from the
Canaanites. The city life assumed a great importance at the ex-
 pense of the country, and we find all the leading men of the nation
coming from Jerusalem, Samaria and other large cities.

This period marks the disappearance of the old social order and
the rise of a new order. The economic changes were destructive of
the old social constitution of the Israelites. The kings were hostile
to the independent tribal authorities and little by little encroached
on their rights. One force became particularly prominent, that is,
the organization of a standing army. Saul had taken picked men from
the tribes; David added foreign mercenaries, who were more than a
match for the tribal militia. With the loss of military influence the
clans rapidly disintegrated. In the time of Amos the towns were
responsible for the troops, and the king was the powerful head of
the army. Whereas in the period of the Judges a town was occupied by
a single clan, it was at this period occupied by representatives from
every clan. The old social order was superseded by a new order
based on the distribution of wealth. The result of this was the acquisi-
tion of wealth in the hands of a few, and the impoverishing of the
working people, who constantly struggled against the upper class.

Two distinct classes were established—the rich and the poor.
At the head of the rich class were the kings, who accumulated in-
numerable fortunes. Instead of investing this wealth in productive
enterprises, it was squandered in self-indulgence. The example of
Solomon, with his expensive palaces, his many wives and concu-
bines, was followed by his successors. The prophecies are full of
denunciations against the wealth, the luxury, the drunkenness,
prevalent among the upper class, not only among the men, but even
among the women.

The social state at this time was analogous in many respects to
that of to-day.

BARNSWALLS.

The many children who went to their first party at the Barn,
Saturday evening, seemed to enjoy themselves as only children can.
How could they help it with that pile of peanuts on the stage and
sticks of candy, pop-corn fritters and punch in all corners of the
Barn! There were all kinds of babies—pretty ones, funny ones,
proper ones and mischievous ones. White-sash dresses, gingham
aprons, sunbonnets, pigtails, and bobbed hair, all romped and
danced together. Some, like those two little boys with their nurse-
maid, were at first quite well-behaved, but if any children were back-
ward, they soon followed the example of the mummies and maids.
In the play boisterously. Going to Jerusalem was the most
fun of all and the Barn shock with good nature until the children
were sent home, as all good children should be, at half-past nine.

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FREE PRESS.

Does the occupier of the back seat in the class room ever suspect any discourtesy? If it is not discourteous, it is at best discouraging for an instructor to project a lecture at a class huddled in the very extreme corner of a large class room. Must we make the gulf between student and instructor a daily, visible, material thing? Even when the instructor frowns down her delicacy and suggests that it is more comfortable when the front seats are filled, there are still those who cannot forego the class maps and say "Let somebody else."—The aversion to the front seat has spread to Student Government and class meetings,—it has become a thoughtless habit whose manifestation is nothing short of insult to the person on the platform. Even if your interest will not draw you toward the front, sit there if only in consideration for someone else; do not fear anything that bears the stigma of the academic.

PARLIAMENT OF FOOLS.

FRESHMAN'S LUNSCHLIED.

Ach, ich bin empfind.
Lünsch zeit tritt ein,
In dem Dörfzimmer
Sitz' ich allein.
Alle Welt hass ich.
Sü he verwünscht!
Ich sitz' bin empfind,--
Ich bin entlünscht!

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Addams, Jane. Spirit of youth & the city streets.
Auchincloss, W. S. Chronology of the Holy Bible.
Birt, Thedore. Das Antike Buchwesen in seinem Verhältniss zur Ritteratur.
Boswellwald, E., & others. Timad; eine afroasiatische leserei romain.
Bonneton, Paul, compiler. La societe francaise du 17e siecle.
Brown, Therion, & Butterworth, Hezekiah. The story of the hymns & tunes.
Burnham, J. M. Brief inquiry into the province & laws of poetry.
Cambridge modern history. v. II. Growth of nationalities.
Cassagne, Albert. La théorie de l'art pour l'art en France.
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Crépuscule.—Les voix intérieures.—Les rayons et les ombres.
Jespersen, Otto. Modern English grammar on historical principles.
Knoe, G. W. Gospel of Jesus the son of God, an interpretation for
the modern man.
Layton, K. A. W. Nibelungen of Wagner.
The Missal: arranged by F. C. Hugenbith.
Moore, B. F. History of cumulative voting & minority representa-
tion in Illinois, 1870-1908.
Munsterberg, Hugo. Psychology & the teacher.
New York (city). Art commission. Catalogue of the works of art
belonging to the city of New York.
O'Shea, M. V. Social development & education.
Pette, W. M. F. Syria & Egypt; from the Tell el Amarna tablets.
Pfeiderer, Otto. Primitive Christianity.
Phim, John. Seven follies of science.
Pirson, L. V. Rocks & rock minerals.
Reeve, S. A. Cost of competition.
Robinson, J. A. Study of the gospels.
Shand, A. I. War in the Peninsula.
Smithsonian inst. Smithsonian mathematical tables. Hyperbolic
functions.
Stafer, Edmond. Death & resurrection of Jesus Christ.
office. Star list of the American ephemeris for 1909.
Washington, George. pres. of U. S. Washington & the west;
Washington’s diary of Sept., 1784.
Weiss, Johannes. Die predigt Jesu vom reiche Gottes.
Wundt, Max. Der intellektualismus in der griechischen ethik.

ALUMNÆ 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.

Miss Maud R. Kellar, 1892, is teaching this year in Providence,
Rhode Island.
Miss Ruth McGlashan, 1908, is teaching in the Hampstead
(N.H.) High School.
Mrs. F. G. Sikes (Camilla Gowans, 1900,) is spending the year
in Vevay, Switzerland, with her two sons, the elder of whom is
'90’s class baby. Address, Hotel Mooser, Vevay.

Miss Anne Witherle, 1896, is teaching in the High School at
Concord, Massachusetts.
Mrs. W. H. Day (Julia Lyman, 1896,) leaves for Egypt this
month with her husband.
Miss Mary Thompson, 1909, is teaching in the Sherwood
School, Sherwood, New York.
Miss Genevieve Webster, 1909, is teaching in Spirit Lake,
Idaho.
Miss Alice Mumper, 1909, is taking a course in the New Jersey
State Normal School.
Miss Clara S. Chase, 1905, is teaching in Miss Kimball’s School
for Girls, No. 33 May Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.
Miss Marion E. Pulsifer, 1909, is teaching in the Lebanon
(N. H.) High School.
Miss Katharine B. Read, 1899, is taking a course in cata-
loging at Simmons College, and doing some work at the Women’s
Educational and Industrial Union.
Miss Grace Lynde, 1909, is teaching in the Marlboro (N. H.)
High School.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Miss Helen Cummings, 1908, to Mr. Richard Brackett Merrill,
Dartmouth, 1908, of Pasadena, California.
Miss Frances Hall Roussanouere, 1909, to Mr. Arthur Stone
Dewing, Ph.D., of Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Miss Lillian M. Brooks, 1909, to Mr. L. L. Forest Harris Howe,
Harvard, 1909.

MARRIAGES.

Witherell—Grover. February 15, 1910, in Lynn, Massa-
chusetts, Miss Alice Marion Grover, 1906, to Mr. Percy Warren
Witherell. At home after April 1, 24 Idlewild Street, Allston,
Massachusetts.

BIRTHS.

February 12, 1910, a daughter, Carolyn, to Mr. and Mrs.
Arthur M. Decker.
January 30, 1910, a son, Richard, to Mrs. Ralph B. Woodsum
(Elsie S. Young, 1908).

DEATHS.

December 1, 1904, near Tacoma, Washington, Winifred Cum-
mings, Special Student, 1884.
February 22, 1910, at Waltham, Massachusetts, James F. Rob-
inson, and February 24, Mary A. Robinson, the father and mother of
Mabel L. Robinson, formerly of the Zoology Department, and
Mildred Robinson, 1909.
February 11, 1910, in Plainfield, New Jersey, Agnes Opydke,
dughter of Henry B. and Miriam Whiton Opydke, cousin of Mary
Whiton Calkins, and former registrar of Barnard College.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Mrs. Howe (Sarah Marsh, 1904), Orange, Massachusetts.