4-27-1910

The Wellesley News (04-27-1910)

Wellesley College

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CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday, April 19, Dorothy Mills, 1911, was elected president of the Christian Association for 1910-1911.

LECTURES BY DEAN HODGES.

On Tuesday evening, April 19th, Dean Hodges lectured to the Bible Department on the "Social Teachings of Jesus." He spoke first of the reality of Jesus Christ as shown by the Gospels. To the people among whom He lived He was essentially real, in the everyday events of His life. He joined with them in their social events, was familiar with their practices and customs. Indeed, His purpose, in His participation with them, was to help them in their common life.

He was confronted in His service by the social situation, which as to-day, dealt with two facts of social life—"senses" and "selves." The structure of society was menaced by the material side—the distinctly unsocial side of life—the indulging of the senses, leading to drunkenness, glutony and sensuality. It was also menaced by the element of self—by the force of selfishness, which to-day lies at the heart of the social problem. There were judges then, as now, affected by impurity—lawyers who were dishonest, tax collectors who oppressed the people. There was the discontent of the laborer; the rich man stood in contrast to the beggar.

The situation, however, differed from ours to-day in three ways. First, in class consciousness. There was then no struggle between two classes, as there was in the early days of America between democracy and industrialism. The lines between classes were not sharply defined, and there was a corresponding lack of acuteness in the social life.

Second, there is a difference in organization. Any idea of system was lacking in the Semite mind. The mind of the Greek could organize thought, the mind of the Roman could bring social chaos into order, but the mind of the Semite was satisfied with disorganized shapes. A comparison of the Proverbs with the works of Plato is a vivid illustration of this.

The third difference lies in the political situation, which was as unlike the conditions in the time of the prophets as it is unlike ours to-day. In fact, there was no political situation; the Judean state was dependent on the Roman government. So the message of Christ and of the apostles was to the individual; it was not a message addressed to the nation for its civil welfare, as was that of the prophets.

Christ's view-point of the social situation came from His life, education and study. The son of a laborer, He, too, worked with His hands; but He developed His mind as well, reading what was then the social literature of the day, the Psalms and the Prophets. His own personality raised Him sufficiently to obtain the right perspective. We find in His point of view the element of the unexpected; the element of independence in his attitude toward the rich and aristocratic classes, which is neither antagonistic nor subservient; most of all, the elusive element of the divine, God's will revealed through Him.

The purpose of Jesus was to establish the kingdom of heaven. This had long been a universal expectation of the Jews, who believed that God must deliver, some day, His afflicted people. But they were awaiting a material kingdom, and because Christ's kingdom was established on a religious basis, emphasizing the relation between God and the individual, they failed to understand, and crucified Him.

In the social teaching of Christ we find three great principles. First, that the reformation of society begins with the individual; second, that the reformation of the individual comes from within, and third, that the most effective reformatory force is religion.

The great emphasis which Jesus laid on the individual sometimes gives rise to an apparent inconsistency in His teaching. He bade the rich young ruler sell his all and give it to the poor; but He did not rebuke the rich woman who poured her costly ointment on His feet. He had no antagonism to riches themselves; His thought was of the person, and the personal effect given by the possession of wealth. He took the line of least resistance and did the first thing which was to be done. Socialism to-day has the same attitude, in proposing to make the best of our present social institutions, rather than to wait for now and better ones.

In the same way Christ did not believe in waiting for better environments before souls could be better. He laid great stress on the necessity of the individual's personal salvation. Instead of the Commandments, He gave the Beatitudes as rules of life—ideas to be striven for rather than prohibitions. Here most directly He shows religion as His reformatory force. The motive of duty, in its sternness and narrowness is not sufficient for social service; our emotions must be appealed to, our enthusiasm aroused, and this can only be done by Christianity.

DEAN HODGES' SECOND LECTURE.

Wednesday evening, April 22nd, Dean Hodges continued his lecture of the evening before by applying the social principles for which Christ stood to modern-day problems. These general principles are: That the reformation of society begins with the individual, that reformation must come from within, and that religion is the greatest motive force in the hearts of men.

Christ always addressed Himself to the individual, and considered him of prime importance; so that we know one of His guiding principles would be: that all social theories should be tested by their bearing on the individual.

His knowledge and delight in home life are proverbial, and His attitude towards women most compassionate. On the perplexing question of divorce we find Him, according to the best authorities, though sometimes permitting divorce itself, prohibiting remarriage in any case.

Christ never recognizes class distinctions in society, although He does recognize the fact of congeniality. He warns the rich against selfishness rather than mere prosperity, and towards the poor He is compassion itself. This compassion never takes the form of mere almsgiving, but seeks to eradicate the root of poverty. All His work emphasizes objective rather than subjective philanthropy—it is not so much the state of mind of the giver as the benefit to the recipient that counts.

In His attitude towards the industrial situation He upholds the principles that all are judged according to their opportunities, and that humanity, not property, should be the first consideration.

The methods by which Christ's social teachings may be carried out are of abso- lute interest in present-day problems, leading to the leaning of all public opinion—the first step in reform.

Dr. Gill's Talk on Vocations for Women Other than Teaching.

On Saturday afternoon, April 23, in College Hall Chapel, Dr. Laura Gill gave a talk on vocations for women other than teaching. Dr. Gill is now working with a committee at the Women's Industrial Union in Boston, which is investigating this matter, so that all of her information comes practically at first hand.

Dr. Gill first told us a little about the college woman who teaches immediately after she graduates, and gave it as her opinion that many taught because they did not know in time of other openings, and cited the example of a woman who wished to apply her knowledge of chemistry in some practical way, but not having any point of contact with the mills or factories where such work was carried on, was forced to teach the subject instead.

(Continued on page 3.)
College News

PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.

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All business correspondence should be addressed to Miss Alice R. Porter.
All advertising correspondence should be sent to Miss Louisa B. Beckford, Wellesley.

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ASSOCIATE EDITOR, Miss Muriel Barsebier, 1912.
LITERARY EDITOR, Miss Mary Guernsey, 1912.
REPORTERS, Miss Mildred Washburn, 1912, Miss Mary Burd, 1912.
ALUMNI EDITOR, Miss Elizabeth W. Mavoring, 1902.
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Subscription Editor, Miss Alice R. Porter, 1910.
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EDITORIAL.

"By their fears ye shall know them." That was a point brought out in a certain class-room discussion the other day in regard to nations. From the deep-rooted fear of death which the Greeks had, the talk came around to the fear which may lie at the bottom of American national life. No one knew what that fear was! But the discussion was very interesting, and it set the editor wondering. Why may not the principle be true for individuals as well as for nations? "Tell me what a man fears and I will tell you what he is." That surely is as justifiable as the breakfast-food man's, and perhaps rather more interesting to the psychologically-inclined of us.

Surely fears are as varied as personalities. If it were possible to get statistics—and don't shudder, the editor is as thankful as you are to acknowledge that it is entirely impossible—but if it were to be done, what an inter-

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Existing and illuminating collection of fears we might have! Probably the largest class of people would be those who would declare that their greatest fear was of terrors or toads or being bored, but their testimony would be absolutely worthless, in being insincere. Perhaps a few people would not know what they feared, but the editor is inclined to think that they would be very few indeed. Of the rest of the people a great many would have the fear of the Opinion of Others. A very necessary, but very exciting fear, is this. It is the inspiration of fads and the bane of independence; it strengthens self-control in some and weakens self-respect in others. The people who have it are your excellent, clever, pushing sort of people; well liked and very uninteresting. They are those of us who dearly love to talk all at once about things they all of them agree upon,—or else to talk all at once about things they none of them agree upon. Their fear drives them strangely, but it drives them hard. Sometimes it makes them find classes "the worst bore in existence" and "gossip" tea parties their only delight in life. Sometimes it sends them the way of the intellectual failists, to whom the very word "superiority," because of its pleasant click of superiority, is dear, and who squint at the universe. Altogether this might be a much more interesting place as well as a more scholarly and thoughtful one if this fear were routed. We would do things because we loved doing them; we would be "crazy" about people, not because of their popularity, but because of what they had for us or we for them.

Closely akin to this fear is the fear so many of us have of our own opinion. We like to shrug the finding out of ourselves; we hate discovering what is really in us—or not in us. Perhaps that comes from a haunting suspicion that there is really very little in us—that we are a very ordinary, common sort of people. Of course, that would make us dread finding out our own opinion of ourselves! It is so pleasant to consider ourselves as "different." A third fear, perhaps the most universal, and at any rate, the editor's personal—but that is just what the editor did not intend to do. The third fear, then, is the great, overshadowing fear of failure. Not the fear of "flunking out," or failing in credits—that is a mere spasmodic terror and no true fear at all—but the fear of futility, of not doing what we were made to do, of "killing time" and so "injuring eternity."

Please do not think that the editor is included among these fears! "All honorable fears," and very necessary and even indispensable. Without the first there could be no good government, without the second no high, clear living; if the third did not haunt us there would be no progress and strong endeavors. It is only when these fears become tyrannical and make us lazy and weak and "blown about by every wind of doctrine," or else moody and egotistical and insufferable bores, that they become evils. Perhaps the editor has become that last already, just by talking about these poor fears! It doesn't really matter if she has, for "nobody ever reads editorials, you know"—save only You! So the editor will forbear any further aeromystic remarks on the subject of tyrannical fears, which she might find it in her heart to utter, and treat as gracefully as possible behind the Fear of Being Tiresome.

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(Continued from page 1.)

DR. GILL'S TALK ON VOCATIONS FOR WOMEN OTHER THAN TEACHING—Continued.

Then speaking of other vocations for women, Dr. Gill said that a year's preparation besides the four years at college was practically required. The ordinary college course gives no professional training of any sort, scarcely for teaching, for where the ordinary college graduate starts is left to the average salary of $800 a year for five years, a woman who has had some training at a Teachers' College begins $300 a year ahead of her with the prospect of more rapid advancement.

For those interested in social service a certain training has become more and more requisite. The School of Philanthropy has a course which answers to this need, costing $100 and living expenses. Miss Agnes of the Boston Organized Charities has a scheme for taking on inexperienced workers, paying them on a scale of $35 to $55 during three years of practical training. Even in the Y. W. C. A. the better opportunities are only offered to women of known ability. A position as an assistant to a pastor requires a working knowledge of economics, and of business methods as well as of social machinery. Dr. Gill said that in the mind of experienced social workers, the untrained volunteer is a hindrance rather than a help. That difference in the value of a beginner's work and that of a woman with training is seen by the fact that in one organization the former received $800 a year, the latter $1,500.

Agriculture is another pursuit interesting to women. The mere fact of an educated woman entering into the work and assisting in the progress of a small community means a great deal in the way of service. Positions in farms are also open to women, and since the passing of the new health measures, milk inspectors are wanted. A summer school at Ware preparing one to fill such places, is open to college graduates with the requisite scientific college training. The reason that more such openings are not heard of is due to the fact that the women working as chemical inspectors, or perhaps as chemists in large factories, are seldom in touch with one another. To remedy this, there is an endeavor being made to form groups of these women who will help others in finding positions. Employers testify to the superiority of women in analysis work and generally prefer their quickness of mind to the less careful work of these women. Positions are also to be found in the Health Department for those with the necessary bacteriological knowledge who pass the civil service examinations.

Of librarians, there is now almost a superfluity except perhaps in the field of children's libraries. A training school for the latter is found only in Pittsburgh. Dr. Gill advised no one to undertake such work without a real taste for it.

Doing secretarial work of any sort demands a knowledge of stenography, often typewriting, generally a year's preparation at some business school. Besides positions with business men or secretaries, there are progressive schools who need the clerical help of someone having some knowledge of their department of study.

Housewife. Applied household economy and institutional running are things for which women are qualified and which they ought to take up. The well-being of the race depends on our development along these lines. A year's training at an applied science school or a less expensive apprenticeship covering a longer period of time are required. Positions as directors in hospitals gained at least within seven years, place their holders financially far ahead of teachers.

The best training recommended that we look far enough ahead on coming to college, so that we might take the courses necessary to our later work and take advantage of part of our long vacations to get some professional training. There are secretarial, commercial and a few other courses at various summer schools.

CLOSING HER TALK Dr. Gill mentioned a few other vocations for women, among them journalism, which she said demanded much originality and enthusiasm; places in publishing houses for proof readers which paid fairly well, but were tedious; and positions as agents for real estate and insurance of all sorts.

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COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Friday, April 29, at 7.30 P.M., in College Hall Chapel, a lecture by Frau Amalie von Ende of New York, on "The Modern Woman of Europe."

Saturday, April 30, at 7.30 P.M., in College Hall Chapel, a lecture by Mr. Max Eastman, under the auspices of the Equal Suffrage League. Mr. Eastman is the secretary of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage of the state of New York. All members of the college are invited.


At 7.00 P.M., in the chapel, vesper service. An address by Mr. David T. T. Yur of China, under the auspices of the Missionary Committee of the Christian Association.

Monday, May 2, at 7.30 P.M., in College Hall Chapel, a concert.

Tuesday, May 3, at 7.30 P.M., in College Hall Chapel, a second lecture by Frau Amalie von Ende, on "Contemporary German Poetry."

COLLEGE NOTES.

The Christian Association meeting, on Thursday evening, April 21, was led by Dr. Gillford. Dr. Gillford talked of the Christian's use of money, and especially the spending of money here at college.

The members of Course 10 of the Economics Department, who went in town early Wednesday morning to see the inspection of immigrants, saw only the ship, the Megantic, on which the immigrants came. The boat was nearly twelve hours late. The economical people were more successful on Thursday morning, for they tried again on that day, and saw all the details of the inspection.

Mary Guernsey has been elected 1012's delegate to the Silver Bay Conference.

On Monday afternoon, April 25, Freeman House had a party, the Seniors and Juniors inviting guests.

On Tuesday, April 26, at 7.30 P.M., the Social Study Circle met at Agora House to hear Mr. O'Sullivan's address on "The Ethics of Trade Unionism."

THEATER NOTES.

PARK: William Hodge in "The Man from Home."

MAJESTIC: J. N. Hackett in "Mr. and Mrs. Beaucour."

COLONIAL: "The Third Degree."

GLOBE: Halson's "Superba."

HOBSTREET: Henrik Ibsen's "Pillars of Society," with Mrs. Fiske.

TREMONT: Raymond Hitchcock in "The Man Who Owns Broadway."

CASTLE SQUARE: "The Prisoner of Zenda."

SHUBERT: The New Theater Company, presenting:

On Thursday evening, "Twelfth Night."
On Friday evening, "The Winter's Tale."
On Saturday afternoon, "The School for Scandal."
On Saturday evening, "The Nigger."

BOSTON: "The Three Twins."


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JUNE EXAMINATIONS.

All students who wish at the coming examination period to remove conditions or deficiencies or to take examinations for advanced standing, must make written application to the Dean for permission, on or before MONDAY, MAY 16. (See page 137, Calendar 1909-10.) These applications should be made on blanks provided for the purpose. These will be found in the Registrar's Office.

Attention is called to the fact that this regulation applies to those cases in which it is proposed to remove the condition or deficiency in the technique of book-keeping or to present standing which is recorded in the transcript of a former course will be sent out at the same time as cards of admission to examination.

No student will be admitted to examinations to remove conditions or deficiencies or to take examinations for advanced standing unless a card of admission is presented signed by the Dean.

Students making application for admission to examinations for advanced standing or to take examinations for advanced standing will be required to have their cards signed by the Dean, authorizing preparation for such examinations.

If the examination for which application is made is one requiring a fee, such fee will be deducted from the card and will be submitted to the student. (See Extracts from Legislation, Article III, 1. 5.)

X. B. Hitherto it has been the policy to return the fee paid for an extra examination when the student did not take the examination. It has now been decided that the student will not be entitled to the return of the fee unless the change in plan is reported to the Dean's Office before the cards of admission to the examination have been issued. These cards are issued a week or ten days after the applications are received. The notification of change of plan must reach the office within a week after the time at which the applications for extra examinations are due.

Unless informed to the contrary, the student will understand that her application has been granted and the card of admission will be sent through the resident mail after the schedule of extra examinations has been arranged.

ELLEN F. PENDLETON, DEAN.

FREE PRESS

I.

Referring to an interesting article in College News of April 6, may we say a word on the subject of the occupations of students after leaving college? From a good deal of observation of members of the Senior Class who expect to teach, we can testify to the great and increasing earnestness which characterizes the attitude of most of these young women toward their future profession, and to their intelligent view of the duties and responsibilities of the teacher.

As to other occupations, is it a fact that these offer liberal salaries and easy and permanent positions to untrained young people? Are many journalistic positions of high grade open to young women on graduation from college? Ought it to be assumed that a young college graduate, without further training, understands the work of a newspaper office, and that she is qualified for newspaper administration? How many young women are able to support themselves, immediately after graduation, by lectures or public readings? These questions are part of an investigation now in progress.

Is it not conceded that every occupation and profession has its own technique and its own difficulties? Teaching perhaps offers no greater hardships than are presented by other professions open to women, but its opportunities for all its advantages are certainly great, as many an enthusiastic alumnus who is teaching will testify. There is at present a great demand for elementary and high school teachers who will interest themselves in the social and religious life of the community. The public school teacher is not cut off from opportunities for philanthropic and religious work;

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she is, on the contrary, in the very best possible position for service of the kind.

The following unsolicited testimony comes from an alumnus of the Class of 1908:

“My family did not want me to come back (to this school) this year, but they consented when they realized how much I wanted to come. I am as interested in my work as ever, really more so, because I have so many plans to accomplish and such a little time to do it in. The school needs a library very much indeed. They have a very, very, very tiny one and the books are pretty rare that one of my boys has read every book in it. Lately my class has started a Village Improvement Society, and we have raised money enough to equip a Master's room, and last Monday we raised $100. We must have more. There are actually no ordinances at all here for keeping streets and vacant lots clean.”

M. C.
A. J. M.

II.

On reading Miss Brown's Free Press of last week, one cannot help but recognize that she has hit upon one of the possible lacks of a college education. Certainly the comparatively small excursions into different realms of thought that the scattered curriculum of a college course offers, often seem an enemy to deep research work, and a source of dissipation to time and energy. But as the conception of a college education comes to mean more and more, and not so much a certificate opening the doors of an occupation in life, as a broad, general introduction, we realize that deep specialization, proper in a Master's course, is out of place in working for a B. A. degree. Only by delving in many branches of study can this broad education, the necessary preliminary to specialization, be acquired. Thus only can one discover wherein lie her deepest interests and acquire a systematic, rather than superficial, outlook upon all spheres of life and learning.

M. I. B.

III.

There are a good many kinds of selfishness, but it seems to me that one of the most despicable forms is the selfishness of the girl who keeps a boat out over time on a glorious sunny day and deprives those who have signed for the boat after her of part—or sometimes all—of the time due them. Pardon me if I speak strongly. I feel strongly because I have been one of the victims. Perhaps if that thoughtless person knew how disappointed those are who have counted on their hour on the lake, and who have been cheated out of it by her carelessness—we will not call it greed—she would be more punctual. Let us hope she will,—that, in the future, she will.

M. H.

IV.

The Wellesley Campus is fully beautiful enough to justify our pride in showing it to visitors. It seems more than a pity, even a disgrace, that by our own carelessness we make some parts of it unattractive enough for an ordinary pedestrian. Look at the appearance of the "snake path" the next time you walk that way to the village, and see if you could possibly count all the papers and scraps strewn about on the ground. The snake path is nothing in all compared to the ground under the evergreen trees between Fiske and the meadow path. It's enough to give one a violent desire to get a rake and clean it out. We cannot do this, of course, but since the campus is large and the caretakers have a good deal to do, we at least can look after the prevention of such littered, unsightly spots in the future, even if the cure for the present condition is not in our hands.

Especially sad is the appearance of the hillside in front of Central Hall.

The writer watched a couple of Freshmen eating their luncheon in one of the rustic seats over the lake. To her horror, they leisurely peeled their sandwiches over the bank, artistically scattering the peel in every direction. They added to this charming effect

(Concluded on page 5)
FREE PRESS—Continued.

several bread crusts, much rumpled paper, and finally their brown paper bags. One glance at the ground, as one walks through this part, suffices to show that not one, but evidently many Freshmen have this habit. And of them, this Free Press would beg, that, even if they believe in such practices, they will eliminate them from the Wellesley Campus.

1912.

College Hall center, from the first floor to the fourth, has come to be the great gathering place during the ten-minute recesses between periods. This is perfectly natural and perfectly legitimate, but would it not be a little better if we could stop our conversation just a minute or so before time for the last bell, to leave time for the class to become seated? It must be annoying to an instructor, particularly if the class is a large one, to have a great company of strugglers filing noisily into the class-room after the bell has struck. She has planned a certain amount of work to be done in that period, and she has a right to expect every minute of it to be at her disposal. It would not mean any loss to us and might be a great help to the instructor and the class as well. H. P.

VI.

The conflict over the society question has now been waged to a close. It has been a noble struggle on the whole, with closely matched sides, but peace has at last been agreed upon and it remains for the college at large to accept this peace in the right spirit. By the college, I mean particularly the class of 1912. A good many Sophomores—though not the majority, thank goodness—have toward this new application system an attitude of haughty disapproval. They view the outgoing of the old custom of invitation with a feeling of hurt bereavement and seem to think that this new system has been introduced merely to spite them personally. They declare proudly that they will not lower themselves to the humility of applying for a place where they are not sure they are wanted. They prefer rather the gratification of feeling that they are disapproving the societies by withholding from them their valuable membership. It seems to me that this manner of accepting the results of the efforts of the Congress is not only utterly small and unappreciative of them, but it is also unfair to the societies themselves. The latter have acted in a very dignified manner through a most critical and telling test, where it would have been very easy to let personal feelings get the better of loyalty to the college; and for the sake of the societies alone, if for nothing else, surely we owe it to put aside our petty pride and prejudice, and do what we know is best for Wellesley.

1912.

CHARLES H. HURWITCH
LADIES' TAILOR
31 WEST STREET
BOSTON
SOCIAL SCHEDULE.

In publishing these dates for the Social Schedule, the News does not assume any responsibility for changes that may arise.

May 2 evening, Alliance Française.
7 evening, Barnswallows.
14 evening, T. Z. E. Studio Reception.
16 afternoon, T. Z. E. Studio Reception (?)
21 evening, Agon Open Meeting.
23 evening, Alliance Française.

June 4 morning, Rowing Competition.
11 afternoon, Alpha Kappa Chi Play.
13 morning, Rowing Competition.
20 afternoon, Senior Academic Council.
22 afternoon, Senior Deutscher Verein.
23 evening, Senior Play (dress rehearsal).
12 evening, Senior Play (alternate date, dress rehearsal).
15 evening, Senior Play, first performance.
26 evening, Senior Play (afternoon, first performance).
21 evening, Float.
22 evening, S. S. Play, second performance.
23 evening, Float (alternate date).
24 evening, Senior Play.
25 afternoon, Garden Party.
28 afternoon, Senior Play (alternate date).

MUSIC NOTES.

Recital of Scandinavian Music by Miss Alice Crary Brown, pianist, and Mr. Albert T. Foster, violinist, Tuesday, April 26, 1940, at 4:20 P.M.

Programme.

Violin: Melodie. Ole Bull
Romance (in E minor) Simining
Violin and Piano: Sonata. Opus 19 (in G minor) sjogren
Allegro Vivace Andante

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1218-20 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

DEUTSCHER VEREIN PLAY.

On Monday evening, April 25, at Shakespeare House, the Deutscher Verein produced a very entertaining little comedy, "Einer Muss Herraten," by Wilhelm Jane Goodloe with Florence Wiss and Dorothy Dey did the coaching. The cast was as follows: Jakob Zorn—Annie Clark Wilhelmi Zorn—Marie Rahr Gertrud—Kate Parsons Luise—Alma Mosenfelder

The plot concerned the amatory floundering of two elderly professors whom Gertrud, their aunt, threatens to leave to the tender mercies of a boarding house unless one of them marries immediately. Gertrud's niece, Luise, is decided upon as a fitting wife for one of the studious gentlemen and the question as to which C. to sacrifice himself gives rise to many humorous complications. Annie Clark and Marie Rahr as the two brothers played up very well in their scenes together and were especially amusing in the scene where they quailed before a stout, irascible and determined Gertrud, in the person of Kate Parsons. Alma Mosenfelder made a very coy and charming Luise, who appeared at her best in a very laughable proposal scene. As a whole, the play was most enjoyable and it was with some regret that the assemblage heard the last speeches, and rose from their seats to partake of the informal refreshments.

EXHIBITION IN WATER COLORS.

There are now on view in the Farnsworth Art Gallery a number of water-colors, by Margaret J. Patterson of Boston. A large number of the sketches are from towns in Southern Spain or in Italy, and the effects gained by the use of opaque water-colors gives a striking suggestion of the dazzling, almost blinding, brilliance of the Tuscan houses in the sun. Another series, quite as delightful, show quaint red-roofed houses of Bruges. Altogether the collection is one of great interest.

NOTICE.

Miss Clara P. Potwin of Summit, N. J., writes that she expects to take a small party to the English, Scotch, and Irish laked this summer and could add a few more to the membership. She also places people in tours conducted by others, or furnishes steamship and railroad tickets, and curries on other business of this kind.

ART EXHIBITIONS.

ST. BOTOLOPH CLUB: Mr. Redfield's Paintings.

DOLL AND RICHARDS: Mr. Macknight's Water-colors.

DOLL AND RICHARDS: Modern Etchings.

VOSE'S GALLERY: Mr. Williams' Paintings.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB: Mr. Copey's Paintings.

ARTS AND CRAFTS: Exhibition of Basketry.

NORMAL ART GALLERY: Mr. Perea's Paintings.

COPEY GALLERY: Sculptures by Mrs. Ladd.

COPEY GALLERY: Mr. Voorhies' Paintings.

OPEN MEETING OF THE CIRCULO CASTELLANO.

On Monday afternoon, April 16, Señorita Marcial gave a lecture on Spain to the Circulo Castellano and its invited guests. The lecturer was assisted by a slide show of slides and lantern slides, giving a vivid impression of the country's provinces from the historical and geographical standpoint.

THE MAIDS' PLAY AT THE BARN.

On Saturday evening, April 23, at the Barn, the maids gave a short farce, "A Box of Monkeys." The cast was as follows:

A Box of Monkeys. April 23, 1910.

The Barn. Characters:
Edward Ralston, a promising young American, Helen Sullivan Chauncey Odlethorpe, his partner, second son to Lord Doncaster, Lenore Coughlan Mrs. Ondego-Jhones, an admiral of rank, Mae Tierney Sierra-Bengaline, her niece, a prairie rose, Bell McKinnon Lady Guinevere Llandpoope, an English primrose, daughter of the Earl of Payneought, Lillian McGlone Scene.

Act I. Drawing-room of Mrs. Ondego-Jhones' residence, 900 Fifth Avenue.

Act II. The same.

Chorus.
Lillian Breen, Agnes Reagan
Gertrude Glader, Gertrude Quinn
Helen Sullivan, Lenore Coughlan
Lillian McGlone, Ruth Nichols.

Coaches: Miss Vliet, Miss Hodgman.

"A Box of Monkeys," is a bright, amusing play, full of interesting situations. Lillian McGlone, as Lady Guinevere, was extremely good, taking off well the timid, rotting English air; she was especially amusing in her attempt to learn the American slang. As Sierra, Bell McKinnon gave a good presentation of the happy-go-lucky Western girl. The card scene was very well played by both. Mrs. Ondego-Jhones was well known as the superficial society woman, and had an amusing, superficial manner. The two masculine roles, the more difficult parts, were done very well by Helen Sullivan and Lenore Coughlan. "Ted" achieved the dashing Western air cleverly and was good, also, in the charade scene. Chauncey was humorous as the Englishman, which was not an easy part to play. As a whole, the play was remarkably well given; the action was quick and snappy, and the cues were taken.

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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 Caroline Newcombe Newman, 1893, has been playing with the New Theater Company this winter, and is now in Boston with them. Her stage name is Caroline Newcombe.

Among the Americans resident at the Yale Mission College, in Chang-Shai, recently attacked by Chinese rioters, was Miss Nina D. Gage, 1903. Word received from China stated that all the Americans were safe, having taken refuge in ships in the harbor.

Miss Geraldine Gordon, 1900, who is Organizing Secretary of the College Settlements Association, has been speaking in some of the college dormitories on possibilities for summer settlement work.

Miss Henrietta Blasl, 1908, has received a permanent appointment in the cataloguing Division of the Library of Congress at Washington.

Miss Jessie M. Cameron, 1908, is principal of the Matunuck Grammar School, Matunuck, Rhode Island.

Mrs. William Hodge (Helen Hale Cogswell, of the Class of 1903), with her daughter, is expecting to remain in Boston during the rest of Mr. Hodge's engagement in "The Man From Home."

Miss Marjorie L. Nickerson, 1903, is to leave Putnam Hill, Poughkeepsie, this June and to go in the fall to teach English at the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ENGAGEMENT.

Miss Irma Bonning, 1910, to Mr. Richard Henderson Marr, of Detroit, Michigan.

MARRIAGES.

WILEY—BICKLEN. April 7, 1910, at Burlington, Iowa, Miss Alma Louise Biklen, 1908, to Mr. George Lacy Wire, Harvard, 1904, of Wilmington, Ohio. At home after July 1, 114 South East Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

WEILLS—BUTTERFIELD. April 16, 1910, at Redlands, California, Miss Josephine Butterfield, 1909, to Mr. John C. S. Weills, Jr. At home after June 15, 3827 North Twentieth Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

BIRTHS.

April 18, 1910, at Wayne, Pennsylvania, a son, Carlisle, to Mrs. Herbert Hill Moore (Elizabeth D. Conover, 1903).


DEATHS.

April 18, 1910, in Plainfield, New Jersey, Horace M. Sherwin, brother of Eleanor Sherwin, 1889, now head of Fiske Cottage.

April 16, 1910, in Lawrence, Kansas, Henry W. Sage, father of Pauline Sage, 1901, and grandfather of Margaret Wilber, of the Class of 1910.

April 19, 1910, in Providence, Rhode Island, Judge Joseph V. Spink, father of Mary Spink, 1899, and Alice G. Spink, 1902.

April 19, 1910, in Mansfield, Massachusetts, Mrs. Frank L. Cady, mother of Carrie L. Cady and Helen May Cady, 1899.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Miss Edith J. Drumm, formerly of 1910, 154 Morris Avenue, Central Park, Buffalo, New York.

Miss Mary L. Southworth, 1887, 165 West Emerton Street, Melrose, Massachusetts (for the year 1909-10).

AN EXPEDITION TO BOSTON.

Monday, April 20, a party of twenty-five students had the great good fortune to attend a private expedition, visiting Boston and environs, under the leadership of Mr. Merrell of Lowell.

A visit to the Charlestown police station, and the municipal court, then in session, gave a vivid picture of the administrations of justice in the cities. This was followed by a memorable trip to the navy yard, and inspection, under the guidance of Commander Plunkett himself, of the United States battle-ship "North Dakota," the finest owned by the government.

Luncheon was at a model restaurant in the Chinatown district, and the expedition was concluded by a review of the State House, where the students attended a session of the House of Representatives.

The extreme courtesy shown by everyone as they realized that this expedition was one of students and not curiosity-seekers made it possible for every member to add a considerable store of practical knowledge as part of her Wellesley education.