10-30-1913

The Wellesley News (10-30-1913)

Wellesley College

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Wellesley College News

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VOL. XXII.
WELLESLEY, OCTOBER 30, 1913.
NO. 5.

COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Sunday, November 2, 11:00 A.M., Houghton Memorial Chapel, President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College will preach. Vespers. Missionary address.

Monday, November 3, 7:30 P.M., College Hall Chapel. First Annual Recital, Evan Williams, tenor.

Tuesday, November 4, 7:30 P.M., College Hall Chapel. Third lecture by Professor Palmer. 9:00 A.M. — 1:15 P.M., Students' Parlor, Pay Day.

Wednesday, November 5, 7:30 P.M., College Hall Chapel, Christian Association Meeting. Speaker: Professor W. S. Judson, 1913, Student Volunteer Secretary.

7:15 P.M., St. Andrew's Church. Address by Marie Spera on College Settlements.

Friday, November 7, 7:30 P.M., College Hall Chapel, Bible Lecture by Dr. Kingspeck Locke of the University of Leyden.

MRS. BASALT'S LECTURE.

With the building of the Panama Canal in our own time, we are to witness for ourselves a change in the commercial and economic position of the Spanish countries of South America. For this reason the lecture by a visitor from Havana, Mrs. Blanche Zacharie Basalt, on October 25, was of especial timely interest.

Mrs. Basalt reviewed for us the main features of the character of the conqueror and colonization of Spanish America. The legends of that conquest read like wonder tales of superhuman accomplishments. These were achieved by the Spanish explorers, trained to fighting in their own land by years of warfare against the Moors, and daring by nature. This quality was of aid to them when they encountered the intense tropical heat and the wild beasts. The hero of the conquest, and most daring of all, was Balboa. The story of his life is one of expeditions—fortunate and otherwise. One of these expeditions landed on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama. Left there, Balboa made friends with the Indians, who took him of water farther on. With a few men, and with much suffering, Balboa pressed on to the West and succeeded in reaching the Pacific Ocean. He took possession of this water and any islands that might be in it in the name of the Spanish king.

The colonization of Spanish America took place at the time of the Conquest. That is, as the Spanish conquered, they colonized. They made the Indians their slaves, for they would never stoop to manual labor themselves, but much of the criticism concerning their treatment of these Indian slaves is unjust and unfounded. They treated the Indians no worse than the English did the natives of India as late as the nineteenth century and yet the criticism is still bitter.

The Spaniards built cities, on the model of the ones in Spain, with a plaza, a church, pirlory and town hall. In these, a city council was developed for the administration of affairs. The laws for the colonies were drawn up by the Emperor Charles V. The future of those countries colonized by Spain centuries ago looks promising. They are prosperous now and the completion of the great Canal will add more prosperity by giving opportunities for extended commerce and broader relationship.

THE FIRST BARN PLAY.

The adventures of a tiny piece of paper, infinitesimal in size but huge in importance, were utterly followed by a Barn audience full of enthusiasm and good spirits on Friday and Saturday evenings, October 24 and 25, when a picked cast from all four classes, coached by Sylvia Gouldon, presented Sardin's comedy, "A Song of Paper."

The actresses, as usual, were of the brightly shining variety and were enthusiastically received. Justine Adams, 1915, as Prosper Couramont portrayed very cleverly the character of the French globe tourer. Altogether, Carrie Travens, 1915, his rival for the hand of Mathilde, called forth much hearty applause by his manner of putting to the demands of Milie. Zenoble, his Gardian.

Gladys Gould, 1914, was particularly good as Madame Dupont, the housekeeper of the chateau where the scenes were laid. Her opening of a certain room in this chateau after having been closed a long time, started the complications connected with the scrap of paper, which was no other than an old love letter, concealed in a true loverlike post-office under a statute. Of course, the scrap of paper was not found; then it should have been and never came to sight until after the writer's marriage to the Baron de la Glaciore. On this mistake all the plot hinges, and the usual complications then ensue upon the return of her former lover. Through the cleverness of a friend in finding and burning the paper disposable explanations are avoided and the twists and tangles of the life at the chateau straighten themselves out at last that the Baron be captured, and a heaven is opened to the Gardian. Much pleasure is being accorded to the committee, of which Eastler Berlow was chairman, for skillful arrangement of scenery and properties, and to the cast for a clever production which promises a successful year for the Barn.

The cast was as follows:

Prosper Couramont — Justine Adams, 1915
Baron de la Glaciore — Harriet Howe, 1917
Briscenouche — Georgia Ticomb, 1915
Anatole — Carrie Travens, 1915
Mathilde — Bapiste

Francois /

Louise de la Glaciore — Helen Kennedy, 1916
Mlle. Suzanne de Rouseville, Marie McMaster, 1915
Mabile de la Glaciore — Ethel Wood, 1915
Mlle. Zenoble — Elizabeth Hartshorn, 1910
Madame Dupont — Gladys Gould, 1914
Pauline — Alice Miller, 1917

PAY DAY.

The dearly beloved institution of Pay Day is still in existence and is soon coming to cheer our hearts. On Tuesday, November 4, every one will have a chance to pay all just and lawful debts in the Students' Parlor. It really would be a shame to wear off the novelty and excitement of Pay Day by having to repeat it at a later date to gather in the stray shekels, so all patriotic souls will please settle all of their accounts on November 4.

PROFESSOR PALMER'S LECTURE.

In his second lecture Professor Palmer reiterated for us his definition of poetry, as a slightly different phrasing, as "a fragment of reality seen through a temperament,"—that is, through an habitual attitude of mind. Every great poet has a certain attitude, a certain mode of regard, with which he approaches all that he experiences, all that he observes. In studying a poet we should try to discover what is his particular attitude; our question about him should be, not, do we like him, but rather, do we sympathize with his temperament?

This temperament of the poet, found in varying degrees, makes three different stages in poetry. First: the stage at which a man is thrown, by some startling experience, into a mode of thought,—an attitude of mind which is instantaneous, not necessarily timely. Secondly: the stage at which an attitude of mind is reached that is determined relatively and which is not a true temperament. Thirdly: the stage at which a man is able to understand and to present to others the temperament of a certain age; to depict a certain aspect of life.

There are, Professor Palmer said, eight or nine different types of English poetry. Chaucer he took as an example of his first type,—the poet which delights in the world as it finds it. The poet who writes in this way is an observer, a narrator.

Chaucer's great interest was man's aim; his was to give, through his poetry, a living sense of the human drama of which he had met in the world. In the accomplishment of this aim he was helped greatly by the circumstances of his life. The son of a wine merchant, he had a chance to become intimately acquainted with the common people. Later in life, a favorite at court, and holding many important offices, he had an opportunity to observe the nobility at close range. Made a prisoner in France, he came to know the people, the language, and the literature of that country. When sent to France as an ambassador, he came into contact with Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio.

His love of life made him make the most of every one of these opportunities, and the influence of his various experiences may be plainly seen in his poems. To illustrate Chaucer's passion for depiction, his remarkable powers of observation, his sense of humor, and his love of humanity, good or bad, Professor Palmer read selections from "The Canterbury Pilgrims" and the "Legend of Good Women."

We came away from the lecture with a strong impression of the personality of Chaucer, and with a desire to know him better.

"IMPORTANT! BROWN DELEGATION."

Some seventy-five Wellesley girls, loaded with suitcases, raincoats and umbrellas and following blindly the guiding gleam of their leader's little blue hat, invaded the city of Providence last Saturday; and for two days climbed the hills and snatched nickels into its automatic fare collectors like old citizens. Who were they? That "Important Brown Delegation," of whose plans have been advanced the Christian Association bulletin board for two weeks.

The Wellesley delegation was met at the two-four train by a committee of Pembroke girls, who guided (and assisted) them up to the main building of Woman's College, to register and receive their assignments for entertainment over Sunday. This done, an enthusiastic majority sauntered forth to the ball ground and stood for two hours in the pouring rain, to watch an exciting game between Brown and Stanford. Tea in the library was waiting for them when they returned. Here they met their Pembroke hostess, some of their city hostesses, and each other, and finally left, in groups of two and threes, to the homes which entertained them. These cordial Providence homes were a great factor in the success of the conference.

At seven-thirty the Conference opened. All the delegations were present in the chapel of the (Continued on page 2.)
E. They what “Who a the churches parting These state—All Kansas new us youi that a"


INDEXED EDITIONS
Ellen J. Howard, 1914. Messenger
Miriam Wilkes, 1945. Assistant
Berta M. Beekford, Advertising Manager

PUBLISHED weekly during the college year by a board of fifty cent, in advance, single copies, weekly, ten cent; magazine number, fifteen cents. All library copies should be addressed to Miss Louise Woodling, "Wellesley Student Magazine," Wellesley College. All Alumni copies should be sent to Miss Adele Martin, 432 Main Street, Wakefield, Mass.

EDITORIALS.
Waking Up.

This is what we have tried to do to you readers of the "News"—to wake you up to the fact that the "News" has ideas and of its own, and that it is not intending to keep them in their traditional hiding place on the fifth floor, secure from criticizing eyes. We congratulate ourselves that you are supporting the newspaper number, but we cannot say the same of the Magazine. Did you know that this still exists, and in a would-be flourishing stage at that? By the amount of contributions that you send in, we believe you must be writing it off, but we feel this condition may be remedied to the Magazine itself, but it does not choose to take any such indirect praise to itself. Even editorial point is above this. We are simply going to ask you for something we have no interest whatever in our literary department until you show evidence of some in contribution.

In a recent number of the Mt. Holyoke Magazine, the editor pleaded for more written material especially for the Magazine and not for the English Department. She made the statement—almost incoherent and laughable to us—that she had more material every month than she could read! Now all this points to two things in Wellesley, either we lack ability or we lack interest. We refuse to believe the former, but we hate like everything to own up to the latter. We are larger in numbers than Mt. Holyoke, so this ought to give us more literary material, but facts and statistics point to the contrary. Are you going to continue as you have begun or are you going up to wake? Here is your chance—it is up to you!

APPLIED DEMOCRACY.

In the active world outside college gates, applied democracy is one of the big questions of the times. The most radical of these is concerning it are not put forth by the Socialist Party in its arguments for a common ownership, while the trend of the whole modern social service movement is toward the goal of real democracy as applied in simple neighborliness.

The meaning of the latter we can never realize (so our Democracy House workers tell us) until we see for ourselves the inner workings of a real, free Settlement House in a large city. The more the pity if that is the case.

Again, we do not appear to realize its significance in our attitude toward and relations with transferred students from other colleges. This lack is apparent enough to have called forth a comment upon it by a member of 1916 in a Free Press, last week.

But it is not only toward these transferred students that we fall in neighborliness. It often happens that we know the girl next door only by name, or by sight, unless she is a particular friend of ours, and "that just the hall" which title in our minds indefinitely. It is a revealing fact that no loneliness is so acute as that of the stranger in the great city among thousands of people busy about their own work and play. It is not true that just such a loneliness creeps into a college community where a thousand or so girls, divided into little groups, are working and playing with each other.

Any such condition, resulting from the absence of true neighborliness here in College, does not bespeak a practical assimilation of the best of modern thought. Can we afford to let our ideals be so far behind the main stream of our times? And can we afford to let selfishness make the spirit of our College any less happy than it ought to be? If we are here to find a real means to a serviceable living—might we not well begin here to make our theories concrete by use?

(Continued from page 1)

IMPORTANT! BROWN DELEGATION.

Central Congregational Church—Harvard, Radclife, Boston University, Newton, Boston and Worcester. "Teach," Gordon Training School, Pembroke, Brown and Wellesley. Mr. Davis, president of the Brown Y. M. C. A., gave the address of welcome. Dr. Faunce of Brown and Dr. Harlan Dorr of Yale, were the speakers of the evening. Their two addresses, "The Young World and its New Problems;" the other on "The American Student and His Relation to these Problems," were concrete, interesting and very forceful. Both emphasized the increasing geographical oneness of the whole, with modern methods of transportation and communication. Dr. Faunce enumerated the problems which attend upon this proximity to Eastern nations. Dr. Dorr emphasized the peculiar fitness of the American student to deal with those problems, both because of his democratic attitude, and of America's international position. After the addresses, the women delegates stayed for an informal delegation meeting with Katharine Duffield.

Sunday began with a short devotional service at the First Baptist Church, led by its pastor. Dr. Welch spoke to those who were present. "Men ought to pray," he said. "Because it makes them conscious of God, because it gains them what they ask, and because it puts power into their lives. The conference adjourned to attend church, most of the delegates staying out the services of their own denominations.

At two-thirty the Wellesley delegation gathered from far and near to hold a brief delegation meeting with Katharine Duffield. An interesting discussion was held on the problem of relations between the three o'clock session of the conference. And a rousing session it was! Mr. Wilbert B. Smith, candidate secretary of the Student Volunteer movement, presided. In the first place, he outlined the plans for the great national convention at Kansas City next month. Mr. Robbins of Newton followed with a stirring appeal for large delegations from every college. He told us of some of the tremendous movement which have started from last such conferences in the past. "Who can measure the spiritual forces which will be liberated there in Kansas City?" The New England colleges must be well represented.

The session then resumed and adjourned to an informal Question Box Meeting. Slips of paper were passed around. Dr. Beach, Mr. Smith and Katharine Duffield took the platform and answered the queries of the box in succession. Here is a summary of them. "Just what is a Student Volunteer?" "What does the Student Volunteer declaration in my life entitle me to?" "Are there openings for technically trained workers?" "How much training is needed after college, for an efficient missionary?" "How can I know the will of God for my life?" The answers were grave and humorous, as the case might be—always enlightening. Before the little pile of papers was half diminished, time was up. Almost reluctantly the would-be inquirers left their sources of information, and took their seats in the main hall of the beautiful Central Church, for the big public meeting.

In spite of rain, there was a large attendance of city people. Dr. Gilford of Brookline held that big audience spellbound for nearly an hour, in his address on Adoration Fashion. The thread of many names sustained within the force of a memorable story-teller, formed the backbone of the most powerful address of the conference. Certain phrases will never leave the minds of those who heard Dr. Gilford's words like "healed in my soul," or "mental mumps." Few left that hall with willing "to drift thoughtlessly into good men and women." The whole spirit of the conference was summed up in the last dynamic sentence: "Put your life where it will count for the most."

At seventy-three the body of delegates assembled for the last time in the hospitable chapel. Dr. Glenn Atkins, pastor of the church, spoke of the new life which a gathering of students who had infused itself into the churches of Providence. After his talk, the general session broke up into separate delegation meetings, for half an hour. The Wellesley delegates will not soon forget their meeting held in a corner of the main room. Sitting informally around on the floor, it was not hard to talk about the personal inspiration of the Conference, and outlets for that enthusiasm in the various forms of work at college. Once more the whole body assembled together for a parting talk from Mr. Smith, whose common-sense, coupled with sane enthusiasm makes him one of the most helpful and appealing of speakers. "I am the will of God, strengthened the underlying note of the whole conference.

The "Important! Brown Delegation" is back. What will be the result of these meetings? Two ideas: for religious disunion? Not a holt, yet. They have both lost and gained. Lost a few of their ridiculous, preconceived ideas about that strange species known in common speech as missionaries and student volunteers; lost their narrow nationalism. Gained a conception of the world and its work as one, ruled by one will, out of accord with which an individual life can be of no effect.

ALL STAR LECTION COURSE.

There is no opportunity for you to signify your eagerness to have the All Star Lection Course by signing the notice now posted on your class boards. The News has but one question to ask on that subject, and that is, How much will you pay?"
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COMING LECTURES.

Two foreign scholars, eminent in the field of New Testament research, are lecturing this winter in Cambridge, Professor Kirsopp Lake of Leland, Holland, in the Episcopal Theological Seminary and Professor Ernst von Dobschutz of Halle, Germany, in Harvard Divinity School, as the University Exchange Professor for this year. Both these scholars are to have the privilege of lecturing at Wellesley and of hearing in lectures intended primarily for the Junior New Testament students, but of interest, doubtless, to many others.

Professor Lake, although holding the professorship of Early Christian Literature and New Testament Exegesis in a Dutch university, is really an Oxford scholar. Much of his work on the New Testament has been that of textual criticism. He has been cataloguer of Greek manuscripts in the Bodleian Library and investigator and editor of Greek texts owned by the Monastery of Mt. Athos, and recently has edited and published the wonderful Codex Sinaiticus of St. Petersburg, reproducing, with the help of Mrs. Lake, the leaves of that codex in photographic facsimile. We are indebted to him for three helpful books in New Testament study: "The Text of the New Testament," a condensed little manual on the methods of text criticism, "The Historical Evidence for the Resurrection of Jesus Christ," a lucid statement of the facts in regard to the relations of the narratives of that event to each other, and "The Earlier Epistles of St. Paul, their Motive and Origin," a suggestive and informing treatment of that subject.

Professor Lake will be here on the evening of Friday, November 7, and the subject of his lecture will be "Behind the New Testament Manuscripts."

Professor von Dobschutz is one of that class of young leaders among German university men who unite enthusiasm and creative imagination with that "infinite capacity for taking pains" which is the characteristic of German scholarship. He is known in Germany for editions of early Christian writings and for contributions of critical studies towards the solution of many interesting historical questions connected with primitive Christianity. We make use of two valuable hooks of his which have been translated into English: "Christian Life in the Primitive Church," and "The Exegetology of the Gospels."

Professor von Dobschutz will lecture to us on the evening of Friday, November 14, upon "Das Evangelium des Menschensohns." We have asked him to speak in German, not because he cannot speak English, but because we believe that we can understand his German and we like the opportunity of listening to it and, moreover, because we think that we can gain more inspiration from the hearer and eager presentation of his thought through the medium of his own tongue.

There is an opportunity also to hear both these men in Boston, in Lowell Institute courses. Professor Lake is now in the midst of his course, very stimulating to thought on "Primitive Christianity," and Professor von Dobschutz will follow with a course on "The Influence of the Bible upon Civilization."

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An Opportunity.

Those of us who keep up with the lectures and theater notices in the Boston papers have heard of the series of Ford Hall lectures on "Women and the State," and they know that this Saturday afternoon is a red-letter occasion. Mary Antin is going to speak. To anyone who has read her book, "The Promised Land," this announcement ought to be sufficient. We believe that even those who have not read the book have at least heard of it and of its gifted author. Mary Antin, we all know, was born in Russia, "Within the Pale," where the Jews are not allowed to go. We bow to the great sense of the glorious meaning of freedom and free education when we contrast the cruel restrictions of the Pale with the liberties to which this little girl immigrant was initiated when by great good fortune she was brought to Boston. Mary Antin saw America with eyes undulled by familiarity and complacency, and through her we learn to appreciate both its greatness and its littleness. This knowledge of insight proved to be the instrument of her success. While at High School, she wrote a paper on "Everybody's Duty to the Public Schools," which attracted public attention and won her the means of afterward realizing her dream of a college education. While in Boston, she married Mr. Amadas Grabau, a lecturer in Columbiana University, who is now the Professor of Paleontolomoy there.

Mary Antin Grabau has written, and spoken effectively, especially upon the subject of immigration. She is now beginning her first lecture tour, and Boston is the first large city on her itinerant. Those who have heard her say that she speaks with force and appeal.

Note:—This lecture will be given at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Saturday, November 1. It is the second of a series of eight lectures, all the rest of which will be given in the morning on Saturdays. They are all exceptionally worth while, and is hoped that those who are free at this time will take advantage of as many as possible. A program may be obtained from Miss Mary C. Crawford, chairman of the Lecture Committee, 184 Boylston Street. Season tickets with reserved seat, three dollars. Single Admission, fifty cents.

Tickets will be sent through the mail by Miss Crawford, on receipt of check and addressed stamped envelope. All lectures will be given in Ford Hall, corner of Bowdoin Street and Ashburnham Place, Boston.

More About Hats.

It seems to me that it is 1916's turn to be heard from on the popular, all-absorbing subject of hats. Last week's Sunday morning chapel was very much. I used to feel that we put on our best clothes with rather a good deal of exertion and pricking, went to chapel, found our view obstructed by a flower garden of nodding, multi-colored plumes and feathers and our attention rather forcibly centered upon hats—the only things in sight—came home again and there was that much done for a whole week, and now we could begin to live again. Of course, I admit that we ought to be able to follow the sermon and enjoy the music without seeing either minister or choir, but do we? I am perfectly sure that I do not. A junior, when asked if she was going to chapel used to say: "No, I'm not going to the Flower Show."

It seems to me that the objection to doing away with hats, urged by a member of 1915 in last week's "News," that the coed who come in conventional garb would be forced to "manipulate a heavy hymn book with one hand" and grasp a sliding hat with the other—though a most touching and eloquent appeal, is, nevertheless worthy another...

LUNT—Probably in one of the College Buildings, or on College grounds, or on route to village, a small—not valuable—Estate, Illinois homestead, a rather shabby case, but a suitable reward will be paid for its return. L. Box 208, Wellesley Post Office.

THE RELATIVE VALUE OF TEMPI IN RED-Letter J.

I Scientific

Between admittance.

More 160—§

Now the three, while one of the new chapel was built that they began to do "superior headgear" at church time.

Let the conservatives keep their hats on—until they envy us progressives so much that, one by one, they leave them at home. We've done a good deal of talking. Why not act now? Why not have a big mass meeting—a meeting that would bring everybody out, and at which we would agree to leave our troublesome hats at home? Isn't it time we got together? Isn't it time to progress?

1. C., 1916.

AGAIN!

"How do you know all that?"

"Because she told me so."

 Didn't she tell you in the College Library? Didn't we hear her greet you with this news yesterday, or the day before or the day before that, while we were attempting to work there? At any rate, we heard several other conversations—equally dilatant. Is our library going to be turned into a news exchange for the regular pooling of the latest gossip? Don't Be a Goof!

1915.

COME AND SEE.

"It was at one of the smaller women's colleges. When they looked at me and saw that I was under fifty and didn't wear hoop skirts, they came into the room and we had just the jolliest time." These are the words in which Mrs. Dwight Potter describes the impression she made upon one of her informal audiences. Of course she had no idea that they would be quoted. But better than anything else they give an index into that inspiring enthusiasm which one feels when talking to her.

Mrs. Potter is to speak in chapel Sunday evening, November the second, on the topic "Present Problems in the Turkish Empire." She is well qualified to speak on this subject because of a knowledge of the country and its people gained through residence as a missionary and because of a wide-spread interest in all kinds of Present Problems.

You have probably heard about Mrs. Potter. If you are not one of those who are fortunate enough to be in her class for music study leaders, do not miss this opportunity for hearing her. Come and you will hear a woman-while subject presented in such a way as to keep you from start to finish.

F. K., 1915.

(Continued on page 6.)

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DON'T BE A GOOP!

The Goops go down into the vill 
With pockets full of money,
And, buying candy with a will,
On Central street they eat their fill,
And then they think it's funny!

When the Goops have paid their Boston fares,
(They go in bunches grand)
They seat themselves in the red-plush chairs,
Giving themselves fine high-bred airs,
While döer people stand.

L. M., 1915.

AT THE FIRST OF THE MONTH.

Another wordly yellow bill
Hopped upon my mail-box sill,
Cocked his eye, and said, to wit,
"Fifth time rendered: please remit."

With the humblest of apologies to Milton and his "Rivers."

Speed on, thou Tardy Train, on, and still on,
Past Trinity, not stopping at Afton,
Nor heed the clang of Brightons depot knell,
Nor yet the waving flag at Paronil.

Cling on through Newton West and Newtonville,
Naught caring but thy mission to fulfill.

Rush on, all reckless, o'er the rattling rail
That takes us past the rustic Auburndale,
Ignore the waiting throng at Riverside,
There'll be a local soon that they may ride.

The Wellesley Farms and Hills shake with vibration,
Well done! I'm home in time for registration.

R. P., 1915.

MISSED OUT.

Under the chapel chestnut-tree
The Wellesley Senior stands,
Searching the groups through and through
With long and sinewy hands.

She bodeeth not the organ's sound
Nor hears the morning song;
She only knows the time between
Breakfast and lunch is long.

"On Breakfast.

SWAT THAT FLY!

Of all this muddy weather,
One feature I despise,
You'll hear with me in heaping
Curses on the flies.

I sit before the window,
To get a breath of air,
When lo— in countless numbers
They swarm around me there.

I huddle in a corner,
My studies to pursue,
But I am so attractive
That they pursue me too.

When driestly daylight breaketh
I cover up my head,
Because I hear the legions
Encamped upon my bed!

Sometimes my fair rice,
And then with loud acclaim,
I swat them with a swatter—
Their corpses fall like rain.

Yet through the open window
Their sisters, wives and cousins
Come gaily in an endless train,
Doves, doves, doves, doves!

D. H. S., 1914.

MIST.

Oh, Mist, thou art a cold wet thing,
Disliked from pole to pole,
To stored up rain the blame be given,
It sends the mist down from the heaven
To slide into my soul.

NEWS OFFICE GOOPS.

The goop who writes a Free Press,
And doesn't sign her name,
Or give it any title, wants
It printed just the same!

The goop who writes an article
On both sides of the paper,
And puts it in the box late,
Oh how can we escape her?

The goop who is an editor,
She sighs at 2 P.M.,
"If goops will not write legibly
I'm through with all of them!"

STORY OF TWO HARVARD YOUTHS.

(Original)

When first we came to Wellesley in the rain
We thought we'd never want to come again;
But when at Wellesley girls we'd had a look,
We thought we'd go and buy a mileage book.

FOR YOU FROM US.

The News, in accordance with its interest in the welfare of the public, has decided to institute in its office a small reference library which shall contain each week books relating to current topics of most interest to the lay mind. This first week, in view of the present interest in uniform breakfasts, the shelf will contain a valuable collection of books and poems dealing with various phases of the sub-

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We regard majors as we do any other regulations—they are established, and therefore, have to be obeyed. We choose them because they interest us somewhat or perhaps because they are easy or because we are able to make good marks in them. This is not the right spirit in which to pursue a subject in which we profess to have more interest than in any other. The best way to enjoy any knowledge is to be its master. We have here at College a splendid opportunity to become specialists, to a certain extent, in some one study. If we feel a leaning towards a certain subject, we should foster and develop that inclination until it becomes a strong attachment. Go in for it heart and soul!

REMEMBER, GENERAL AID.

1. That there will be no regular General Aid Fair this year, but a General Aid table at the Student Building Fair on November 15.

2. That if you want to make and sell articles for your own profit, this is the time to begin.

3. That you must be on the lookout for further notices regarding said table.

Eleanor Fowlie, Senior Member of General Aid.
NOTICE.

Wellesley plebem of the Appointment Bureau of the Boston Women's Educational and Industrial Union for the month of September, are as follows:

Guenn Cooke, 1916, as secretary to Dr. Adler at the City Hospital.

Annie M. Cordell, '87, for "Talks on Current Events" at Winchendon, Massachusetts.

Wynfred A. Shaw, non-graduate, in the office of Dr. H. A. Stone, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE APPOINTMENT BUREAU OF THE BOSTON WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

In the Appointment Bureau, work has been carried on along educational, industrial and research lines, and in accordance with the policy laid down at its organization in January, 1910. Greater emphasis has been placed on the trained worker with decided effort to direct the untrained worker to other agencies that will afford her as intelligent assistance as the Union has tried to give. In many instances such agencies cannot be found, and the best way of helping the nursery governors, the office girls, and other unskilled workers to obtain work with the bureau.

While serving as a business agency for a varied class of applicants, it has given particular attention to the placing of skilled women in positions where their ability and training may be developed most efficiently. For this purpose the collecting of information on professional and business positions open to women and on opportunities for further professional study has become an important part of the Appointment Bureau's contributions to the vocational movement in Boston and elsewhere.

The aim of the bureau is thus twofold:

First. The placing of trained women in positions of responsibility and leadership. Under the supervision of the director, an assistant director, a clerk, and a stenographer practice all their time to this business end.

Second. Vocational Counseling. This vocational work is in the hands of the director and two research workers, one of whom, a special field agent, is giving a certain number of hours each month to investigating opportunities for dates having vocational qualifications. The other, under the direct supervision of the Research Department, is making short, intensive studies of opportunities open to women. The work of the field agent for Boston was a special study of social service opportunities in Boston, the result of which have appeared in four bulletins, "Medical Social Service," "Organizing Charity," "Social Service for Children," and "Settlement Work.

These bulletins are part of a series on "Vocations for Women," ten of which have been published previously. This particular research study was chosen on account of the large number of requests for information in regard to positions for women in social service. Through the co-operation of the A. C. A. Committee on the Economic Efficiency of College Women the study made by the field agent was extended to social service opportunities in Massachusetts and in the larger cities of adjoining states. The investigation is only partly completed, but has proved helpful. The committee has also gathered information in regard to vocational studies adapted for preliminary training in specific vocations.

At the invitation of the colleges the director has visited Cornell, Smith, Mt. Holyoke and Brown, giving public addresses and holding conferences with individual students. Vocational meetings have been held at Wellesley and Radcliffe. Addresses have been made before the Boston Branch of the Alumnae Association, the Boston Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, the New Bedford Women's Club, and the women students of Bates College. The evident interest of the college officials and alumnae is a most hopeful sign of the value of the department's activities.

The opening of the New York Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations and the Philadelphia Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women necessarily necessitated the curtailment of theWellessley bureau, but every effort has been made to continue the work of these bureaus, and the services are open to all.

The statistics for the past year show that, although a smaller number of employees was registered than in 1910-11, the percentage of those placed was higher; i.e., sixty-three per cent to fifty-two per cent. Also the registration of college women has increased from twelve hundred and forty to three thousand and four. One hundred and three college women have been placed, as compared with the fifty-seven of the previous year, or an increase of forty-three. These figures are direct evidence of the steady effort the department is making to concentrate its energies on the trained applicants, to develop its vocational work, and to constitute itself a station for information and advice to trained women in the business world.

Appointment Bureau for the year ending September 30, 1912:


*Occupations: governess two, matrons four, bookkeeper three, stenographer forty, office work sixteen, domestic science seven, social work twelve, miscellaneous nine, librarian two, agriculture three, scientific research three, literary two.

Occupations such as: Agriculture, bookkeeping, cashier, domestic science, governess, housekeeper, librarian, literary, purchasing agent, scientific research, secretary social work, stenographer and teacher.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Mathilde von Beyersdorf, 1906, to Rogers Hall School, Lowell, Massachusetts.

Deaths.

In Denver, Colorado, on July 5, 1912, William Magurn, husband of George French Magurn, 1900.

In Brookline, Massachusetts, October 11, 1913, William H. Hill, husband of Caroline Rogers Hill, 1900.

In Ellsworth, Maine, October 11, 1913, Frank Waldron Rollins, Harvard, '77, editor and manager of the Ellsworth American, father of Helen Rollins Duley, 1902 and Harriet Rollins Cushman, 1905.

At South Pasadena, California, on May 11, 1913, Florence Bailey Wilson, of the class of 1900.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, We, the members of the class of 1911, have learned with sadness of the death of our friend and class-mate, Dorothy Hill.

BE IT RESOLVED, That we express our deep sympathy to her family in their great loss, which is also our own.

And that, through the College News, we express our appreciation of her unfailing sweetness and faultlessness, which made working with her a pleasure and her friendship a rich privilege.

Signed: DOROTHY MILLS,

EDITA LANSING KNOX,

HAEFL HONEWELL.

NEWS NOTES.

85.—Dr. Emily R. Gregory is to head the Biographical Department at Bucknell College, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, this coming year. Bucknell College is a co-educational institution and Miss Gregory is the only woman who is head of a department. During this past year Dr. Gregory has been doing some work in the Maternity Department of the West Philadelphia Hospital for Women. She has also been secretary of the Mental Hygiene and Eugenics Committee of the Civic Club, and gave addresses on Eugenics at the large Mental Hygiene Congress held in Philadelphia from March 11-17, 1913, before the Civic Club, and to the Eastern District of the State Federation of Women's Conference.

86.—Mary C. Wiggin was appointed label secretary of the National Consumers' League in the spring of 1912. Since her appointment she has been abroad where she investigated the stitching industry in Paris and attended a convention of labor legislators in Zurich. She divides her time equally between work for the Massachusetts and for the National Leagues.

87.—Colin the alumnus of Miss Gilpatrick, Dean of Girls at the Coburn Classical Institute, her place will be taken by Jessie L. Waterman, who has been connected with Hampton Academy since 1908.

88.—Elizabeth Brealy and her sister Jane Brealy, '98, have purchased the Holman School of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

89.—Jessie Clara Macdonald has assumed the principalship of the National Cathedral School of Washington, D. C. Dr. Helen L. Webster, formerly Professor of Comparative Philology at Wellesley, becomes the Academic Head of this same school.

From the Class of 1902:

Statistics concerning the Class of 1902, gathered at Wellesley College in June, 1913.

Number graduated, June, 1903— 119

Number belonging to college organizations— 5

Deed 5

Degrees of:

Ph.D. (Radcliffe) 1

M.A. 6

(Columbia) 1

(Wellesley) 2

M.D. 4

(Drake) 1

(Ann Arbor) 1

Occupations:

Teaching— 35

College 6

Normal 3

High School 30

Grammar 1

Art 1

Private 5

One Dean; two principals, High School; two principals, private school included.

Business 3

Office 2

Secretary 7

Social Service 1

Journalism 1

Clubs 1

Religious Work (Secretary Y. W. C. A. 1

Mission Field (China) 1

Married 72

Children 102

Boys 73

Girls 79

Dead 3
Geographical Distribution:

California  4  Minnesota  2
Canada  1  Mississippi  1
China  1  Missouri  2
Colorado  2  New Hampshire  2
Connecticut  8  New Jersey  3
Florida  1  New York  22
Georgia  1  Ohio  4
Illinois  10  Oregon  2
Indiana  1  Pennsylvania  12
Iowa  2  Philippines  1
Kansas  1  South America  1
Kentucky  1  (Colorado
Louisiana  1  Rhode Island  3
Maine  3  South Dakota  1
Maryland  4  Tennessee  1
Massachusetts  32  Vermont  1
Michigan  3  Virginia  3
Washington, D. C.  2  West Virginia  1

From the Class of 1908:

Edith Adams spent the summer of 1912 abroad and is teaching now in Miss Pierce's school in Brookline, Massachusetts. From 1910-1911, Miss Adams and Alice Byrne of 1908, were graduate students at Bryn Mawr.

Isabel Alden received the Master's Degree in botany and education from Columbia University in 1911. She is doing research work in botany at Columbia and teaching science at Kent Place School, Summit, New Jersey, for four days each week.

Jane C. Balderston is to teach in Westtown, Pennsylvania, during the present year. For the last five years she has been settled in Ohio, in a Friends' Boarding School.

Edith L. Barber spent a year and a half as library assistant in Chicopee, Massachusetts. Marion Barnes is an office assistant to the superintendent of schools in Waltham, Massachusetts. Gertrude Bussey teaches at Grantham Hall, Bronxville, New York. She took her Master's Degree from Wellesley in 1910, and the thesis, a translation of "Man a Machine," by La Mettrée has just been published. She sailed on the thirty-first of May for Europe, expecting to travel all summer.

Ruth Carpenter spends her summers in Colorado and her winters in Chicago, where she is deeply interested in playground work. She is "Social and Play Leader" in Seward Park, Chicago. Last summer she built a cabin of her own at Pyramid, Rio Blanco County, Colorado, situated in a wonderfully beautiful country, thirty-five miles from a railroad. In the spring she traveled in California.

Lucille M. Carter, whose home has been in Grinnell, Iowa, expects to move this fall to Pasadena, California.

Mabel Cooper gives much of her time to social work in her home city of St. Paul, Minnesota. Her special interest is the Juvenile Court. Five months of last year she spent in Europe.

Mrs. Helen Curtis Fowle and her husband are in Alnoba, General Turkey, where they both teach in the college and girls' school, book after the fashion of the station, and until a new worker can come, are trying to make it into a home an orphanage which boasts one hundred and twenty-five little boys.

Olive H. Moulton is teaching mathematics and German in the High School at Springfield, Maine.

Catharine H. Paul has a position in the High School at Saugus, Massachusetts.

Elizabeth V. Perot has taken the course in the Philadelphia Training School for Social Work and is now doing field work under a group of Protestant churches of different denominations in Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth Perry, who attended the Boston School for Social Workers, in 1905-1910, has since been doing volunteer social work in her home town of Westerly, Rhode Island.

1911—Florence Du Bois has been appointed principal of the High School at Roxee, Pawnee County, Texas.

1911—Carolina E. Pike is to be second assistant in the Guilford High School at Guilford, Maine.

1911—Gertrude B. Richards, M.A., 1911, is to have charge of the work in history at the Walnut Hill School, Natick, Massachusetts, this year. Miss Richards, since taking her M.A. at Wellesley, has spent one year in study at Cornell and one at Yale.

1911—Mary S. Francis will teach domestic science and arithmetic in what corresponds to the seventh grades at the Shady Hill Day School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1911—Marion F. Jewett, who taught last year in Miss Johnson's and Miss Alecott's private school at Port Chester, New York, has a position for this year in the public schools of Great Falls, Montana.

1911—Edith R. West will be adjunct professor of history at Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia. In addition, she will teach economics and sociology.

1911—Justine Edgins is to teach Latin and English at the High School in Warren, Ohio, where Miss Lederer, 1912, also holds a position.

1911—Mary Hathaway has a position in the Branch Library at Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts.

1911—Clayton A. White has accepted a position for 1913-1914 in Westboro, Massachusetts.