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The Wellesley News (05-06-1915)

Wellesley College

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Wellesley College News
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VOL. XXIII.

WELLESLEY, MAY 6, 1915.

NO. 28.

COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Thursday, May 6. Billings Hall, 3:40 P.M., Miss Florence Bigelow, Assistant Principal of the Walnut Hill School. Subject: "The College Graduate in the Private School."

Friday, May 7. Wellesley College Symphony Orchestra concert, 7:30 P.M., Billings Hall. Debating Club meeting.


7:00 P.M., Vespers.

In the afternoon an address on the McGau Mission in France, by Mme. Dubusigne.

Tuesday, May 11. Song Competition.

Wednesday, May 12. Christian Association meetings.

7:30 P.M., Billings Hall. Leader, Miss Calkins. Subject: "Through Philosophy to God."

7:15 P.M., St. Andrew's Church. Leader, Faith Williams, 1915. Subject: "The God of the Open Air."

Thursday, May 14. Alternate date for Song Competition.

Friday, May 15. Department Clubs.


7:00 P.M. Vespers. Special music.


Saturday, May 22. Tan Zeta Epialon Studio Reception.

1916's SENIOR ELECTIONS.

In the middle of May Day afternoon, 1916 emerged from its class-meeting in Billings Hall, and marched on to the green. The detour carried the flowers, everybody smiled equally, and the College in waiting marvelled, Who are their president and vice-president elect? 1916, forming in a great semi-circle, cheered first its Freshman year, then Sophomore and Junior years, and ended up with Rebecca Meaker, Dorothy Rundle and seniority as climax.

In the evening, the Juniors, escorted by 1918, paraded the campus, to the tune of their new marching song and the triumphant blare of horns; the way was lighted by clever transparencies. Becky Meaker and Dot Rundle were borne slot in a float and four. The procession ended up with a serenade at Shafter to the elect.

OTHER ELECTIONS.

1915 LEGENDA BOARD.

Angelie Loveland: Editor-in-Chief.
Glee Hastings: Associate Editor.
Anna H. Burdett: Art Editor.
Hilda L. Larrabee: Business Manager.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Belleo Tyler, 1916: Senior Member.
Alice Stimson, 1916: Junior Member.
Josella Vogelius, 1916: Sophomore Member.

NEWS AND MAGAZINE.


Dorothy Greene, 1918: News Reporter.

DEBATING CLUB.

Ruth Minor, 1916: President.

1916 SILVER BAY DELEGATE.

Katharine C. Bahlerston.

REBECCA E. MEAKER,
Senior President of the Class of 1916.

MAY DAY.

As early as 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, May Day things were "hopping" on campus. The Chapel Steps on the west attracted hundreds of young folk for there a group of women, in pigtais and pugs, each supplied with a scrub-brush or a mop and bucket, worked ferociously at every inch of concrete and stone. Inside of half an hour, for lack of dirt to chase, the scrub-women paraded down to "Center," where they received, with evident delight and surprise, a throng of freshmen, who marched in singing May Day songs. They presented a beautiful hostest of yellow roses to the leader of the scrubbers. She expressed her appreciation with a beaming smile, and several words of thanks.

Soon the Chapel Steps became the scene of a short drama, the progress of a soul, 1916, during its four years at College. St. Peter was there in his flowing white robes. His two attendants announced each scene in unison, always ending with "second verse same as the first."

A girl rushing in and out on a bicycle, represented Freshman year, during which the soul, 1916, climbed one Chapel step.

The next year, the Academic Council, having caught some ghosts at a burial, accepted with a brown a roll of paper tied with red tape, under a bearing a request for "Math Burial."

The third scene paralleled forensic excitement; the challenge covered with conditions and P. S.'s; the boredom after 6:00 P.M.; the "down in front" yelling, and confusion after the "Ghost Walk."

Another year found four or five girls called to order by a prominent member of the class to elect next year's officers. As soon as one girl had nominated Edith Jones, Mary Torrence and Rebecca Meaker for respective officers, another bold member seconded the nomination, and still a third, moved the nominations be closed.

Happy at the unity displayed at the election, the group ran off cheering for their new officers. Then, having passed through the various stages of development—virtue, morality, unity, the worthy student walked to the arms of St. Peter at the gate. Her spirit, in the shape of a red paper doll floated off into eternity, borne on four red balloons. The last scene of the spirit had grave forebodings, however, for it appeared to be sinking toward the lake.

The Seniors did the traditional stunt of cheering in the various parts of "Center," showing their progress from Freshman days. After some sister class rivalry in cheering, as scrubbers digested in rough confusion, poking each other with mops and scrub-brushes. The audience, chiefly freshmen and village Sophonemcs, now had a chance to look around at the decorations tucked to the "Ad. Building," stuck in the green and unshorn about.

The Junior Class Tree, to the left of the steps, bloomed forth with remarkable fruitfulness. It bore big, English walnuts and prunes. In one portion, marked Quality Street, familiar suits, fans and other garments attracted us. Another lone personage, hung on a stick entitled, "If the end is the same, why spoil the theory?", recalled our recent Student Government meeting. War notices told of the appearance of shells on Lake Waban, and announced "Mr. Fette's boat struck mine."

"Clubs we do not care to join" included that entitled "Stud. Pruner." On the ground, near the place where the forensic class marched, a "Poxy" prostitute from her fall. With these relics, and signs as a background, refreshments, in the line of buns, two for five, and milk, were served.

Hoops-rolling started immediately after breakfast. Guests, as well as the rest of the body, enjoyed the mixture of child-fool and Senior dignity, and the wild attempts to steer straight. Miss Pendleton took the opportunity, when all classes were assembled in Chapel, to thank her guest and visit the twenty-fifth anniversary of Barnard College. The Sophonemcs, after chapel, formed 1915 on College Hall Hill, this year adopting a new custom, by necessity, of having four Seniors in the dot, in place of their own president and vice-president. The Seniors, to repay the rage of their sister class officers, cheered incessantly until time for classes.

Lack of sunshine in the afternoon could not spoil the fun on the green. The May-crowning made a beautiful picture. The King, Caroline Taylor, dressed in bright yellow, stood upon the throne awaiting the queen, Josella Vogelius, who came accompanied by nays, in a little pony-cart, decked with bright roses. The Maypole danced and frolic on the green by maidens in fluffy gowns and gay costumes gave a true May-day scene. The 1916 Marching Song called forth appreciative applause. Nassett and Eliot baseball teams, in professional style, formed a parade, who freasted on ice-cream cones and lemonade.

At Step-Singing, the second new song appeared,—the 1917 Crew Song. This, too, gained popularity. Everyone had spent a happy May Day, from scrubbing to singing.

THE ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

The programme for Friday evening, May 7th, at 7:45 P.M., in Billings Hall is: March from the "Lenore" Symphony (Raff), the whole of the "Unfinished Symphony" (Schubert), composed by Miss Diehl (1915), "Le Cygne" (Saint-Saens), "Exsus" (Ganco), "Largo" (Hamlet), solo by Miss Prall (1915), and the "Overture" to "Rosamunde" (Schubert). The orchestra will be accompanied by professional wind and brass players from Boston. This unusually varied and interesting programme brings to the door of every student a first-class concert at a trifling expenditure of time and money.

It is a remark heard often around College that the orchestra concert is the pleasantest musical event of the year.

Tickets are 30 cents (reserved seat) and 25 cents; they may be obtained at the Music Hall box office, at the door on the evening of the concert, or of any member of the orchestra.
EDUCATION IN RESPONSIBILITY.

In an essay on “The Spirit of Learning,” Mr. Wilson makes the statement that while “the studies of our present sophomores are as advanced as the studies of seniors were in the days of our grandfathers, our sophomore is, at the age of twenty, no more mature then the sophomore of that previous generation was at seventeen or eighteen. Most of us consider the truth of that statement, but do we recognize the trouble which underlies it? The world demands that the college develop, that scholars, and men and women fit to shoulder their share of the world’s work. Does the modern college fail to meet this demand? Does it fail to do its part of college Education in Responsibility? The two factors in our college life which should develop this sense of responsibility are our Student Government Association and our Academic Week. Let us consider briefly how each might be made a more potent force.

The Second Forum this year, in which the Sunday Problem was discussed, was a protest against the tendency toward over-participation which ex- cites against individual responsibility. Such rules as many of our Sunday rules act as automatic consequences, making the decisions which every girl should make for herself, if they are to count toward her personal development. The difficulty of course, lies in getting girls to consider things from the broad viewpoint of the good of the community. It might be met by making the exemption from such rules a privilege—awarded the senior class. But after all, we must go deeper and begin the training in responsibility from the first moment the girl enters college. Does our system do this? Isn’t the tendency of the Villages to that of equalizing all the responsibility for the conduct of the Freshmen upon the shoulders of the Seniors, while the Freshmen themselves, feel that, they have been under superior attention and protection, so, they are not? Isn’t much of the wrong attitude that Student Government in the upper classes a reflection of a wrong start? If Freshmen were allowed to shoulder more responsibility—and they are willing and capable of doing so, it seems that some of the conditions which tend to weaken Student Government would be speedily done away with, and the Association would gain in strength.

Considering the Academic side of college life we find that here, too, the fault lies in over-organization. Every moment of the student’s day has its particular duty. Scarcely an hour may be filled as she herself decides. Therefore, when a day comes when she feels this demand upon her, to know how to spend the extra time. She has not learned to feel responsibility for her time. She hesitates to do any thoughtful work except as it is required by the system, not aware that they must, she, are responsible for her education. Of course, this attitude should not exist—but is the student wholly to blame? To decrease the amount of re- quirement to which she should be subjected, would be useless, but suppose that, in addition, the feeling of mutual respect between Faculty and student be increased. Suppose that the Faculty take the attitude of expecting students to possess a broad background for their work and to bring their outside knowledge to bear upon their studies. Wouldn’t this give

self a chance to do this? We should study the chances of making better work, and we should recognize the fact that we are responsible for our education. It is not enough to study, to do well, to have a high average, or to get your degree, but we should have a feeling for the responsibility that we have, and a sense of the work that we are doing for the community.

Our attitude toward the "academic" is, in the main, a shirking of responsibility. For the most part we rely on our instructors to keep the "academic standards" high and our own work creditable. We do, indeed, groan and lament over the "horribly long" tasks assigned us and feebly endeavor to get the best results with smallest expenditure of energy. We store away our knowledge in note-books or pour it forth upon the pages of an examination blue-book. In June we re-echo the words of the high school graduate, who said, "Isn’t it great to get all that knowledge out of your system?" Are we going to meet the demands of the world and life in the same spirit, or are we to go on thinking the surface, blissfully unconscious of the depths we have missed? Is work always to be a burden and never a joy? If there were not some parts of our work which compelled our interest and inspired us to real effort, we should be in a sad way. But why are we so superficial in many ways?

The gay good-humour and easy thoughtlessness which marks our youth today; the feeling of community is our most basic sin. We walk on the grass, we borrow our neighbor’s umbrella, we copy another girl’s work, and we evade the truth, because, for some, we haven’t time to stop and think about the right and wrong of things. We somehow look up on ourselves in the light of privileged individuals, who are praised and harried by so many things that they should be pardoned to-day, but who will refuse to action to-morrow. We enjoy life selfishly, not because we are inherently selfish, but because we never stop to think of other people. We go to sleep when somebody else talks of "individual responsibility," and we wonder why others do not feel it; but in this connection we never think of ourselves.

And, in spite of all the "fragrance" that we hear about, we are far from possessing a fragrance than that of the orchard. We skim the surface more thoroughly than we have before. We have learned the stimulus needed in order that a broader feeling of responsibility be developed among the students. The facts which college teach us may be forgotten, but the personal development we acquire here is ours forever. College must give Education in Responsibility.

OURSELVES.

In his lecture of a week or so ago Professor Sharp explained that girls go through college as a wind blows through an apple-orchard, bearing the fragrance with it but carrying no fruit. The beauty of the simile does much to take the sting from his words, but it is true. The fragrance of the orchard is often lost in the stover odors of the marketplace. We are going from College to life, and life deals, not so much with perfumes and dreams, as with "ships and shoes and sealing-wax, and cabbages and kings." Our attitude toward the "academic" is, in the main, a shirking of responsibility. For the most part we rely on our instructors to keep the "academic standards" high and our own work creditable. We do, indeed, groan and lament over the "horribly long" tasks assigned us and feebly endeavor to get the best results with smallest expenditure of energy. We store away our knowledge in note-books or pour it forth upon the pages of an examination blue-book. In June we re-echo the words of the high school graduate, who said, "Isn’t it great to get all that knowledge out of your system?" Are we going to meet the demands of the world and life in the same spirit, or are we to go on thinking the surface, blissfully unconscious of the depths we have missed? Is work always to be a burden and never a joy? If there were not some parts of our work which compelled our interest and inspired us to real effort, we should be in a sad way. But why are we so superficial in many ways?

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NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

There appeared recently in a prominent Boston paper a critical of modern education. In the opinion of the writer, present day colleges, because their courses tend so strongly toward the professional, are slighthing their primary object—the cultural development of youth. To be sure, this direct criticism cannot be applied to Wellesley. Her purpose is still, as she professes, to give to students the best possible liberal education, to impart to them such enlightenment as is required through literature and history and other courses which afford mental and moral training. However, refinement in tastes is not the only requisite of true culture. A quality which is quite as essential and in which we are sometimes found wanting, is refinement in manners. While we do not profess to afford such environment and such influence as will develop in us refined tastes, we can look to none but ourselves for the development of refined manners. We are not made, no matter how the idea is intended, we should rarely resent any censure or criticism along this line. Yet, although the College can have none but a silent control over the personal conduct of the students, it is the visible aspect of her personality by which her real influence is judged. If our behavior in and outside of Wellesley can be made the subject of unfavorable comment, we are failing to do our duty by the College as it is doing hers by us. Our indignation rises high at the appearance in print of the article condemning the conduct of college girls on the trains between New York and Boston at the close of our spring vacation, but, while we feel that it was not justified in its severity and was most unkindly judged. If our behavior in and outside of Wellesley can be made the subject of unfavorable comment, we are failing to do our duty by the College as it is doing hers by us. Our indignation rises high at the appearance in print of the article condemning the conduct of college girls on the trains between New York and Boston at the close of our spring vacation, but, while we feel that it was not justified in its severity and was most unkindly judged. If our behavior in and outside of Wellesley can be made the subject of unfavorable comment, we are failing to do our duty by the College as it is doing hers by us. Our indignation rises high at the appearance in print of the article condemning the conduct of college girls on the trains between New York and Boston at the close of our spring vacation, but, while we feel that it was not justified in its severity and was most unkindly judged. If our behavior in and outside of Wellesley can be made the subject of unfavorable comment, we are failing to do our duty by the College as it is doing hers by us. Our indignation rises high at the appearance in print of the article condemning the conduct of college girls on the trains between New York and Boston at the close of our spring vacation, but, while we feel that it was not justified in its severity and was most unkindly judged.

When we speak of politeness in the twentieth century, we no longer mean a knowledge of a thousand meaningless formalities and customs. In this economic era, politeness consists only in doing the thing that is right in every situation. It is upon a consideration of the comfort and feelings of our associates. Nowadays, to be courteous necessitates so little thought and that even in the hurry and scurry of college life its observa- tion must have its place. There is no justification for a situation which requires us to apologize to our outside guests for the table manners of college girls, yet that necessity has been felt. There is no excuse for our forgetfulness and thoughtlessness when we walk four abreast on the village walks, when we push or crowd, with no respect for the townspeople, onto the trains and cars, and when we despise everyone about us by laughing and whispering during entertainments, not only in College assemblies but in more public halls as well. In order to be more polite, it is not necessary that we become formalized by putting on sober faces and talking constantly of our sins and cosines; but merely that we carry a little farther our thoughtfulness and self-control.

Europeans of all classes, especially the French and English, are characterized by an inner politeness that is the heritage of centuries of culture. Americans, on the other hand, are often said to lack the qualities of politeness that are second nature to Europeans.
have time for nothing but that which is practical and monetary and it will doubtless be generations before courtesy, that indication of genuine culture, will become characteristic of the American people as a whole. For the present, where must our prosperous America look for the beginnings of true culture if not to the great educational centres of the land? As long as we cannot claim refinement in manners as well as refinement in tastes, we must not call ourselves cultured. To make ourselves more thoughtful of others is our part, of the college contract. If the college fails to effect the cultural development of American youth it is by no means a case of the college's failing us, but of our failing the college.

PHILOSOPHY LECTURE.

Friday, April 30, at 11:45 A.M., Dr. Jay William Hudson, director of the Education Department of the Massachusetts Peace Society, gave a vigorous and suggestive address entitled "An Ethical Interpretation of American Social Sets." A study of the conspicuous social sets in America consists of a study in the lives of the leisure class, and the ethical significance of these social groups is determined by their ideals as exhibited in the principles on which inclusion and exclusion are based. Because of our deeply ingrained democratic principles, birth as such is seldom considered sufficient ground for inclusion in a given social set. Nor is culture often the basis. Wealth is the chief principle of social differentiation, although a pseudo-culture, which depends on wealth for its attainment, is vailed highly by prominent groups in society. Thus a sort of puritanic culture arises, according to which beauty is valued according to its cost. As a result of this valuation of beauty and pleasure on the basis of cost, the ideal of the most conspicuous social sets has become a sort of sensuous or semi-sensuous aestheticism. This hedonistic aestheticism tends to degenerate into a malignant and refined sort of selfishness, into a moral hypocrisy and a violation of the feeling of pleasure for its own sake. Moreover, it tends to degenerate further into a love of refined excitement and emotional stress. Thus society, in the restricted sense, is characterized by a species of aimlessness and a lack of high standards of any kind.

OPEN MEETING OF THE STUDENT VOLUNTEERS.

Sunday afternoon, May 2, Mrs. Dwight Porter gave an informal address at an open meeting of the Student Volunteers at Shakespeare House. Her subject was Foreign Missions. After a brief survey of the tremendous extension of missionary work during the past fifty years, she emphasized the extent of the field yet untouched. She laid especial stress on the opportunity yet remaining for pioneer work, and on the peculiar joy and satisfaction resulting from work in a new field.

In speaking of missionary work as a life work, she brought up a new point in showing the richness brought into the lives of the families left in this country by sharing the broader interest and vision of a missionary son or daughter. For missionary work involves more than a provincial or even national ideal—it is the result of an all-inclusive world-spirit.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT MEETING.

A meeting of the Student Government Association was held in the Houghton Memorial Chapel, Thursday, April 29, at 4:30 P.M. Rachel Davis presided. Speaking for the executive board, Rachel Davis called the attention of the association to certain problems which Student Government must meet and asked for the loyal support of every member in creating a strong public opinion that shall make possible the carrying out of the principles for which the association stands. The main business of the meeting was the discussion of the proposed amendment to that part of the constitution dealing with the election of officers. The discussion centered around the question of whether the restricting of nominations for president and vice-president, namely that these officers shall be nominated by the class from which they are chosen, would be in accord with the spirit of democracy which Student Government aims to maintain. The amendment will be voted on at the next meeting of the association.

SOCIETY OPEN HOUSE.

May Day evening, from 7:30 to 9:30, Shakespeare, Alpha Kappa Chi, and Phi Sigma held open house for the three upper classes. Everywhere there was dancing, charming evening gowns, delicious ices. The pergola back of A. K. X. was a festive scene with its lanterns and climbing yellow roses. Phi Sigma was gay with red lanterns, strung about its awninged terrace. There was quite an air of the summer garden fête, in spite of the coolness of the weather.

THE MODERN PROFESSION OF NURSING.

AN INTERESTING LETTER, REPRINTED IN PART FROM THE "BARNARD BULLETIN" FOR JANUARY 4.

The profession of nursing opened up a little over half a century ago, and for many years it held the field with teaching as one of the occupations available for educated women. The long and arduous training required in preparation for nursing has probably made other occupations seem more attractive.

A transformation is, however, gradually taking place in our training schools. There is an interesting movement on foot, which is bringing schools of nursing in several places either under the control of universities or into some relationship with them. There are several such instances, the most promising, perhaps, being the schools of nursing established at the Universities of Minnesota, Indiana, Cincinnati and lately at Washington University, St. Louis, where a graduate of Vassar is principal of the school and is working out its problems. Such improvements in these schools make an imperative call for more highly educated and especially prepared nurses to fill adequately the positions of superintendents and principals, supervisors and instructors in such schools, and attractive opportunities to have a hand in the reshaping of one of our most important professions await such women.

Within a few years that branch of nursing which deals with public health problems has developed rapidly and is making a variety of new calls upon nurses. Beginning with and inspired by that beautiful form of service, district nursing among the sick, of the Henry Street Nurse Settlement, under Miss Walt's direction, is the largest, most important and interesting example in the country. The work has broadened out in ways which could hardly have been predicted by anyone twenty-five years ago.

Nurses have been drawn into the public schools to assist in supervising the health of the school (Continued on page 4.)

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.

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Exhibition of Paris Waists and copies from our own shops. Large Importation just received. Every Waist offered for sale by us is either imported or made in our own workrooms.

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SUMMER MILLINERY

LEGHORNS, HAIR HATS; SAILORS, POQUES AND TURBANS IN LISERET. STUNNING WINGS AND SMART RIBBON BOWS.

KORNFELD'S

65-69 SUMMER ST.

FREE DELIVERY TO WELLESLEY
ELECTION READING.

On Friday evening, 30 April, in Billings Hall, Mrs. Elizabeth Pooler Rice gave us a belated introduction to "Friend Hannah." We were "charmed to make 'Friend Hannah's' acquaintance" for never had we met a "Friend" as high-spirited, yet demure as Hannah proved herself to be from her first meeting with "Friend James." Her dainty dignity she preserved admirably even in connection with her suffering. In spite of the "jumps" that many of us discovered in our throats, it is doubtful whether Mrs. Rice made us feel the tragedy and depth of Hannah's sorrow as well as she showed us the light-hearted spirit of mischief which made Hannah so careless of the criticism of those at the "meeting-house." "George Tucker" was well but rather colorless represented. The minor characters of the little play, with the exception of "Betty," were not sharply differentiated. Especially in the scenes where the three brothers were present, it was difficult to remember exactly who was supposed to be speaking. "Betty" did her best in her short, dry way, to supply the color which "Hannah's" mother and Uncle failed to give. And with "Hannah" and "Betty" and the quiet human quality of the "historical facts" of the play, Mrs. Rice compelled us to acknowledge that seldom have we spent a more enjoyable evening.

PROFESSOR HAMILTON AT VASSAR.

Professor Hamilton goes to Vassar, May 7, to attend the exercises of Founders' Day and act as one of the judges at the song-contest in the morning. In the evening Euphelia's Medea is to be given and the music written by Professor Hamilton for the performance of the tragedy by A. K. X. last year will be used.

A FABLE.

Three girls were talking.

"The man I marry must be very intellectual," said the first.

"He must be an A 1 business man," said the second.

"He must be physically perfect," said the third.

"Oh come to the Vil.," said the first. "I am sick of this everlasting studying."

"I can't," said the second. "I'm so deeply in debt that I don't dare to do another thing."

"How can you suggest that long walk?" asked the third. "When you know it always makes my back ache dreadfully!"

They were all three college girls and should have had a sense of humor.

MUSICAL VESPERS.

The Wellesley College choir, assisted by Miss Marguerite McIntosh, 1908, rendered a musical program on Sunday evening, May 2, under the direction of Professor MacDougall. Service anthem, "O Love Divine."

Dr. O. A. Mansfield in Soprano Solo. "Fear not Ye, O Israel."

Dudley Buck in Organ, Andante in D major.


COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATIVE TO LIBRARY TRAINING.

Columbia University Library will receive as student assistants during the academic year 1915-16 a limited number of College graduates.

The course will consist of two parts: first, the regular Summer Session Courses in Library Economy, six weeks, July 6 to August 13; second, Practice work in the library, three months, October to December. In January, 1916, a limited number of positions on the library staff will be open to those whose work has been satisfactory.

P. F. BONNEY'S SONS,

459 WASHINGTON STREET, - BOSTON, MASS.

 cordially invite you to inspect their exhibit of

GRADUATION AND CLASS DAY DRESSES
AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS
SUITs, COATS, WAISTS AND SKIRTS

Thursday, May 6th  Friday, May 7th  Saturday, May 8th

at the

WELLESLEY INN, WELLESLEY, MASS.

For statement of the Literary Economic courses in the Summer Session write to the announcement to the Secretary of Columbia University, New York.

LOST.

May Day morning a No. 1 A holding Kodak-It's believed it was left on the step-ladder. Finder please return to Muriel Arthur, 58 Lake.

LOST, staved or stolen: A carved silver bracelet, set with diamonds, Italian design about the stone. Reward for the return of the loved object to the bereft M. Samuel, 19 Shafer.

(Continued from page 7.)

THE MODERN PERSPECTIVE OF NURSING.

A child. Many hundreds of nurses are already so occupied in both city and country schools, and an organization of such workers shows superintendents, supervisors and staff workers. If one discerns truly the signs of the times, there will be need for many more hundreds as the principle of medical inspection becomes more widely and fully accepted. This work of nurses takes on a new and interesting aspect when one finds them pressed into the teaching field, and required to give definite and systematic instruction in the elements of personal and household hygiene. Those who read their newspapers carefully a few weeks ago might have noted that among the number lecturing on various subjects in various public schools were found nurses from the staff of the City Health Department, to whom this duty had been assigned.

Time does not permit the discussion of other activities, such as hospital social service, in preparation for which the School of Philanthropy has combined with Bellevue Training School of welfare work in industrial and mercantile concerns, of the Red Cross town and country nursing service, and many other phases of work; but some study of them is recommended to the thoughtful young woman of to-day who is trying to find out what she can do, or ought to do, in life. Let me hasten to add that nursing does reward its true votaries in generous measure and unlooked for ways, of which the very substantial remuneration in many branches of nursing is the very least. There could hardly have been found a better time than the present in which to urge the importance and value to society of the very substantial remuneration in many branches of nursing is the very least. There could hardly have been found a better time than the present in which to urge the importance and value to society of the important work done by nurses.

HENRY S. LOMBARD,

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Middy Blouses and Suits

Serge Suits, Outing Suits

Skirts, "Gym" Suits

Bathing Suits, Balmacaans

Sweaters, etc.
PARLIAMENT OF FOOLS.

REMARKS TO PARENTS.

In answer to the many inquiries from curious parents concerning the management of the College, we publish the following regulations from our "Handbook."

N. B.: These are not to be read by students.

Art. I. This is a College for girls.

Art. II. If you cannot chaperone your daughter on her trips to Wellesley, put her on the train and wire the President. She will be glad to meet your daughter at the station and conduct her to her room.

Art. III. Every convenience has been provided for your daughter's comfort.

Sec. 1. All the buildings have been generally equipped with incandescent lights, windows and doors.

Sec. 2. The electric current is on all night, so your daughter may study as late as she chooses.

Sec. 3. Cold and hot water are furnished in each dormitory, free of charge.

Sec. 4. Telephones may be used from 7 A.M. till 10 P.M., upon payment of a small fee for each call.

Sec. 5. All mail is thoroughly inspected by the mail man.

Sec. 6. Every encouragement is given to the students to read good literature. The College maintains a fine Library with a Pode's Index and a Webster's Unbridled, while current fiction may be obtained from nearby circulating libraries and magazine stores.

Art. IV. Send the young ladies no food except in "launderies."

ITEM: Frosted layer cakes are recommended for this purpose by the "Committee on Non-Academic Interests."

Art. V. We aim to educate, not graduate your daughter.

Sec. 1. If you wish her to be well educated, we advise her to take the B. A. degree by any means.

Sec. 2. No student is admitted to the Department of Music who cannot play the violin.

Sec. 3. Students of Botany may study any branch on campus.

Sec. 4. Every candidate for graduation must give evidence of her ability to read and write. Marks do not count.

Sec. 5. Mary Hemenway has been recently employed to instruct the young ladies in Good Form.

Sec. 6. As a result of frequent showers, aquatic sports are extremely popular.

Art. VI. Only simple amusements are permitted.

Sec. 1. Chapel services meet with our highest approval.

Sec. 2. A tour of the Boston theaters is made annually under chaperonage of the Dean.

Art. VII. Dress should be neat and comfortable on all occasions.

Sec. 1. Our only requirement is a high-necked, non-transparent skirt-waist, suitable for receptions and lectures. A black hosiery-hand tie may be worn with this if desired.

Sec. 2. No hats are necessary.

Sweaters are preferred as wraps, and these may be knitted by each girl for herself.

Sec. 3. Any good-looking clothes your daughter brings will be gladly worn out by her roommates.

Art. VIII. Our patrons are from some of the very best families, whose names are listed on the next page.

Art. IX. Care has been taken to make this list illuminating and exhausting. By no means trouble us with further inquiries, as we refuse to reply.

COMPARATIVE PHILOSOPHY—GRADE 1.

A brief course arranged in pseudo-dramatic form, designed to give prospective students of Philosophy a comprehensive view of the "manifest contradictions" found therein. No prerequisites.

Berkeley (mockingly):

"I think I have a rose, and find
'Tis lost a thought within my mind!
To me is seems quite sweet and pink—
But these are only things I think.
What is a rose?
Nobody knows!"

Hackett (resentfully):

"Each little atom of that whole
Has an infinitesimal soul!
(nay) These little souls together think,
And my eyes feel the feel of pink!
They breathe together in my rose—
I smell the odor of the rose!
These little souls together cry
'Cause I to my soul—a nee am I!"

La Mettrie (nonchalantly):

"You know, my dear fellows, that I have a notion,
That this rose that you see is made up of pure motion.
If you think it all out, you will have no compartments
In calling its sweetness and pinkness two functions,
And these motions and functions—to be very terse—
Are but component parts of the whole universe!"

Descartes (aggressively):

"I tell you again that I cannot conceive
How the Ultimate First Cause can ever receive!
So I shall insist—until somebody shows
Me that I am mistaken—that this is a rose!"

THE WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS.

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BERKELEY (making an effort to be conciliating, but succeeding only in seeming "disagreeably patronizing")

"It grieves me, dear Haeckel, if I give you pain. But I know that those atoms are all in your brain. And, La Mettrie, I think you will find that your motions and functions are all in your mind."

As far as you, my friend Descartes, who even conceived that you, with your keenness, could ever be deceived!

Exit the idea of Berkeley in ardent discussion with the atoms of Haeckel, followed by the violent motions of La Mettrie in company with a certain extension which is being skillfully piloted by the in-dwelling mind of Descartes.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

CAMPUSS MEETING.

Dr. Elwood Worcester, in Billings Hall, April 28, talked to us about "The Application of Religion to Problems of the Personal Life."

In these days, when the possibilities and demands of life are legion, it is a truly great discovery to find that we have the power of directing our own lives. We must recognize that there are two principles in life, a positive and a negative. The positive state of mind is when mind and body are at their maximum of development. The way to get rid of the disturbing negative thoughts which often occur when one is wakeful about 3 A.M., is to look them straight in the face. The most satisfactory way is not to labor to do away with the evil, but to strive to put good in its place. You drive away darkness, not by beating it with a broom, but by letting in the light.

The following books are recommended to those interested in this subject:


Powell, "The Emanated Movement in a New England Town."

Brown, Charles Lye, "Faith and Health."

Call, Annie Payson, "Power Through Repose." (Hemenway Hall.)

Walton, "The Nerves."

Walton, "Wily Worry."

Burnett, Arnold, "How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day."

VILLAGE MEETING.

At St. Andrew's, Wednesday evening, April 28, Adelaide Ross and Kate Van Eaton spoke on "The Spiritual Value of Loyalty to a Cause." Miss Ross emphasized the spiritual value of loyalty to the Country and for itself. Loyalty consists in identifying one's self with a movement which one believes will bring about a better state of affairs. Thus it involves a belief that a Principle of Goodness is working in and through the universe. And the value of loyalty consists in the fact that it orders our disorganized lives within themselves, and gives them an eternal significance, in that it establishes a connection between them and this universal Principle of Goodness.

Kate Van Eaton spoke particularly of loyalty as applied to college life. Loyalty to our College involves loyalty to the ideals of the College as we conceive them. Instead of our devotion seeming to be a matter rather of sentiment than of practical effort, we are, for the most part, lacking in the very essentials of loyalty. For loyalty consists in a "practical and thorough-going devotion to a cause." And it is only by establishing a connection between our lives and the living spiritual force in the ideals of the College that our College life can yield its fullest meaning.

MORNING SERVICE, MAY 2.

President George E. Horr of the Newton Theological Seminary was the preacher at the Houghton Memorial Chapel, May 2.

Men form their idea of God by taking the noblest conception of man and making it perfect. In classical and Hebrew literature, God is represented as a king. Jesus saw that the relation of father and son, involving mutual comprehension and mutual obligation, was far more vital; and so He taught us to pray, "Our Father which art in Heaven."

This conception underlies all Jesus' instruction. We are to come to God in secret because it is a close and loving relation in which we reveal our inmost thoughts. We are to love our enemies "that we may become the children of your Father, that you may reflect in our orbit the spirit, principles, and motives of God.

Many sayings of Jesus we find duplicated in the ancient moralists; but the difference lies in the organizing thought behind them. That thought is the Father of men; and it gives us the secret of the Divine concept. We cannot rival God in knowledge or power, but we can approach Him in loving. God chiefly desires men righteousness, and the happiness which is the consummation of righteousness. God always puts the highest estimate on men and this appeal to righteousness is to be worthy of our high calling. In this Divine concept—the relation of Father and son—lies the real ground of hope for the future and the solution of our problems. Although we cannot see the ties that bind men's hearts to God, yet with S. Augustine we may say, "Oh God, we were made for Thee, and there is no rest apart from Thee."

STUDENT RECITAL.

Miss Elizabeth W. Metcalf, 1915, pianist; Miss E. Katherine Dibl, 1915, soprano. Accompaniments by Miss Pauline Hayes, 1915.

Friday, April 30, 1915, at 4:30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

Piano: Sonata, Op. 79 Presto alla tedesca Beethoven

Vivace

Andante

Die Lorelei Franz Liszt

Piano: Gavotte, Op. 14 Sgambati

Early Spring Thudle

The Nightingale Lion-Albiell

Voice: "Oh! had I Juba's lyre" (Aria from Joshua) Handel

Lullaby Cyril Scott

An Open Secret R. Huntington Woodman

Piano: Serenade York Bowen

Prelude

Barcarolle

Viozzi, "A Romp"

AT THE THEATERS.

BOSTON: "The Eternal City."

CASTLE SQUARE: "Common Clay," last two weeks.


CORT: Edward Ables in "The Last Laugh."

HOLLY: "The Hyphen."

SHUBERT: "The Revolu."

TOY: "The Duchess of Dubai."

TREMONT: "The Birth of a Nation."

WILBUR: A Pair of Shoes."

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ALUMNAE DEPARTMENT.

ENGAGEMENTS.
11. Carol Williams to Douglas Horton, Princeton, 1912.

MARRIAGES.
Bonniere—Forest. At Eaubonne, France, on January 16, 1915, Mrs. Helen Forest, Instructor in French, of Allegan, to M. Jean Bonnierot.
35. Picken—Stephenson. At Mahabodhwar, India, on April 12, 1915, Mary Eleanor Stephenson to William S. Picken of Hays, Kan.
15. Woodbury—Sweet. In Kansas City, Mo., on April 17, 1915, Silv Sweet, formerly of 1915, to Frank H. Woodbury, Jr.

BIRTHS.
85. In Buffalo, N. Y., on April 26, 1915, a daughter, Daphne, to Mrs. Lewis R. Gallick (Mary Roberts, 1907).

DEATHS.
In 1914, Alice Cummings, 1911-12.
On March 29, 1915, Mary C. Gray, 1886-87.
On December 17, 1914, Grace Mibie Hunter, (Mrs. James F. Hunter), 1891-93.
On February 9, 1915, at Texas City, Texas, Mary Waters Kooper (Mrs. C. E. Kooper), 1893-95.

LUCY A. PLYMPTON, 1900.
In the death of Lucy Plympton, on May 1, following an operation at her home in Wellesley Hills, the College has lost a most loyal Alumna and devoted friend. Ever since her graduation in 1900, she has been constantly in touch with the life of the College, and increasingly active in every good work in its behalf. During the recent campaign for the Restoration and Endowment Fund, she has given unselfishly of her time and her energy, eagerly shouldering the drudgery of committee work for raising money in the name of her class and the Phi Sigma Society. Many undergraduates and Alumnae may not know that it is her music to which the now familiar "Native Hymn" of Miss Sophie Jewett's, "The heavenly mother is bending," is sung at Christmas-time by the College choir.

Though long familiar with sorrow, she always met gallantly. Her singular directness of speech and manner, her steadfastness in friendship, her sensibility to all suffering, whether of dumb animals or of those in human need, her memories inseparable from the thought of her to those who knew her. To think of her is to think of lines in Miss Benham's song: "The Soldier":

"The soldier fought his battle silently.
As if the struggle had been light, he went.
Gladly, life's common road a little space.
It was her duets spirit, her extraordinary emanation of high courage, that made the gift of her life so priceless to her College and her friends.

KATHARINE McGUIFF PATTISON, 1910.
It is with deep sadness that the class of 1910 of Wellesley College learns of the death of Katharine C. McGill Patton, and as a memorial of her, passes the following in her name.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family and to the College and also be entered on the records of the class.

Signed: Esther Randall Barton, Cornelia Fenno House, Alice Rosalie Porter.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.
Miss Jean Bonnierot (Mlle. Helen Forest, formerly instructor in French), to Rue Marie Rose 8, ParisXIV, France.
79. Ida B. Nute, 1875-76, to 14 Monument St., West Medford, Mass.
90. Mrs. William H. Walker (Fanny L. Luther), 1886-87, to Care of Professor W. H. Walker, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.
94. Mrs. George B. Reid (Evangeline Sherwood), to 1525 Pratt Boulevard, Chicago.

FACULTY NOTES.
Miss Cornelia G. Harem, Instructor in Greek, has received an appointment for next year as instructor in Latin at Vassar.

At the wedding of Mlle. Forest, formerly for three years instructor in French, to M. Jean Bonnierot, Saint-Saens was chief witness, and also delighted the wedding party by playing for them. M. Bonnierot assists the famous composer in research work, and is himself a writer. He is assistant librarian at the Sorbonne.

NEWS NOTES.
52. Candace Stimson is safely arrived in France, with her father, who is to assist Dr. De Yse in his hospitai at Calais. Her address is Care of Morgan, Harjes & Co., Paris.
60. Eliza J. Newkirk has designed, and is now superintending the erection of a new dormitory for Walnut Hill School, Natick, Mass. This building is to be connected with Stone House, and the old building is to be plastered to correspond with the exterior of the new part. There will be, in the new building, offices, a large living room and small dining-room, accommodations for guests and twenty single rooms. The style of architecture is in agreement with that of Eliot House, towards which it will face.
50. Juliet Poyner has spent a week in Georgia, attending a conference of the Southern Association of College Women.
57. The "Delinquent" for May contains an article on "How to Punish," by Rita Sulzbacher Halle.
58. Ellen Cope is teaching at Hampton Institute.
69. Charlotte D. Lyman has been visiting Japan.
59. Mrs. Erastus Loring (Eva Bacheller), is now settled for at least five or six months in Bailey, Ontario, with her infant son, and her husband, who is a mining engineer. She has only recently fully recovered from a serious attack of typhoid fever.
64. Katharine J. Dennis is working at the School of Salesmanship in Boston, and living for the present at Fort Banks, Waltham, where her brother is stationed. In July she expects to take a position with the Smith-Kasom Company of Cincinnati.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS OF NEW YORK.
The Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations at 130 East 22nd St., New York, will have completed four years of office experience in September 1915. During that time the New York Alumna Associations of Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Cornell, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley and Wells have contributed largely to its support. For the past year, 1914-15, the associations united in contributing a total amount of about $4,500, and for each succeeding year the total subscription has averaged about $5,000. Many of the associations have already voted to contribute to the bureau for the year 1915-1916 the same amount that they gave in 1914-1915.

Benefits, bazaars, appropriations from the association treasury and appeals to individual members among the means by which the associations have raised the money required. Beginning with May, 1916, a new plan of organization is to go into effect, and the directors of several associations are sending to their members the foregoing appeal, with a view to enlisting their interest in the new plan and in the results already accomplished by the bureau.

It was voted at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the bureau that due publicity should be given to this plan of reorganization through the periodicals of the co-operating colleges.

The directors have long felt the need of bringing the co-operating institutions into closer contact with the work of the bureau. At present, contributions come through the college organizations; and those interested to give thus indirectly have no voice in the management of the bureau. It has therefore been decided to change the constitution so that direct membership in the bureau will be possible for all interested in its continued growth.

Annual membership dues will be one dollar, two dollars, five dollars, and ten dollars, as the pocketbook may determine. All members shall be equally eligible to vote at the annual meeting of the bureau and to elect officers and directors. At the same time, in order to retain the relationship to the present co-operating organizations, it is proposed to ask each member to contribute an annual fee of twenty-five dollars, which will entitle the association to
one representative on the Board of Directors. As this annual fee is small, it may be taken from the association treasury without making an appeal for individual contributions. Individual contributions, in the shape of annual membership dues, may then be paid directly into the treasury of the bureau.

At least two thousand members are needed, including not only the graduates of those colleges whose co-operation made the bureau possible, but all who are interested in its larger aims and broader activities.

The fact should be made clear that the bureau registers, not only college women, but also groups of workers who are seeking employment in occupations other than teaching.

(1) Holders of degrees from accredited colleges.

(2) Women trained professionally or technically, whether or not they may be college graduates.

(3) Women with valuable experience regardless of their training.

(4) Candidates for positions in social work, both men and women, who meet certain requirements as to experience and training.

Evidently, therefore, appeals need not be restricted to any one group, although for the next few years, at least, the success of the bureau must largely depend upon the support of college women in New York.

Results already achieved and the promise they give of future usefulness, amply justify such an appeal for support. From September, 1911, to January 1, 1915, more than 7,500 people have appealed to the bureau for information, for vocational counsel or for positions. Of these, 2,000 have registered, of whom 90% are alumnae of the nine co-operating colleges.

We have placed 1,868 applicants in positions. No charge is made to those who do not actually register with the bureau. The earnings from registration fees and commissions paid by those who do register, obviously should not be expected to cover more than the actual cost of the placement work. Thousands of other women, besides those registered, have received information about technical schools, civil service positions, other agencies, fellowships and vocational opportunities.

The bureau is constantly enriching and classifying its store of information on these points, and the number of educated women depending upon it for such facts increases month by month.

The growth of the bureau as a business agency is shown in the fact that the average monthly earnings from fees and commissions have increased from $85 in 1911-12, to $43 in 1912-13, $580 in 1913-14, and $4,000 in 1914-15. Calls from employers have steadily increased and even during this winter of business depression, December was the record month, and January was larger than December. The total number of calls registered from employers up to January 1, 1915, was 2,575. The percentage of positions filled to positions registered has increased from thirty-six per cent, in the first year, to sixty-six per cent, in the past year, exclusive of the Department of Social Workers.

In recognition of the efficiency of the bureau, the New York School of Philanthropy and the Russell Sage Foundation made possible in March, 1913, the organization of the Department for Social Workers as a separately financed branch of the bureau. The school discontinued its own registry, referring its students to the bureau.

In dealing in a direct, practical way with the economic problems of college women, while at the same time accumulating the data needed for future research in their solution, the bureau is an organization requiring continuous and whole-hearted backing and co-operation on the part of everyone interested in these questions. It is founded on a sound educational principle of seeking the solution to problems through the accumulation and analysis of essential facts.

CHARLOTTE ALLEN FARKSWORTH,
Wellesley Director, I. B. O.