Wellesley College News

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VOL. XXIII. WELLESLEY, FEBRUARY 4, 1915. NO. 16.

COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Friday, February 5, Copely Plaza Hotel, 8:30 P.M., Clare Club;
Saturday, February 6, 5:00-6:00 P.M., Informal dancing in Society Houses,
Sunday, February 7, Houghton Memorial Chapel, 11:00 A.M., Communion Service, Preacher, Dr. G. A. Johnson, Rees of Union Theological Seminary, New York. 4:00 P.M., Vespers, Address by Archdeacon B. H. Spurr and special music.

Wednesday, February 10, Christian Association meetings, Billings Hall, 7:30 P.M., Leader: Miss Abbie Shaw Mayhew. Subject: "Changing Chinese Women." 7:15 P.M. St. Andrew's, Dorothy Hall, 1913, Subject: "Let Love be without Hypocrisy." Thursday, February 11, Billings Hall, 4:45 P.M., Lecture by Professor Norton on "How not to max application for positions." 7:30 P.M. Lecture by Dr. Lillian Welsh on "American Women in Science."

ALL-STAR LECTURE COURSE.

The committee for planning the All-Star lectures has succeeded in obtaining an unusual group of lecturers, who will lecture on exceedingly interesting and pertinent subjects. The lectures will be in the Barn, and the course ticket costs one dollar. Everyone in College who cares to be in touch with the current developments will welcome this opportunity.

The program follows:
March 12, Julia Lathrop on "Child Labor."
April 16, Professor F. W. Taussig on "Abraham Lincoln and the Tariff."
April 25, Mr. George Naumy on "War and Social Reconstruction."

THREE COMING READINGS.

The Department of Education, now known as the Department of Reading and Speaking, has announced its three recitals for the year. They come as follows:
February 12, "Peer Gynt," Henrik Ibsen.
April 8, "Mammy Stories," written and told by Lucine Finch.

Tickets, $1.00, for the entire series, on sale at the stationery department of the College Book-store.

The first reading by Mrs. Baker comes a week from Friday. Mrs. Baker, says Miss Bennett, is "an interpretive reader, who makes clear the underlying thought and purpose of her text. She always leaves the listener with a desire to read more of the author, and with the ability to understand him better."

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE NOTICE.

Miss Florence Jackson, Director of the Appointment Bureau, Boston, will hold office hours every Tuesday afternoon, beginning at 4:15 in Room 30, Administration Building, for the benefit of any who would like assistance or advice in the matter of vocational guidance. There is a book in the Appointment Bureau Bulletin Board in which one may sign for conferences. Books on the subject may be found on a shelf in the vestibule of the library.

F. Florence M. Clarke, 1914.

Chairman Vocational Guidance Committee.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR PUBLIC SERVICE.

Anyone interested in the Training School for Public Service conducted by the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York City may examine its second annual report by writing the News office or to Miss Batch. The school aims to furnish a connecting link between schools and colleges and municipal or other public departments for practical field work. The report suggests occupations open to college women after taking the training course, and a description of the kind of field training is given.

TRADITION MEETING.

The customary Tradition meeting, held only once in a Wellesley generation, took place on the afternoon of Thursday, January 28, in the Barn, Rachel Davis presiding.

The first speaker of the afternoon was President Pendleton, who gave a short account of the histories of each of the campus buildings, with interesting facts about several of them which are not commonly known. For instance, Simpson was a dormitory until 1907, when the third floor was made into an infirmary. In 1908, the whole house was taken over for that purpose for the first time. Norumbega was erected after the raising of a fund by the students, much as our Restoration Fund was raised. The Norumbega fund's first contribution came from Miss Fitzgerald, an honorary member of the class of 1886. For a time, this dormitory was the house of the presidents of the College, from Miss Freeman's administration until 1907, when President Hazard built the President's House and gave it to the College. The peculiarity of Frick is accounted for, now that we know it was once a grammar school in the town of Wellesley, and was bought by the Trustees and moved into the campus no farther than was necessary. We were also interested to hear that, in the summer of 1894, the chemical laboratory was moved from College Hall to a "temporary" building below Norumbega. The equipment of June, 1899, was the first to be held in a chapel, and the first one to which Students and Faculty went for academic purposes. In 1899, Billings Hall was erected by Miss Hazzard and named in honor of a benefactress which had first come to the Department of Misses. Since then have been built the Quadrangle houses, Mary Hampson Hall, the Library, the Kiednergarten and the latest temporary structure beside the chapel.

Mrs. Frank Hugh Montgomery, of the class of 1890, told us of her experiences with Wellesley publications. Before there was any publication at Wellesley, a Narick newspaper allowed the College to have two columns for the announcement of its affairs. Some interesting reminiscences of the publication of the first Legendas were given by Mrs. Montgomery, who gave it the name which has lasted ever since.

Miss Gamble then spoke about the growth of out-of-door activities here in Wellesley. In the 50's, the Tree Day procession and dances were inaugurated. The first Tree Day dance was in summer, and existing on dust pans in winter. In the period of the 50's, Tree Day and Feast were celebrated, Ice Carnivals and May Days were introduced, and the Musical Cheer written.

Miss Tufts gave us an idea of how Wellesley village had changed from a quiet street with a row of quaint cottages, to the present busy street with Freshmen and Sophomore dormitories along its sides.

Mrs. Henry Stair, 1904, reviewed the history of the four all-College organizations, the Christian, Athletic, Barnsaw and Student Government Associations, and told about their early beginnings.

After these speeches, there was not sufficient time for the history of College Hall to which Dr. Roberts had been asked to talk. We may have the opportunity of hearing it soon because of the interests and associations we have in College Hall.

THE KATHARINE COMAN MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The vesper service on Sunday, January 31, was a memorial service for Professor Katharine Coman. The speakers, introduced for President Pendleton, were Professor Ellen Hayes, Professor George Herbert Palmer of Harvard University, President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College, and Professor Emily G. Bahie. All of them had, in some way or some other, personal contact with Miss Coman during her lifetime.

Miss Hayes had known Katharine Coman as a little girl. She told of the childhood days on an Ohio farm, of the child's development, of qualities of steadfastness and dependability through her eager and persevering zeal in grappling with the last hard example in arithmetic "which had such like lead to the bottom of the page," or in learning the spelling of the last, long word, and of the physical, mental and spiritual stimulus of her home life.

Professor Palmer spoke of Miss Coman as he had known her, as Alice Freeman Palmer's friend. He told of the beginnings of that friendship when Alice Freeman and Katharine Coman were undergraduates at the University of Michigan, and of its continuance in later years at Wellesley. He spoke, too, of the keen, high-minded intellectuality of Miss Coman.

President Woolley, for six years a member of the Wellesley staff, had been closely associated with Miss Coman. Miss Woolley said that it was the combination of an ability to look at a thing impersonally, and to judge it in a detached way, with a rare power of sympathy and of making the other person's problem her problem, a union of broadness and tact which combined to make Miss Coman the great personality she was.

Professor Bahie told more intimate details of Miss Coman's work and interests, of her absolute self-forgetfulness in putting forth all of her effort, even to the end, in doing big things or little things, for other people. Miss Coman as teacher and writer, Ms. Bahie said that one of the characteristics of her method was to leave students or readers entirely at their liberty to form their own conclusions from facts as they were; she never forced her opinion upon anybody. That the children who knew her should have loved her so dearly, and that the little nephew should have refused to have his Christmas tree, this year, because the Aunt Kate, who had been his companion on certain of his fishing expeditions up the creek, was so ill, testified again to the warm sympathies that went close with the high uncompromising intellectuality of the woman. In conclusion, Miss Bahie read extracts from some of Miss Coman's letters, brief sentences that shone, once more, the beauty, the strength, the power and the faith that were hers. A chorale anthem after the recessional brought the service to a close.
REFLECTION ON THE TRADITION MEETING.

The Tradition Meeting in the Barn, on Thursday last, brought the undergraduates into pleasantly close touch with the Alumnae,—that august and wise body who have figured so prominently in the affairs of Wellesley during the past nine months. For those of us who have learned to love and admire them during those nine months for their unceasing efforts and their generosity, the meeting and its revelations were a fitting climax, and sealed the bond of our common loyalty forever.

It was pleasant to know—we who are still so close to our college experience that we have no perspective—that those people who went before us, in the days of "earthy antiquity," when college regulations and ceremonial costume were required, loved the college rites and ceremonies as we do, performed stunts, had pleasant little inter-class rivalries, submitted gradually to a "board of censors," and, what is more, look back up in their midshipmen with reminiscent glee. Perhaps the tale of the alarm-clocks we felt that the Alumnae were real; we felt the bond of sympathetic understanding between us.

But it was not the tale of the good times, nor the account of the beginnings of things, nor the history of the growth of college tradition, which left the strongest impression on the minds of those who listened. It was the firm conviction we carried away with us that the Wellesley spirit, back of all those traditions and those first beginnings, was the source of those good things, the inspiration which put the vital power in tradition, and that is life in the hearts of the college.

We saw then the explanation of the great deeds which that devoted body has performed: we knew that the present heritage of democracy and the future hopes of the college are in the foundations laid by the Alumnae. So we rose from the meeting with a branding of the Wellesley ideal. We carry away with us now the inspiration of the Alumnae, and the spirit of the Alumnae live in us.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

At the beginning of this year, the great war was in every heart and on every tongue. Now the headlines of the daily press glare less brightly. We do not seize the war periodicals with such avidity. The sight of a gray, wooden mulberry gives us a feeling that the Belgians are well supplied. The truth is that we are getting used to war and death as we get used to all things in life. But every now and then the problem "war or college?" comes back to me in a letter of a young Englishwoman who writes directly from the trenches, and in her despairing call it splendid fighting. He tells us a story of prisoners, how they walk back and forth on a narrow strip of sand, all day long, boxlike uniforms, ready at any time to meet their king. And then he describes how his wounded friend lying to be carried back from the front to the Paris hospital in American ambulances. A man feeling of competency pervades the word "American." Miss Irwin, Miss Dean of Radcliffe College, was deeply interested in the help proffered by the American ambulances. Before she died, she told her friends that instead of sending her flowers, she wished they would send their love for her in money to the living, suffering men on the cold plains of France and Belgium, and did establish a fund in other American ambulance. If every girl in Wellesley College will help just a little, we can raise the required sum of $350 and there will be another ambulance between relief to the soldiers, and it will be called the Wellesley Ambulance. At the same time it does one good to feel that she is helping personally in the thick of the fight. Please think about this.

CURRICULUM.

In a recent number of the Magazine, an article, written by a Senior, asked why our courses could not be more practical. This, of course, reopens the discussion between those who believe in the so-called "practical" education and those who advocate an education more directly related to life. We do not mean to cast our voice with either side; but we wonder about our modern language departments.

The purpose of these departments is, presumably, to give the student some degree of familiarity with languages which are in common use to-day. Recently a Senior of highly creditable academic standing who has taken advanced courses in these modern language departments, remarked that she had had practically no chance to gain any mastery of idiomatic speech. We wonder how general this situation is and whether this question of method is not at least confused with the question of the introduction of vocational courses.

If the criticism expressed by this Senior is just—and our general impression leads us to feel that it may be—there is serious need of some change. We wonder if it would be feasible to offer conversational courses to all students of modern language? We recognize that there are at present courses in idiom, but they do not require frequent practice in speech. We do not think that the greater part of the classes are conducted in the language studied meet the difficulty, for the students' vocabulary is gleaned mostly from the literature taught, and would not go far in helping her find her way through Italy or do her spring shopping in Paris.

The classes proposed might meet every day to converse on topics of the day—imagine the excitement of discussing the war in German! There would, of course, be no preparation and the counting towards a degree might be modelled on the arrangement in the music department, where one who takes practical music, practises daily and receives credit for one hour.

It would seem that such an arrangement might be popular. It would make the study of a language more worth while with students who have a fair degree of fluency. Especially for those of us who expect to teach, would this training in conversation in the modern idiom prove valuable. Would we like this, or a similar plan? Could some arrangement be offered under which if it were judged good theoretically?

AMERICA'S FOLK-SONGS.

On Monday, February 1, Miss Scoville of Hampton Institute, Virginia, gave a lecture on the negro folk-songs. A quartette of really beautiful male voices from Hampton, singing the very songs themselves, accompanied and illuminated her talk.

Our slave songs, Miss Scoville said, are precious, they are the first creation of a nation. The African race, transplanted in an incomplete state, went through a period of danger. At the end, only the fittest survived, and these fittest gathered up into folk-songs the spilled spiritual life of the African village. From our own civilization they chose out the Hebrew traditions to assimilate. Unable to read, for the most part, the negroes carried the Scripture stories in their minds.

The burden of every song is simply a looking forward to freedom, sought sometimes in the North, sometimes in death. Patience in this world, triumph in the next, they say. And then came the Civil War, leading to a re-examination of negroes who worked ten hours a day to get two hours, education at night, Hampton Institute, with its more than fourteen hundred students, has grown.

Resuming the life-story of the folk-song, Miss Scoville showed how Hampton, no less than the war, was a great emotional influence. The true folk-song tells the story of the national life; it is that we find, among negro melodies, not only spiritual songs, such as "Freedom," or war songs, like "Warrior" and "Stay in the Field," but work songs, songs of the field, wherein God figures as an "overseer," as in the "Patty" song, "My log is full, my mother of the work songs was 'pament picking.'

In songs of the auction-block, of family separations, the details are startlingly vivid, with a sort of somber light. Most of the words are not detailed; they give, rather, the feeling—as in the "Call for secret prayer-meeting," or those songs with, for central theme, the mother giving up her child, "I hope my mother will be there," "My mother is gone to journey away," "Farewell.

Songs such as "God's going to move all de troubles away," "Go down Moses," "Valley of the Shadow," "Good Shepherd," are direct Sunday-school lessons.

In conclusion, Miss Scoville said that it is this very spirit of the slave-mothers living in the music, this deep emotion for others, that makes it possible, today, for the negroes to build up a life for themselves. White women and colored women are working side by side to teach negroes how to read, and to work, and to live. Hampton—and the other institutes like it—saved money and lives; it is the privilege of white women to help.
THE RED CROSS AND BELGIAN RELIEF WORK.

A letter from Dr. Henry Van Dyke has been received acknowledging the receipt of thirty dollars from the Wellesley Fund for the relief of Belgian refugees in Holland, and telling of the use to which it was put. "There are many women and young girls among the refugees," writes Dr. Van Dyke, "and the great trouble is to find something for them to do. I have accordingly applied your thirty dollars to the purchase of material and wool for them to use in sewing and knitting. The garments so made will be distributed to them and to even poorer refugees."

The need is still enormous. According to the "Boston Herald" for January 28, a shortage of seventy-six thousand tons of food must be made up within the next three months. There are now 1,200,000 destitute Belgians, and the cost of supplying them with food is $2,800,000 per day. And with a daily increasing number of destitute, the need increases.

It has seemed to the Wellesley Committee, although the great need asks for steady self-denial throughout the year, that especially during Lent there might be those who would like to adopt the minute-box system of giving, who might like to put to a practical use Dr. Collins' theory of the value of the fragments. There are going to be minute-boxes, therefore, for those who want them, and it is suggested that before the spring vacation will run the Wellesley Lent a week short, we begin a week early, on February 10. If a thousand girls should save ten cents a day for the forty days of Lent, we should have $4,000 to contribute to the $2,800,000 which the commission needs each month; if a thousand girls should save only one cent a day, the sum would amount to $40.

The February number of the "American Red Cross Magazine" has been placed on the bulletin board. Everybody who is interested in the work and wants to know more about it, and everybody who wants to be interested, is cordially invited to read it.

Miss Nichols, Chairman, Per M. S. H.

THE TOY THEATER.

Do you ever go to the theater? Boston is soon to have the opportunity of seeing three plays never before staged in this country and quite likely not to be staged again. The Toy Theater, recently moved to Thirteenth St., will present during the week of February 8, three plays at one performance — "Chitra," by Tagore; "The Bear," by Tchelitchew, and "Womenkind," by Gibson. Mona Levineck is coming over from England to take the title role of Chitra—a part calling for two quite different character studies.

Saturday, February 13, is to be a special Wellesley day. It seems as if many ought to be glad of this chance to see three sorts of drama not often presented on the American stage. Tickets may now be ordered from sellers in every district or from Harriet W. Ballard, 17 Cottage St.

Besides the attraction of the play, there is the promise of tea after the matinee in the Toy Theater hall-room. It is not often that one can have theater and tea in one building within three minutes of the Wellesley train!

PLUCKING UP.

Dr. Edward F. Sanderson of Brooklyn gave the morning sermon on Sunday, January 31, in the College chapel. His text was from Ecclesiastes,—"There was a time to plant and a time to pluck up that which was planted." He developed it in a most interesting manner by showing that this accepted agricultural truth is applicable also to periods in the world's history: that a period of inspiration and originality is always succeeded by a period of decay, of imitiveness, when the last power of the new ideas is tested, and all that is potentially truthful is wasted out, like dried stalks and withered leaves. The religious world, as well as the scientific and artistic, is subject to these recurrent periods of decay, or doubt. Dr. Sanderson declared that, far from considering our present state of religious doubt as a calamity, he considered it a hopeful sign for the future. Orthodoxy, he stated, was like a post, while the sincere-minded doubter is more often the tree, which is full of vitality, and is ever pushing up and out toward ultimate truth.

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CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

CAMPUS MEETING.

"To find, to fashion, and fulfill the sternest code," was the subject for the meeting in Billings Hall on January 27. Edith Jones, 1910, was the leader. Those who left their studies for the half-hour were repaid by some thoughts on the well-balanced life, and its duties to society. "The morrow's attitude does not belong to us, for, though we are the leisure class, its opportunities are ours, and therefore the responsibilities of aiding in the solution of such world problems as class feeling and social jealousy. We have resources—they are time, strength, and money. We should not be afraid to undertake the harder, "sterner code" of life just because it requires independence. Our idle time is often frittered away in talking or in planning clothes. Our strength we waste foolishly. We spend money for what we want at the moment.

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11. THE HISTORY OF AUNT DAINA PACK. Home for Colored Children.

We will let Aunt Dinah give the history of her school and home for colored children in her own words:

"The old people say they went into the graveyard to pray and they say it was there they found a coffin. And in the spring of '89, I had an occasion to be in one of these lonesome graveyards and one little girl of mine held one of my hands, weeping for her mother and another of ten year old had lost their father. So having for her mother, they, their best earthly family, who was being bid to rest in the tomb. I prayed that some friend might come to the rescue of these little girls and save and educate them into usefulness. Within a few days I found myself in an old room not quite so good as an barn, making furniture out of good boxes, plastering the walls with newspaper, stopping the cracks and making a carpenter's workshop. We did nothing overhead, and one window was only a shutter and we could see when it was day. Those little girls were busy as a bee, hemming four-sacks for fish tanks and wash-tubs for table clothes and towels. We had a bed, a breakfast table, a piano and long-handled frying-pan. We lived in this one-room house for nine months, and in this time there were five little ones in the family. We then moved into a two-room cabin. As soon as there were eleven children to be cared for. We were still poor, but we were reared and we provided ourselves. We moved there was nothing to show for it, for we could only occupy the house as we paid each year. I thought it a poor plan to take care of children, and pay rent. We had a hundred dollars, and I started to buy a five-hundred-dollar lot on which was a log cabin of three rooms. I paid the required hundred dollars, and the title and finished paying my remaining five cents with which to move and start out for the new year. We were happy because some day we expected to have a home. We had to pay one hundred dollars each year until the place was paid for. Now with my eyes opened, I began to think. I couldn't use my school salary any longer towards the support of the children and must earn a living by some other means. I worked for a man a whole week, that I, together with my five younger children, might learn to be cotton. I then hired for people by the acre and earned a support for the spring. I taught the public school for the three months of July, August and September, getting our family as well as we could until picking time and then we would all return to the field. This was an opportunity to industry as well as to earn bread.

For five years we worked in this way, this enabling me to save my school salary until the debt was secured. This winter in which we secured the debt came a great snow-storm, a storm which would make anyone pray who had little (or to work out a remedy in some way), and make the children ten days which to live, and nothing overhead but loudly worn shingles. Thus, that night I prayed, and in answer to that prayer the late Mrs. A. C. Reed of Manchester, Vermont, gave one thousand dollars. This amount with small donations enabled us to erect a building of ten rooms, from whence comes the name "Reed Home and Industrial School."

Rev. H. H. Proctor chanced to visit us one day, very late in the season, as well as to himself, and without my knowledge of the fact, wrote a sketch of the work. The article touched the heart of one good woman and she at once sent money with which to purchase a home, so that we could more effectively do our work. Now, owning a horse and already having some knowledge of farming, we hire farm hands on whom we make a crop. The first year we raised enough cotton to pay the rent and none for ourselves. The next year we raised four leas, paid the rent and had two bales for ourselves. The third year, on the same number of acres, we raised seven bales, which left five for ourselves. The land being in good condition, and in the favor of many people who had lost their work, I do not think that for a full bale and work for the three hundred and seventy-nine acres that we have, and we can hire three cows and three horses."

The "Reed Home and Industrial School" was in possession of one hundred acres of land. Since that time we have added seventy-nine acres to this lot, making a total of one hundred and seventy-nine acres belonging to the home.

This land lies near the Georgia railroad, not more than two miles from town. We moved to this place in the spring of 1912. Here we have good water, plenty of fresh air, and the health of the children is much better, we are nearer our work and can accomplish much more, and the children can have a much longer term in school, as they can do so much of their work between term and home seasons and are paying for the completion of our building.

During these thirty years, we have cared for three hundred and seventy-nine girls and forty-three boys. Seven of these were brought to us by our friends, who have gotten fully enough to make some good class in any of our institutions, I send wherever the opportunity is given for them to work for their board, and I furnish books and clothing until they have graduated. Two have graduated from Atlanta University, two from Haines in Augusta, and one from Hampton. The others who have gone out have had some education, as much as they could accept. We now have nine in attendance at various schools.

At present we thirty boys in the home and four boys and four girls attending other institutions, working for their board and education, while I furnish whatever I can. Our needs are many, but our greatest one is me to complete our building and to build a kitchen and dining-room, as we do not wish to do the cooking in our new building after it is completed.

We can shelter one hundred boys.

We thank our friends for helping us through so many recent struggles, and praying for your continued interest in the work, I am

Especially yours, Dinah W. Pack."
PARLIAMENT OF FOOLS.


THE NEWSPAPER AS READ IN WELLESLEY.

"Twenty thousand Germans killed too late to classify Granton in Whitehouse. Harry Thaw destroys Italian villages as earthquake hits Boston. President delighted at White sales. Mexican situation remains the same as Mrs. Pumphrist opens the Stock Exchange."

READING REPORTS BEFORE AND AFTER FEBRUARY 5.

1. Admen, Civilization, 104.
   Emerson, Introduction to Middle Ages, 73.
   Greene, History English People, 48.
   Symonds, Age of Despots, 36.
   - 285.

2. Beach, Auction Block, 260.
   Cooke, M. H. Bird, 105.
   Chambers, Seven Darlings, 221.
   Tarkington, Tumid, 669.
   Pennel, 391.
   Causes of War, 1.
   Wellesley College Magazine, 1.
   - 290.

PILLS.

There are the famed Infirmary Pills
That everybody takes,
And there are also other kinds
That give us little aches.

There is the Pill who gaily says,
When an exam is done,
(The one you're sure as sure you've taken),
"Oh, wasn't it just fun!"

There is the Pill whose last exam
Was Wednesday the first week,
She tells you it so often that
You feel inclined to shriek.

There is the Pill with thirteen men
On hand for Glee Club night,
(You think about the lonesome one;
Who solemnly doth brood of)

Yes, there are famed Infirmary Pills
That everybody takes,
But there are also other kinds
That give us little aches.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS CARRIED ON BY THE S. L. U. G.*AMONG THE STUDENTS OF WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

(Introductory.)

The results of the society's investigations among the students of Wellesley have at last been made ready for the public. They proved of such interest to us, the compilers, that we have decided to publish our reports at once, hoping that the keen scientific inventive sense and scrupulous prevention of waste shown by these young women after truth may be an aid and inspiration to their fellow students, a ray of hope to those who grope along a glass encumbered way.

1. One person reported that she had, after due consideration, decided that a pleasant and profitable method of disposal of the money given her for Christmas would be to spend it for certain useful and durable auto-fixtures. She had no machine of her own, but her car, like all cars, she found the fire-places excellent presentatives for the skidding tendencies of her mattress, and the man in silence, when attached to her radiator, gave her many hours of quiet morning sleep.

2. A Sophomore reported that the use of her extra pairs of lacy, long hose as a means of fastening the pages of her forepapers together, saved her the expense of purchasing clamps. The clamps were always returned in good condition.

3. A girl from Stony Row found that a row of little aprons, strung together on a bright ribbon, solved her current problem. All who have bought curtains for Shaw Hall windows realize the economy of this plan.

4. A Junior received a "large belt pin of cumbersome weight and daggarlike pin." She pondered several weeks on its disposal, and finally hit upon the idea of using it as a knob for the door. The pin is thrust through the woodwork, leaving the pretty part outside for my guests to knock with," she naively told our cassascus.

5. A freshman was given a brass desk set.

"Since I already had one, this was a great trial to me. I simply hated the useless old thing for a while," she posted, "but now I've decided that a desk set is to the college girl what a kitchen cabinet must be to a cook. I don't see how I ever lived without it. I lent the pen tray so that it makes a handsome napkin ring; the rocking blower, after a few minutes warming on the radiator, presses my handkerchiefs perfectly; my room-mate uses the stamp box as a safety deposit for chld dimes; she also has the inkwell, having won it at the chess tournament to which I offered it as a cup; the pencil and letter clamp we use to keep our mattresses from sliding off our beds, and the paper rack, with the electric flashlight my brother gave me, makes the most admirable table."" M. W. B. 1917.

*Society for the Lessening of the Uselessness of Gifts.

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ATTENTION.

Attention is called to the new courses in Bible and mission study for the second semester. These classes will begin early in the semester and run until spring vacation. Watch for further notice of the dates and enrolled information about the subjects and the time and place of meeting.

Our enrollment for Bible and mission study has always been discouragingly low below that of other colleges. We hope to bring up Wellesley’s record to a higher mark this semester, and at the same time make yourself one of the most interesting and timely of our modern social and mission problems.

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PLAYS AND PLAYERS.


PLYMOUTH THEATRE.

"Too Many Cooks." Frank Craven’s comedy of suburban life which visited Boston last Monday night and scored an instantaneous success, will begin the second week of its engagement at the Plymouth Theatre. The piece is one of the most wholesome kind. It shows the funny side of a loving and tender little cottage within commuting distance; while a long line of family relations look on and start two arguments for every single, the plot moves around Albert Bennett, and Alice Beck, the girl he is to marry. The first act finds their life with the brick foundations completed; the second act shows their cottage half built and the last act shows it completed. The plot is one of the most ingenious ever conceived, "Too Many Cooks," said the Evening Record, "is a rare, cunning piece of writing for a town of 'buttering' in which parents and friends of young lovers are prone to indulge in, usually to the disaster of the lovers.

The management announces a popular priced Thursday matinee. The prices of the orchestra seats on Thursday will be $1.00 and $1.50. On Saturday matinee the regular prices will prevail. As is the custom of the Plymouth Theatre, special and accurate attention will be given to all mail orders made payable to Fred E. Wright.—At.

WOMEN’S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

1. VOCATIONAL CONFERENCE:

A series of conferences of special interest to college students is to be offered again this winter by the Women’s Educational and Industrial Union. It is a series of professional opportunity conferences on the following subjects, with the speakers as indicated:

- February 17. The Field of Religious Work. Dr. Eliza Held Hendrick, Professor of Biblical History, Wellesley College, with Misses Harriet E. Johnson, Parish Assistant, Arlington Street Church, and Miss Harriet A. Brown, General Secretary, Young Women’s Christian Association.
- March 3. The New Field of Public Health. Dr. William T. Sedgwick, Professor of Biology and Public Health, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Tickets are free and may be obtained at the Women’s Educational and Industrial Union, 26A Boylston Street, Boston.

II. LIBRARY FOR COLLEGE WOMEN.

A special reference library devoted to women’s work and activities is being established by the Women’s Educational and Industrial Union. Here are books, pamphlets, periodicals and newspaper clippings, illustrating the broad field of women’s interests. The greater part of the material relates to vocational education and vocational guidance for women. Of particular interest to college students and Alumnae is the collection of reports of institutions that offer training for educated women, fitting them for particular professions. The woman who plans to engage in social service will find here the catalogues of the principal schools of philanthropy in the country, as well as articles in books and magazines describing opportunities for women as social workers. Some valuable unpublished material in the way of special investigations is included in the collection, such as the report of the Washington Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae on opportunity for women in the federal service, and that made by the Cornell Women’s Club on opportunities in the state civil service. Then there is a large number of reports of women’s clubs and organizations, the College Club register, the A. C. A. register, Alumnae lists from a number of women’s colleges, and reports of such societies as the Women’s Education Association and the Society for the Extension of University Education for Women and the International Council of Women. The library takes a number of periodicals representing women’s interests. "The General Federation of Women’s Clubs," "The Journal of Home Economics," "The Woman’s Journal," "The Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae," and the magazines from a number of women’s colleges; also several English publications, "The Englishwoman," "Women’s Employment," "Women’s Industrial News," and "The Women’s Trade Union Review.

Reading lists on vocations for women, and related subjects, are prepared by the Library and are available free for use there, or, in many instances, for distribution to schools and colleges. Among the titles are "Vocational Guidance Work for College Women," "Cultural Versus Vocational Training," "Vocations for Educated Women," "Opportunities for Women in Agriculture," "Sectarian Work as a Profession.

The Library is open to both men and women, whether members of the Union or not. Reference service is free. Requests for information may be made in person, or by letter.

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REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE FACULTY AND ALUMNÉ COMMITTEES WITH THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE TRUSTEES.

As stated in the News of January 28, the Trustees, the Faculty, and the Alumni to any point committees to confer with them and to offer suggestions in regard to the rebuilding of the College.

The committee from the Academic Council consisted of Professors Fisher, Kendrick and Sherwood, and Dean Waite. The committee from the Alumni consisted of twelve members beside Miss Anne Peeks Brown, '96, president of the Alumni Association ex officio. This committee was necessarily large, so that Alumni from many college generations and from as many parts of the country as possible might be represented on it. Miss Candace Stimson, '97, of New York, was chairman, and besides Mrs. Kenney, who is from Illinois, the committee included the following members: Miss Apolonia Denkmann Davis, '82, from Illinois; Mrs. Mabel E. Bailey, '82, from Miss. Anna Broadwell Davidson, '86, from Pennsylvania; Miss Charlotte A. Conant, '83, from Massachusetts; Miss Belle Sherman, '86, from Ohio; Miss Mary想着, '85, from Massachusetts; Miss Mary Rockwell, '00, from Missouri; Miss Dora Emerson Wheeler, '07, from Massachusetts; Mrs. Christy Brooks Capps, '85, from Illinois; Miss Elva M. Blake, '10, from Colorado; Miss Alice L. McKeen, '11, from Georgia. Every member of both committees was present at the conference and at the meetings of the committees preceding and following the conference.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees is made up of the following: Mrs. Edwin F. Greene of Boston, chairman; Mrs. Pendleton, Mr. Morse, Treasurer of the College; Mrs. Farlow, Mrs. North, '79; Mr. George H. Davenport of Boston; and Mr. Andrew Plake of Boston.

The Faculty and Alumni Committees held two meetings before the conference and found, after full and frank discussion, that they were agreed upon there main points essential to the wise planning of the work of rebuilding. These points were embodied in a statement, which was unanimously adopted at a joint committee meeting, Friday morning, to be presented as the report of the Faculty and Alumni Committees to the Executive Committee of the Trustees.

The conference began at 3.30 P.M., Friday, January 29, in the Conference Room of the Library; Miss Pendleton had spoken briefly in welcome to the members of the committees. Mr. Greene, who presided, opened the conference with a frank and cordial statement of the desire of the Trustees to know the thoughts and wishes of the Faculty and Alumni on the rebuilding. He expressed the desire of the Executive Committee that the meeting might be very informal, a friendly talk, quite free and open, and really helpful to all. The discussions began at once; talking the tone to the whole meeting. Professor Brown then spoke of the appreciation and interest with which this invitation of the Trustees had been received by the Faculty. The Faculty also mentioned the fact that the Faculty is familiar with plans for one new building, the development of possible plans for new buildings, and new placing of College activities, and stated their pleasure in contributing whatever help they could toward the solution of the problems involved. Miss Stimson followed with a similar acknowledgment, and then the report agreed upon by both committees was read by Miss Conant. Service was read and the meeting was adjourned at half in the March Magazine number of the News, a brief summary only is given here.

ALUMNÉ DEPARTMENT.

The report, after expressing appreciation of the Trustees' invitation, presents three practical suggestions, viz.: First, that the Trustees consent to postpone any further building on College Hall Hill until after the supervising architect has been appointed. The committee request delay and full time for consideration of the best possible use for this site. Second, that the plans of two additional dormitories proposed for College Hall Hill, there be developed one of the residential groups on other sites, suggested in a report made to the Trustees, June 1, 1914, by an advisory committee of architects. The dormitories mentioned were one near the observatory, one in the orchard, and one near the gymnasium. The reasons given were, (1) the financial gain in housing as many students as possible on campus, (2) the fact that these sites are not so limited in area as College Hall Hill, (3) the gain to the students in being on campus, (4) the intense and universal desire that the College Hall Hill site be used for a group of buildings which shall preserve for Wellesley the traditions, associations, and memories, centering there and there alone.

Third, that the best possible expert on college architecture be employed as supervising architect. This report was most cordially received by the Executive Committee. Mr. Greene said that the Trustees had already decided to take much time for deliberation on any further plans until plans were made. He also said that the suggested uses for College Hall Hill were of great interest to the Executive Committee and that the plan for a supervising architect was being seriously and favorably considered by the Trustees. The conference then resolved itself into an informal discussion, chiefly of the uses of College Hall Hill and the qualifications and work of a supervising architect, one should be appointed before the close of the conference. Mr. Greene, on behalf of the Executive Committee, invited the Faculty and Alumni Committees to continue and to hold further conferences with the Trustees' Committee as occasion might offer.

THE GRADUATE COUNCIL.

Since a full report of the proceedings of the Graduate Council will constitute a part of the Fund Number of the Magazine, appearing early in March, only a brief summary will be given here. This report, the resolution, that all plans for the College's rebuilding, is represented by the report given above, of the conference between the Faculty and Alumni Committees, and the Trustee Committee.

The members of the Council, after presenting their credentials on Saturday morning, were entertained for luncheon in the College Hall lunch-room, and had coffee at Lake House before proceeding to the meeting for the afternoon.

The Council was formally assembled at 1.30 on Saturday afternoon, January 31, in the Conference Room of the Library, with Mrs. Annie Peeks Kenney, President, in the chair. After the roll-call by the Secretary, Miss Laura Welsh, the meeting was opened by Mrs. Kenney with a brief statement of the "platform" of the Executive Committee, a platform of pride; pride in the Wellesley ideals of service and democracy. She was in the President of the College, intensified by her bearing through the past year, pride in the girls for their behaviour in the crisis, and pride in the Alumni body for its recent great achievement.

The subject of the afternoon was "Cultural vs. Technical Courses in Women's Colleges." Dean Waite, as the first speaker, presented the case for the cultural academic course. In considering the frequent demand for more practical or vocational courses in the academic college, she examined first the intelligence of the demand both from the students and from outside the College, and after reviewing the evidence furnished by Miss Jackson's reports in connection with the work of vocational guidance, she affirmed that, though the interest for vocational training, the demand for special courses to be furnished in the College is slight, and the demand from outside the College is not altogether intelligible, she was hopeful for the College, as the present provide some opportunities for the foundation of vocational training; and finally she emphasized the value of the cultural course as a sound general foundation and a valuable training in the sense of proportion and vision necessary for the college woman who is to be a useful citizen.

The case for greater emphasis on vocational training in the academic college for women was presented by Miss Bennett, Manager of the Chicago Collegiate Bureau of Occupations. Giving as her definition of culture the "fitting and developing of the individual for the needs of the world," she declared that the vocational direction given to the college course increased its cultural value. She added that the Wellesley fire as a justification of the double training, cultural and technical. The result achieved in the conduct of the occupants of College Hall came from the co-education and the quality of self-restraint and self-control, which represented the product of spiritual culture, but to these had to be added the technical training itself. She wished for the vocational course was based chiefly on the fact that the American college devoted to purely cultural ends may lose its democracy. She noted various signs of increasing demand for occupational education for college women, and finally made a plea based on the wastefulness of the plan which leaves the vocation to be discovered through the struggles of several years after the college course.

Miss Florence Jackson of the Placement Bureau of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union gave testimony in favor of the regular cultural course for every girl who can afford it, as providing a base training not to be gained at the very vocational school. Dr. Ruth Lamburt, '93, gave additional testimony in favor of the general cultural course as the most desirable preliminary to technical courses. Professor Sophie C. Hunt, on the other hand, advocated greater emphasis on the vocational course.

The remainder of the meeting was given over to the reports from the Conference Committees with the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. Miss Stimson and Professor Brown reported for their committees, and the recommendations written by Miss Charlotte Conant, and adopted by both committees, were read by Miss Conant and approved by the Council.

The Council adjourned to President Pendleton's house for tea, and was regaled in addition by hearing the undergraduate guests sing some of the compositions which made their first appearance at the jubilee held at the President's house on January 1.

At 7:45 the Council assembled in the Art Building to enjoy a most valuable and illuminating talk by Miss Eliza Newkirk on "College Architecture." Admirably chosen slides illustrated the talk. In consequence, the very general discussion which followed, on the report of the Conference Committees, and various points of the grounds, particularly of College Hall Hill, was far more fruitful than it could otherwise have been.

On Sunday afternoon the question of the proposed subject received a further consideration in social gathering of councillors and members of the College, held at the Agora House from 2 to 5 o'clock.
The memorial service for Miss Conant, reported elsewhere, was arranged for this Sunday, in order that more of the Alumnae might be present.

On Monday morning, February 4, the Council again met in the Library Conference Room for its business meeting. Reports were presented by the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Alumnae Trustee. Mrs. Lindsay. Reports of the Standing Committees were presented as follows: Finance, Mrs. Johnson; Publicity, Miss Kelly, for the Press Board, and Miss Manwaring; Class Records, Miss Angel, Wellesley Clubs, Mrs. Wilson; Preparatory Schools, Miss Angel; Undergraduates' Activities, Miss Cofield. The proposition of an "Off-Campus Rally," to be held in San Francisco in August, was discussed and motions adopted in regard to the presentation of the matter to the Wellesley Clubs. Miss Hart reported for the Special Committee on Vocational Guidance and Mrs. Kenny, in the temporary absence of Mrs. Pearson, gave a brief report for the Committee on the Alumnae General Secretary.

The amendment to the constitution previously brought before the attention of the Wellesley Clubs, were adopted. A new amendment was proposed in regard to social membership in Wellesley Clubs for graduates of the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics who desire to be connected with Wellesley Clubs. The meeting adjourned at 12:15.

The full official report for the session will appear in the March Magazine.

E. W. M.

ENGAGEMENTS.

MARRIAGES.

BIRTHS.
57. At Portland, Ore., on November 22, 1914, a daughter, Esther Pastene, to Mrs. Robert S. Pastene (Terras).

DEATHS.
59. In Shanghai, China, on September 21, 1914, Robert Nathan Sites, the beloved six-year-old nephew of Elsie Sites Raven, a little lad of unusual beauty and promise.
60. Suddenly, of pneumonia, in the Pasadena Hospital, on January 23, 1915, Mary Louise Clark Dryden of 461 Magnolia Ave., Chicago. Mrs. Dryden had just gone to California for the winter. She leaves, besides a husband, twin boys twenty-eight months old.
73. Suddenly, at Hartford, Vt., on January 14, 1915, Judge James L. Martin, father of Helen R. Martin.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.
69. Mary F. Merced to 274 Fourteenth St., Portland, Ore.
70. Mrs. H. O. Evans (E. H. Hatkin), 169 Lakeview, East Cleveland, Ohio.
12. Mrs. F. Herbert Filley (Mary E. Cole), to 829 Park Ave., New York City.

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FACULTY NOTES.

Ginn and Company announce, "The Novel Before the Nineteenth Century," a collection of excerpts edited by Annette Brown Hopkins of Coe College, and Helen Sard Hughes, Instructor in English at Wellesley, 1915-14. The volume is designed to provide in convenient form illustrations for the study of the English novel in the formative period of its development. Eighteen novels are represented, arranged in chronological order. A brief historical introduction and a selected bibliography are provided. The book is designed for college literature courses in the novel, but will be of value to composition courses in narrative as well.

At the meeting of the National Music Teachers' Association, held in Pittsburgh in the Christmas vacation, Professor H. C. MacDougall of the Department of Music at Wellesley, was elected president. This association is constituted chiefly of teachers of music in colleges and universities.

OFFICERS OF THE GRADUATE COUNCIL.

The secretary of the Graduate Council sends to the News the following list of officers of the Executive Committee for the year 1914-15:

President, Mrs. Annie Peaks Kenny, '98, '26 Kimball Ave., Chicago.
First Vice-president, Mrs. Apollonia Dechant, Davis, '82, '97, 602 Twenty-sixth St., Rock Island, Illinois.
Second Vice-president, Mrs. Charlotte Sibley Hillston, '91, '13, 3724 W. Woodlawn Ave., Chicago.
Secretary, Miss Laura A. Welch, '95, 13, 1244 Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago.

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NEWS NOTES.

1909. Members of 1900 in the vicinity of Boston had a reunion dinner at the College Club recently in honor of Mrs. Hilda Weertsbach Tweedy, who has been in Boston taking some work with Mrs. Prince. At the dinner were, in addition to Mrs. Tweedy, Geraldine Gordon, Lucy Wright, Eliza Newkirk, Alice Rowe, Susie Johnson, Rebecca White, Mabel Berry, Ione Lucas, Kelly, Harburt, and Mrs. Clara Curtis Baker.
10. At the wedding of Edith Moss to Lieutenant Russell Osmun, in Detroit on December 30, 1914, the following Wellesley Alumnae were present: Grace Hatch, 1906, Irma Bonning Marriott, 1910, Ethel Stott and Frances Egan Irving, 1912.

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