Jordan Marsh Company
Make a Specialty of Appropriate
Clothing for the College Girl :::::

New Things of Interest to the Young Women at Wellesley Include:

The ever-ready, easily-adjusted, one-piece Sailor Dress in heavy Russian linen and imported pique. Price $19.75.

Smart Top Coats of Covert cloth, for which a college girl has many uses. In two models, showing the Balmacaan and regulation coat sleeves. Price $25.00.

Middy Blouses, in the new Balkan model, among numerous other good styles for gym. and outing. Prices $1.95 and $2.95.

Filene's
APRONS
That Are As Different As You Please

"Putter around" aprons, yet aprons that will not go against your aesthetic sense. One at 75c is of kimono style, of percale scattered with rose buds and finished with pink percale.

Quaint German "Hans frau" aprons that bespeak real practicality, 39c to $3.00.
Then, of course, chafing dish aprons and the fluffy affairs of muslin and lace, priced 25c to $2.50.

(Apron Shop, third floor)

William Filene's Sons Company
Outfitters to College Girls
Boston
but lack as yet,—in particular for one virtue, a businesslike impersonality of attitude.

The long line waivered earnestly down the street, with unevenly spaced ranks, unrhymical step, an incongruous diversity in attire. One woman in line I heard insistently calling to her neighbors to "Keep together," "Close up space," yet she herself was out of step most of the time. The couple before me, delegated to carry the poles of their state banner, succeeded but moderately because each was so conscious of the importance of her own position that she gave little heed to her partner. Another woman frequently broke from line and dashing to the curb, took "snap shots" with the kodak she was carrying. And later, when at the Capitol the column divided so as to enter the reacta by opposite doors, the same little enthusiast temporarily blocked proceedings by crying out, "But I want to stay with Mrs. K——!—I want to stay with Mrs. K——!" resolutely refusing to leave the side of her friend.

In the midst of such irregularities, an effect of ensemble was secured only by the ubiquitous yellow pennants, and by the fire of enthusiasm, equally bright and so genuine as undoubtedly to minimize the impression of formal defects. Yet I felt that those defects, due to lack of training in systematic co-operative action, existed and are yet to be dealt with. Granting the paramount importance of the spiritual dynamics which women have harnessed to their purposes, granting the successful campaigns they have already waged in many fields, granting the competent handling of executive detail on the part of their leaders, we still must recognize the need of the rank and file for training, for cool, careful, self-effacing discipline, which shall fit them for routine work and for steady, concerted action, free from futile, effervescent emotionalism, and shall prepare them for the greater responsibilities they are seeking.

Later, while talking with one of the leaders, I remarked thus on the lack of trained workers with which the women had to contend in their campaigns. "Yes," she replied, "but it isn’t merely the older suffragists who are hard to manage, the college girls are frequently just as irresponsible."

HELEN SARD HUGHES.

CIRCULO CASTELLANO.

The Circulo Castellan0 held its open meeting on Monday night, the 14th of April, at Zeta Alpha house. The president, Alice Merrill, spoke a few
words at first about the object of the evening's program—to give an idea of the breadth of Spanish influence and Spanish interests. "To the majority of people who have never had occasion to study the country, Spain seems like a little peninsula, isolated and cut off to a great extent from the interests and progress of Europe and the outside world. It is true that the Spanish people for centuries, under the yoke of the Moors, were prevented from asserting their strongly national feeling and that since that day they have been rather glad to adopt progressive measures. But nevertheless, it is true that Spanish achievements, political and in the field of the arts, have been generally unrecognized and unappreciated. Within past years, however, this feeling has gradually been changing, especially on our side of the world, a fact which is due largely to the extraordinary development of South America, and the day is not far distant when North and South America will join hands and Spanish and American interests will be intermingled."

The evening's program was to show Spain's relation to and influence on, outside nations. Beginning farthest East, Tamaki Uemura spoke in a very charming way about what early Spanish missionaries had done for her country, Japan. Frances Mullinax then told about the great Charles V, and Germany's relation with Spain.

The influence of Spanish writings upon French literature was pointed out in an interesting talk by Margaret Pitkin. Rowena Nye told about the early Spanish settlers and explorers in Mexico. To demonstrate still further the influence of the Spaniards on the Western world, Silence McVay showed pictures of old Spanish missions, which are so numerous in the region of Los Angeles, and told of their origin and development. Hazel Smith spoke of Spain's connections with the southern part of America, especially with the Panama Canal.

FREE PRESS.

I. DRAMATIC ENTHUSIASM.

On a pleasant Saturday afternoon it seems as though half of us go to the theater. There is something so alluring about the one o'clock special, and Boston is, well—one of Wellesley's advantages. Into this habit of theater-going creep strange fads and fancies. Precedents are established, just as in dress, and it becomes "the thing" to see a certain well-talked-of play.

All classes but 1916 will remember that last year it was the think to see the Irish Players. At a table which had a Faculty head, one remarked: "Have you seen the Irish Players? Yes, I saw them Saturday, and I surely enjoyed it!" One probably had. They were a pretty good little company and played interesting plays. But enthusiasm, instead of remaining genuine, took on a note of superiority, of intellectual attainment at having lived through the performance.

This winter it has been the thing to see "Disraeli." More lately "Kismet" has been threatened with becoming the Mecca of Saturday afternoon culture. Haven't you seen it? My dear!"

Of course dramatic enthusiasm is fine. But over-enthusiasm is a poor thing. And the delicate tint of Intellectualism we throw over seeing a good play is, viewed in broad daylight, a ruddy glow of Bluff.

L. D. W., 1914.

II. 1916 AND THE BALLOT.

We have been proud of 1916 all year, but since elections we have been prouder than ever. No class has ever shown such self-control in the using of its voting privileges, and its members should be congratulated upon the way they met the responsibility put upon them. Many upper classmen could learn a lesson from the example of such conscientious voting, or restraint from voting if the candidates are unknown to them. M. H., 1913.

SENIOR BIBLE LECTURE.

On the evening of Thursday, April 17, the Reverend William B. Forbush of Detroit, an expert on Sunday-school work with boys, addressed the members of Bible 13 on the practical problems which face the boys' Sunday-school teacher. He first dealt with the characteristics of the young boy up to the age of twelve or thirteen years, when he has an abundant supply of physical energy which leads him to attempt everything. This energy should not be suppressed in the Sunday-school, but wisely controlled by introducing sufficient manual exercise, such as modeling maps to illustrate the lesson and using stereographs. These methods hold the attention of the class and give it an outlet for some of its energy.

Another factor which must be considered in teaching boys of this age is their gang spirit. A boy bows to the opinion of his gang as the adult respects the opinion of his immediate circle, and although this is sometimes a peril that leads to crime, yet it is often an advantage to the teacher. If he can interest the leaders in the class the rest of the gang will follow their lead.

Mr. Forbush then spoke of the adolescent period when the teacher needs tact and patience, but above all social intercourse with his class. This may be obtained by organizing debating clubs, camping parties, excursions and chapters of the Knights of King Arthur, an organization founded by Mr. Forbush himself. Such organizations enable the teacher to become acquainted with the pupils and to help them without their knowing it, since "character is contagious."
EDITORIAL.

Public Opinion.

The News has had to say goodbye to its dear old board and prepare for a season with its new one. This same new board, like all new boards, has felt a little shaky in its boots without Senior wisdom to refer to.

And yet the News, though Seniorless, has a greater guide and support to which to look, namely, the public, and that means all of its readers both in college and out of it. It is the public that the News is trying to satisfy and serve, and it is the public whose opinion means so much as a guide and support to the News and its board, wherefore this discourse on public opinion.

We would ask you first of all to have an opinion about the News, and a firm one, too. And then we ask that you have specific reasons for your opinion. And then we ask that you put that opinion to work in behalf of the News. There are two ways of doing this last thing. One is to criticize frankly and fairly, good points as well as those that are not so good, in the columns of the News. And another, and better, way, is to do as much as you can toward contributing good material for the paper to publish. If you disapprove of the News, your good material will improve matters, if you approve of the News, your material will bear testimony of the fact.

A little space above we asked that you have good reasons for your opinion. You know the public, like many other good people, sometimes develops a bump of conceit, and thinks that just because it is the public it has a right to say what it thinks and be hearkened to with respect. But the truth is that public opinion, like anybody else's opinion, isn't worth the effort to express it unless it is founded on thorough acquaintance with the facts of the case, and on clear and just thinking.

Now public opinion is an exceedingly valuable agent in producing a wholesome condition of society. For instance, the recent matter of Freshman voting. In that case dissatisfaction expressed itself in the form of public opinion, which when brought to bear upon the matter obtained definite and good results. If, however, the judgments of public opinion are manifestly unjust its decisions lose weight and a useful tool becomes worthless. We might say here a word about what does not constitute public opinion, namely, gossip. It is not upon hearsay evidence or idle chatter that a judgment should be based, but upon accurate first hand knowledge.

However, if the public, meaning you, can say about a matter, "I know," then its opinion is very much worth having. And the moral of that is:—Read your News, get yourself an opinion, and let us have it.

DEPOSITORS of the Wellesley National Bank

Are paid interest and no exchange is charged on collection of checks if the balance is over $300. A minimum balance of at least $25 is expected from all customers. Call for one of our railroad time cards.

Charles N. Taylor, President, Benjamin H. Sanborn, Vice-President, B. W. Guernsey, Cashier.

HOURS: 8 to 2. Saturday, 8 to 12 M. ADDITIONAL HOURS: Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:30 to 5 P.M.
LETTER FROM LESLIE CONNER, 1909.

With the four and one-half Turkish liras (twenty dollars), which represented my share of the first installment of the Wellesley Red Cross Fund in my pocket, I set forth last Saturday for Stamboul, where many of the neediest refugees are sheltered in the mosques. Mr. Frew, the clergyman in charge of that part of the work, had arranged to meet me on the Golden Horn bridge. As I waited for him and searched the endless procession that filed by me, I saw little to suggest the horror and the destitution of war which this relief work made uppermost in my mind. Beggars there were, and soldiers, but these one may see any time.

In Stamboul, however, it was as if every block of the muddy, forlorn streets brought us nearer war. The main thoroughfare through which we drove became blocked with bullock carts, little donkeys laden with huge bags, and even a solemn camel picking his incongruous way among the cobble stones. “Provisions for Tchatalja,” Mr. Frew explained. We climbed a hill and passed the Sublime Porte, whose dictum, “peace” or “war,” controlled this interminable output of soldiers and provisions, and inflow of refugees from the devastated regions. Beyond the government buildings and the tangle of old wooden houses which formed an Armenian quarter we passed through miles of the desolate section swept by the great fire of last summer. “We waited for it to drive them out, but it stopped just here,” said Mr. Frew, as he jumped out to do an errand at a little Quaker Mission house which is working as hard now for the refugees of the war as it worked last summer for the refugees of the fire.

At last, near the city walls, we came to the great mosque where our work was to begin. An English boy and some Turkish men brought in great sacks of mutton and rice, food for the three hundred and fifty persons whom your Wellesley money was to help. I cannot describe that mosque, its babel of strange sounds, the heavy oppression of its foul air, the swarming humanity which seemed almost to infest it. The great, open spaces of the domed architecture were somehow dominated by the creatures that sat in huddled groups all over the floor; its ornate Moorish tiles and carvings were hidden by pots and pans and piles of tattered bedding. Even the winding pulpit stairs and the very pulpit rails were hung with rags which testified to pathetic efforts at wash-days some time in the past.

Each family group had a numbered ticket which we checked off as we went the rounds. Then we began the distribution, Mr. Frew keeping the records while our Turkish interpreter scooped bowlfuls of rice into the pans or handkerchiefs each group brought. I dealt out pieces of mutton, enough meat on each bone to make a frugal stew for five persons. The rice would last for several meals and raise them for that period above the not-quite-starvation level which was all that the Government could maintain on its bread rations. Of course the bread alone cannot maintain a vitality sufficient to ward off disease: indeed, many of the women and little children—there were very few men in the crowd, were already ill. One wondered how any kept well in that damp, unventilated place and how any recovered after they had lain for days on those cold pavements, protected by sodden mattings. Some were already sick with contagious diseases, but there were no doctors to diagnose their cases intelligently.

After we had given them food, we went from group to group distributing warm clothing and bedding bought by the money from another fund. I shall never forget one old woman, shivering in rags that hardly covered her, who hobbled across the pavement to call my attention to her pitiful need; nor the three little boys, so silently and solemnly thankful for their socks and quilted jackets. “Orphans,” said Mr. Frew, and I tried to imagine what that word would mean if one were a refugee in a strange city.

From the mosque we went to two others where more eager people awaited us and were disappointed to find that most of the food and clothing had already been given away. “I shall come here first next time,” said Mr. Frew, for the charity which is coming for the destitute ones who have descended in such hordes upon this city does not stop with the enthusiasm of first visits, but lays careful plans for the cold winter ahead. . . . . . . . . .

Please express to the Relief Fund Committee my very grateful appreciation of the opportunity they
A WORTHY CAUSE.

Theories of education come and go, but the souls of men are with us forever to be educated. Once, most emphasis was laid on the purely intellectual; later the industrial phase put forth its claim. But now that men realize it is not sufficient to feed a man and give him a trade, attention has been turned toward religious training.

Dr. James E. Shepard, while working as field secretary of the International Sunday-school Association, became convinced that if the religious sentiment of the negro could be intelligently developed, it could be made the most potent factor in making the negro an effective member of any community. So confident was he of this, that he established the National Religious Training School, at Durham, North Carolina. The aim of the school is to give, in addition to literary, domestic and commercial training, definite instruction along religious lines. Every student, no matter in what department, receives an hour’s instruction daily in the Bible. There are students who come especially for Young Women’s and Young Men’s Christian Association work, for the theological, missionary and social service departments.

The school has just passed its third birthday. Its growth has been phenomenal. There are ten buildings, thirty-two acres of ground, and a campus almost as beautiful as that of Wellesley. The enrollment is about two hundred, which may seem small. We here, however, consider this an advantage, because the instruction can be more personal. It is to the smaller schools and colleges that we must look for our greatest work, for the impress they make is stronger and deeper than can be given by a large institution.

About the first of February we began a desperate struggle to raise $37,000, being promised an equal amount if we succeeded. We need about $12,000 more. The gaining of this amount will mean that the boys and girls who are so eager for knowledge that they walk two miles to school in any weather, may still have the pleasure of coming. It will mean, because of the low tuition, that poor children from country districts can get here what is not provided for them in their own towns. For most of the public schools do work no higher than the ninth grade and in many places there is no school at all.

One needs only to face a class of seemingly dull, unresponsive children, and watch the light flash across their faces, watch them grow slowly but surely—one needs to do this but for a little while; then one’s faith can never weaken, one’s energy is never enough, one cannot cease loving and giving.

Ethel Caution Davis, ’12.
FELLOWSHIPS IN THE CHICAGO SCHOOL OF CIVICS AND PHILANTHROPY.

Students considering applying for scholarships or fellowships in the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy may be interested in the following account from Susan Newell, 1912, now studying on one of these fellowships:

"The work of the school is divided into two departments: The Department of General Training and the Department of Social Investigation.

The tuition for the year's full course, three terms of eleven weeks each, is seventy-five dollars. There are ten (10) scholarships covering free tuition offered for 1913-1914. Only college graduates are eligible for these scholarships.

Through the Russell Sage foundation, the Research Department of Social Investigation offers ten research studentships, each carrying a stipend of two hundred and seventy-five dollars and tuition. Applicants for studentships must hold the diploma of the school or be graduates of colleges in good standing, and those who have had training in political economy will be preferred. Application should be made not later than May first. Application blanks will be furnished upon request to the Registrar, Miss Estelle B. Hunter, 116 South Michigan avenue, Chicago.

Students of the school are intended to spend two-thirds of their time on practical work—that is, field work. This field work may be done under various organizations, such as the United Charities, Legal Aid, various child caring agencies, etc.

The students in the Research Department devote two-thirds of their time to practical work in connection with the special inquiry in progress. This year it has been the Juvenile Court Inquiry on Dependent Children.

The remaining one-third time is to be given to the required lecture courses at the school. Students who complete satisfactorily the prescribed courses and field work will be given a certificate of the school.

In closing I cannot speak in too glowing terms of the school—the broadening influences and the interesting experiences which we students have gained through coming in contact with famous men and women in the world of philanthropy and by doing fascinating and extremely interesting field work which has given us insight into new conditions and brought us within the range of that world in which "the other half lives."

I should be glad to answer any questions I can about the school and I know Miss Hunter, too, will be very glad to answer all inquiries.
PARLIAMENT OF FOOLS.

NOW.

We went to gaze upon the flowers,
The yellow rose, the violet blue;
We stood aghast before the powers
That make her of the chosen few.

With reverent hand we touched the chair
That she has used—will use again;
We bowed before the great desk where
She deigns to wield her fountain pen.

We talk of each remembered look—
How she likes lemon in her tea!
We treasure that snap-shot we took,
Now that she's president of Stu. G.

HUNTING OF THE APPENDIX.

A CHASE IN THREE LEAPS.
Leap the First.
The doctor leaped out of his little machine,
He leaped just as swift up the stair,
He gave me a look and gave me a punch,—
Then rumpled what's left of his hair.

"What's this," he did cry, with a flame in his eye,
"Your symptoms surely are queer,
You moan and you sigh, when I punch you, you cry,
You've got an appendix, my dear!"

"I will send you away,—'tis a nice rainy day,—
To a doctor whose skill is immense;
He can catch an appendix at work or at play,
Whatever its means of defense."

They rolled me in blankets, they tied up my hair,
And then on the floor of the car
They stretched me out straight, and told me to wait,
Not to move, for our journey was far.

At last we espied, on a hill by our side,
A building of beautiful brick;
The chauffeur in pride waved his left arm and cried,
"Behold the abode of the sick!"

They lifted me out by my heels and my head,
And hustled me in through the door;
They laid me away in a very high bed,—
I saw my friends' faces no more.

Leap the Second.

Then came in some nurses all starchily gowned,
And their look was tremendously wise,
But the sly young appendix was not to be found,—
It eluded their envious eyes.

They sought it with pincers, they sought it with knives,
With germless and sterilized tools,
For e'en in this chase they would not risk their lives
And disobey Hospital Rules.

They found that appendix, they seized it with glee
And bottled it in alcohol:
Then turned their attention to slumbering me,
And roused me with many a call.
PARLIAMENT OF FOOLS—Continued.

"Just see what we've caught!" they cried in delight,
As I opened my eyes in surprise,
And then I beheld a most marvellous sight,
That exceeded my wildest surmise.

I cannot describe that appendix to you,—
It's a creature that's quite beyond words;
I am sure, when I saw it, my face turned quite blue,
And my breath came in flocks and in herds.

I seized it with joy, and mounted a car,
And whirled away over the hills;
Right quickly I came to my home from afar,
Where I threw away all of my pills.

Leap the Third.

The appendix is bottled, it sits on a shelf,
Admired and loved by my friends,
But so far as these matters concern my own self,
This is not where the whole story ends.

I thought, when they'd caught it, that I should be free
And blithesome as any young bird,
I thought I should go off on many a spree;
But that's where my judgment has erred.

They seek me with cushions, they seek me with chairs,
They pursue me with eggs-upon-toast,
They carry me bodily up and down stairs,
And chase me from pillar to post!

They will not let me run, they will not let me walk,
Or play tennis or baseball,—oh, no!
My friends are afraid it will hurt me to talk!
The days are remarkably slow.

But some day, I tell you, I'll do some stout boots,
And without even saying good-bye,
I shall vanish, with shoutings and jeerings and hoots,
In a manner surprisingly spry.

And all that they'll have to remind them of me,
Will be kept on the dark closet shelf,
A wizened appendix, all curled up in glee,
And horribly proud of itself!

M. R. P., 1914.

With apologies to Lewis Carroll.

STUDENT-BUILDING BENEFIT.

Everyone who is interested in the growth of the fund for our Student-Alumnae Building will be glad to know of the coming recital to be given by the students in Elocution 3. The recital will be from "Romeo and Juliet," and will take place on Monday evening, April 28, at 7:30, in College Hall Chapel. The admission will be twenty-five cents, and the proceeds will go to swell the Student Building Fund.

WANTED.

Tickets for concerts, lectures, the theaters, etc. If you can't use your tickets, let the Christian Association give them to girls who can—and who will be grateful for the opportunity. See the General Secretary about it, in 118 College Hall.

:: :: F R E E. :: ::

If your skin and hair are not in perfect condition consult Mrs. A. J. MacHale, 420 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., personally or by mail. Advice will be cheerfully given free of charge. Mrs. MacHale's guaranteed toilet articles now for sale in E. A. DAVIS & CO.'S Gift Shop and Dry Goods Store.

Call for free booklet. WELLESLEY, MASS.
Attention Alumnae!

A Very Attractive Set of Wellesley Souvenir Post Cards (12 cards in set) will be mailed you on receipt of twenty-five cents, in stamps. Address, WELLESLEY COLLEGE BOOK STORE. Wellesley, Mass.

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF CIVICS AND PHILANTHROPY.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS FOR 1913-1914 IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL INVESTIGATION.

The Department of Social Investigation of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, which is maintained by the Russell Sage Foundation, offers for the year 1913-1914 a limited number of research studentships, the value of which will be $275.00 and tuition.

Students in this department are required to give the major part of their time to practical work in connection with the inquiry that is being carried on by the department, such as the Juvenile Court investigations or the recent inquiry into tenement house conditions in Chicago; the remaining portion of the student's time is given to required courses in the department of general training and to the seminar in methods of Social Investigation conducted by the directors of the department.

Applicants for research studentships must either hold the certificate of the school or must be graduates of colleges in good standing; students who have had training in political economy will be preferred. Application should be made not later than May 1st. Application blanks and a department bulletin giving further information about the work will be furnished upon request. Address 116 S. Michigan avenue, Chicago.

ELOCUTION RECITAL BY MRS. JUDD.

The last of the series of three readings offered by the Department of Elocution was given in College Hall Chapel on Monday night, April 14. Mrs. Ida Benfrey Judd, well-known in New York as a reader and teacher of expression, presented Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." The theme chosen was "The Story of Soul," following the character of Jean Valjean from the time when he left the galleys until his death. The characterization throughout was dramatic and vivid. Most remarkable, perhaps, was her representation of Jean Valjean when he left the galleys. One felt in every word the suggestion of physical effort in speech, which followed long, enforced silence.

Mrs. Judd offered her services for the benefit of the Currier-Monroe fund, toward the endowment of a chair of elocution in the college. Some students will remember her readings of "In a Balcony" and "The Mill on the Floss" in former years.

ROOMS TO LET

After June, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply to

MISS MARY A. PORTER, 159 Weston Rd.

Or at F. H. Porter's Hardware Store, Village.

FOR RENT.

Little house on Maine coast (six rooms on ground floor, beside attic rooms) full view of Mount Desert Mountains, to rent for $75 for the season, furnished for housekeeping. Good boarding-house near. Miss Balch will give information. Telephone 378-W.

Ladies' Hatter

We make a specialty of Hats attractive to Wellesley Students

160 Tremont Street, Boston. Over Moseley's Shoe Store.

Camp Hanoun College Club

On Breezy Thetford Hill, Vermont.

If you want a carefree summer, living in tents or shacks, wearing middy blouses and bloomers or short skirts, tramping, climbing, riding, "gypying," dancing, or doing a bit of handcraft for Christmas, write to

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Farnsworth,

Teachers' College, New York City.
ALUMNÆ DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE STUDENT-ALUMNÆ BUILDING FUND COMMITTEE.

Reported in the News, January, 1913, $31,832.80
"Graphology," 1904, 15.00
1902, 15.00
Boston Wellesley Club, proceeds of "The Tempest," $60.00
Undergraduate Committee, 800.00
Member of 1887, 15.00
Interest, National Shawmut Bank, Nov. 1, 1912-March 1, 1913, 221.94
$33,459.74
Alice Crary Brown,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE AT MADRID.

Department for American Students.

To American students who wish to make foreign residence and European travel take the place of continued study in this country, the Institute offers an attractive home and thorough instruction in the Romance languages, art, music, literature and history.

To graduates of American colleges unusual advantages are offered for advanced study in the Romance languages, especially in the Spanish language, literature, history and art. The libraries in Madrid abound in unexplored manuscripts that await their editors, and the chances for literary finds and for genuine services to scholarship are peculiarly tempting.

For art students, the Musco del Prado, with its masterpieces of the national school,—pre-eminent-ly its unsurpassed collection of some trescore paintings by Velasquez,—affords a unique opportunity. Very near the Institute are the residences of the chief portrait painter and of one of the best two sculptors of Spain, and almost directly across the street is the studio of Sorolla, with whom arrangements for lessons can be made.

Application for residence should be made to Miss Katharine Coman, 603 Pierce Building, Boston, Mass.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Mrs. Richard H. Marr, (Irma R. Bonning, 1910), to 200 Edison Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Mrs. Paul T. Christie, (Miriam McLoud, 1912), to Care Thomas Cook & Son, Paris, France.

BIRTHS.

On March 16, 1913, at Portland, Oregon, a son, Samuel Macdonald, to Mrs. Eleanor Macdonald Banks, 1904.

On March 5, 1913, a son, Mortimore Ashmead Seabury, Jr., to Mrs. Frida Semler Seabury, 1908.

At Rockland, Maine, on February 27, 1913, a daughter, Mary Ursula, to Mrs. Grace King Lawrence, 1907.

At 73 Route Vallon, Shanghai, China, on January 25, 1913, a son to Mrs. Elsie Sites Raven, '99.

At Omaha, Nebraska, on March 11, 1913, a son to Mrs. Gertrude White McClure, 1908.

DEATHS.

On December 18, 1912, at the home of her son, Fred R. Sites, in Oakmont, Pennsylvania, Mrs. S. Moore Sites, mother of Anna Belle Sites, Ruth Sites Brown and Elsie Sites Raven, '99.

In Columbus, Ohio, on March 11, 1913, Mrs. Alice Ray Kimball, mother of Crete Kimball McMullin, 1907.

In Sturbridge, Massachusetts, on March 8, 1913, Charles V. Corey, father of Helen M. Corey, '92.

At Worcester, Massachusetts, on February 11, 1913, George Keyes Tufts, (Yale, Class of 1863), father of Frances W. Tufts, 1909.

At Cambridge, Massachusetts, on March 13,
1913. John MacFarlane, father of Emily MacFarlane, 1909.
At Lynn, Massachusetts, on Easter Sunday, Mrs. F. G. Pinkham, mother of Frances Pinkham Prufer, '93, Katharine Pinkham, '97, and Isabella Pinkham Hellmer, 1905.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, Our beloved classmate, Annie Amelia Pfaltz, entered into rest August 20, 1912, the members of the class of '82 desire to put on record a resolution expressing our sense of loss in this bereavement and our high regard for her character.

Through many years she ministered to others, and when failing health made it necessary that she should be ministered unto, the consolation of her invalidism was the love of Alma Mater and her college friends.

A sweet and winning personality endeared her to us all; perfect sincerity and gentle dignity marked her speech and conduct; her life exerted a sweet and beneficent Christian influence on all whom it touched.

Resolved, That a copy of this minute be sent with our deep sympathy to her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. James Poole, with whom she made her last home.

Resolved, That this minute be printed in the Wellesley Magazine.

Apollonia Denkmann Davis,
Estelle M. Hurll,
Sarah Gertrude Robinson,
Executive Committee, Class of '82.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Marion Ellis Smith, 1907, to Frederick Wilson McKee of Winthrop, Massachusetts.
Constance I. Hayes, formerly of the class of 1913, to William Reginald Wheeler, Yale, 1911, Auburn Seminary, class of 1914.
Jessie Needy, 1910, to Freeman T. Eagleson of Akron, Ohio State University Law, 1904.
Sidney Clapp, 1909, to Wiren E. Holmes, Leland Stanford University, 1910, of Wichita, Kansas.

MARRIAGES.


CAMPUS NOTES.

Professor Emily G. Balch of the Economics Department has recently been elected president of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government.
Professor Bates, who is to be absent from the college next year on Sabbatical leave, expects to sail for Europe in July with Professor Coman, who has just resigned as head of the Department of Economics.
Miss Louise Macdowell, '98, now instructor in the Physics Department, will next year take the place of Professor Whiting, who, after many years of service has resigned as head of the department.

At the twelfth annual conference of the New England Association of English teachers, which was held in Boston recently, Professor Vida D. Scudder spoke on the “Difficulties of the Foreign Born.”

A recent meeting of the striking garment workers in Boston was addressed by Professor Ellen Hayes.
Professor Alice Van Vechten Brown, head of the Department of Art, will be absent from the college next year on Sabbatical leave.

The newly-appointed Dean of Wellesley, Miss Alice Vinton Waite, is a graduate of Smith College, where she also took her master’s degree. Miss Waite has been successively instructor, associate professor and professor in the English Department of the college.

NEWS NOTES.

'S5. Mrs. Alice Vant George has just brought to a close a campaign in Pennsylvania. During this she not only upheld her cause with marked success, but won an important convert in the wife of the Governor, Mrs. John K. Tener. In the course of her campaign Mrs. George met in debate Dr. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson and Miss Inez Milholland. At the end of her tour in Rochester, New York, Mrs. George said that never in her experience had she encountered a cause of truth met with such a gratifying response and enthusiasm as that given it at present in Pennsylvania and New York.

1902. Lucy Moody is a very successful teacher of English in the Allegheny High School. One of
her pupils ranks as one of the seventy-nine chosen by Harvard University from six hundred men to be exempt from English during the second half of their Freshman year.

1911. Grace Hartley is assistant secretary at the Wellesley Inn this year.

1912. Abby Brooks is teaching in a country school near Casper, Wyoming. She rides two and a half miles on horseback from the ranch where she lives to it.

1912. The College Graduate Club of Simmons College, Boston, Massachusetts, elected this year for its president, Louise Ufford, 1912, and for its vice-president, Evelyn Aldrich, 1909.

1912. Helene Meredith has a position in the High School at Littleton, Massachusetts.

1912. Gertrude M. Robeson teaches English, Botany and Mathematics in the Margaret Allen School at Birmingham, Alabama.

1912. Edna A. Gibbs is teaching in the High School at Scottsville, New York.

1912. Margaret L. Griffin holds the position this year of preceptress in the Hunter High School at Hunter, New York. She also teaches Latin and German there.

1912. Louise Husted is general assistant in the High School of Westchester, Pennsylvania.

1912. Christine Chapman, now graduate student and laboratory assistant in plant physiology at Cornell University, will be assistant in the college Botanical Museum in 1913-1914.

1913. Bertha Merril has been appointed next year's laboratory assistant for the Geology Department.

1912. Effie G. Kuhn is teaching mathematics and Latin in the Walnut Hill School, Natick, Massachusetts.

1912. Madeleine H. Lane has a position in the Searles High School, Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

1912. The holder of the College Settlement's Fellowship for the present year is Marion S. Lohn, who is passing the year at the New York Settlement.

1912. Florence D. McCarthy is Assistant Secretary of the Harlem, New York, Young Women's Christian Association.

1912. Vera A. Mann is teaching English, French, and German in the Delaware Literary Institute of Franklin, Delaware County, New York.

1912. Edith C. Milliken is teaching English in Westbrook Seminary, Portland, Maine.

1912. Florence C. Pike is assistant in the High School in Washington Academy, Salem, New York.
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