COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Thursday, March 23, 7:30 P. M., G. L. R. lecture under the auspices of the German Department. Friday, March 24, 12:30 M., vacation begins.
Tuesday, April 4, 4:00 P.M., vacation ends.
Wednesday, April 5, 4:30 P.M., Room 19 of the Administration Building. Lecture by Miss Marie Hamilton Law, "Artists' short stories." (formerly Miss M. Houghton.)
Friday, April 7, 8:30 P.M., Billings Hall. Artists' Recital by the quartet of Ancient Instruments.
Sunday, April 9, Houghton Memorial Chapel.
11:00 A.M. Reverend Galasha Anderson of Newtonville.
7:00 P.M., Vespers. Special music.

SECOND READING BY JOHN MAISEFIELD.

On the evening of Monday, March 13, Mr. John Maisefield gave an informal talk to members of the English Departments and other guests, in the Tower Court drawing-room.

Before beginning his lecture on "Poetry," Mr. Maisefield thanked the students for the box of gifts for graduated soldiers and announced that every year so long as he lived he would offer prizes of autographed books to the members of the Senior class who wrote the best poem, the best short story, or the best short paragraph on "My reason for doing this," he said, "is to stimulate that joy of writing which has been such a pleasure to me through so many years of my life."

During the first part of the evening Mr. Maisefield gave his own very novel conception of the history and significance of English poetry. England has not the "austere sensibility of Spain which makes its poetry so barren, the vivacity of Italy which makes its poetry passionate, or the clearness of France which makes French art so just." But "the English country has that friendly quality which one finds in its poems."

The earliest English poetry, he said, is the ballad, whose chief value is that "they make little bits of life and of history interesting by mentioning them." Mr. Maisefield recalled the ballad of the battle of Evesham, a place which had become significant to him after he had discovered the poem. Poetry, he added, should be not only "a poetizing of every effort and a deepening of every relation, but also a hallowing of every place." Chaucer was the first poet to have "the pre-eminently English qualities of tenderness, gentleness and humor. He represents most English writers,—men whose intellects are betrayed by their affections." After Chaucer there was no great poetry until "new inspiration arose in that enormous flowering, the Elizabethan poetic drama." Of poets of this period there were two classes, Shakespeare and the others." "Shakespeare," said Mr. Maisefield, "has been called the gentle, but he may more properly be called the just. He shines upon the righteous and scrutinizes with equal interest because they're living men." The only other writer of this period whom Mr. Maisefield quoted was John Davies, author of one work, "a very strange and noble poem on the soul. Then came the Reformation which divided every nation into two nations which, since then, have existed side by side, speaking the same tongue, but not understanding one another. Since that time English poetry has remained the same.

PRISCILLA BARNES,
Senior Mistress of Ceremonies, Tree Day, 1916.

British soldiers repeat it in the trenches. Blake and Wordsworth, "realized the need of simple poetry." But Blake never developed his full power and Wordsworth "found tranquility too soon." Lord Byron had a good deal of influence at this time, for his principle was that "you should enjoy yourself in whatever way you could, so long as you never were in the least like George the Third." Of all these poets, then, none bridged the gap so that he was honored by the common people "as the shepherds of Thessaly honored Theocritus of old." "In more modern times," said Mr. Maisefield, "a new class of readers has sprung up, the educated middle-class—and with it a new kind of poet, the poet of the middle-class—and other poets of revolt from it." Tennyson is an example of the middle-class poet. Browning and Swinburne are poets of revolt. Mr. Maisefield said that, although they were too near to judge, it was likely that they "would not hold the universal heart as Chaucer did," but simply remain "the great monuments of an educated, refined society." Of living poets Mr. Maisefield did not speak, nor did he discuss the work of Rupert Brooke. He said that Rupert Brooke, if he had lived, "would probably have entered public life and given up literature except as an amusement." As he knew him, Mr. Maisefield said, that he could not imagine him as doing "an ungracious, an ungrateful, an untender, or an unwise thing."

After a short intermission Mr. Maisefield read some of his own poems—several short ones and a scene from "The Tragedy of Nan." Interpersed with the poems were several stories in which the prevailing and favorite character was "a sea-faring man by the name of Bill." At the very end he read the closing lines of Good Friday and the exquisite lyric, "The Everlasting Mercy."

W., 1918.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

At Wellesley.

The Wellesley affirmative team was defeated by Vassar in Billings Hall, Saturday evening, March 18. The question—Resolved: that the Federal government should own and operate the railroads of the United States—was opened by Ruth Rand, whose first point of attack was that the present system, regulated or unregulated, fails since its benefits are merely incidental. The second point of attack was two-fold. Regulated private monopoly fails to serve the public need, for it fails to consolidate. The Interstate Commerce Commission can take no other stand, however, because of the danger of allowing so great power over the private hands, and the case of the New Haven road was quoted. In the second place, regulated private monopoly forbids competition; but secret competition does exist.

The second affirmative speaker, Charlotte Penfield, showed that the government can safely undertake the ownership of the railroads. Two things are necessary in any management—an efficient system and efficient men. The government has shown and freight system in the Parcel Post and the Panama Canal, and in the management of the Panama railroad; and that it is able to secure efficient men was shown in the examples of Colonel Goethals and Thomas Edison. From the standpoint of finance we find that, since the present interest rate on debt is higher than the government rate, there would be a resultant saving. This would provide capital for the future. Consolidation, too, would be more economical.

Each government in England fought out the need of prompt, convenient service. Service has three factors: the aim of the management giving the service, its financial capability and the effectiveness of the organization through which service is rendered. Then, government is financially capable was shown in the preceding speech; and the effectiveness of government organization was summed up in a few important points—it would offer co-ordinated railroads and waterways and through possession of the road it could build into sections where the railroad would be a boon, but where no promise of immediate return justifies private construction; there would be harmony between the makers of the laws and those of the system; and it would insure rapid execution of provisions for safety and convenience.

The negative side upheld by Vassar made no strong attack on the main argument of the affirmative, and McEldowney had some excellent points. The first affirmative speaker, Anabel McEldowney, brought out that under the proposed change the spill system would exist and that with each change of administration would come a disastrous change of policy. Helen Evarts continued by showing how more efficient men can be had under private ownership since it pays larger salaries. Then, too, the appointment system does not secure the best men. The government, moreover, judges efficiency through the Civil Service, but Civil Service tests only knowledge and not ability.

The concluding speaker, Mary Giv, pointed out that the government has been unable to manage smaller corporations without inefficiency and corruption, that political pull would exist, and that government ownership has not proved profitable in foreign countries.

Excellent rebuttals were given by all speakers, but everyone agreed that Edith Jones' concluding refutation was a masterpiece. Her summary of both sides of the debate was especially admirable.

A NEW YEAR.

With this issue the News enters upon a new year, and the new board of editors begins its work. As is the case with new boards in general, we are full of enthusiasm and are building splendid air castles that need only your help to make them real and solid facts. We have other yearbooks. What we can render now is that there is still room for improvement in our College paper and that, fine as it is, the News is still far from perfect.

We believe that a college paper should fulfill three functions: That it should be first, an informing paper containing news and accounts of college happenings; second, a paper of opinion in which the college public shall find opportunity to express their ideas concerning college questions; third, a paper which shall in some manner link together the different student bodies, the faculty, the trustees, the alumni. We shall not dwell here on the first two aspects of News work, since it is almost an self-evident fact that a newspaper which does not give the news and which does not attempt at least, so much public opinion, does not justify its existence. We shall say just a word further in regard to the News as relating the various groups of people which make up the College, in the largest sense of the word.

The College and the community in which it stands are made up of a complex web of laws and legislation over which the student body has control directly through the Student Government Association. Besides these there are other questions, no less important and no less vitally concerning us which lie outside our jurisdiction. As an influence toward the making of satisfactory regulations within the scope of our powers, the News may be a great factor, but it is not entirely indispensable, as the College is not so large that the trend of public opinion cannot be influenced by word of mouth. The College has more matters which are controlled by the faculty, the alumni, or the trustees, however, it seems to us that the News forms the one logical and effective medium of presenting the students' point of view.

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The Board of Editors.

Dr. Levine has conducted private classes in advanced economics and has lectured in the Extension Teaching Department of Columbia University on the history of "Social Reform in the United States." From August, 1912, to February, 1916, Dr. Levine was statistician for the New York State Department of Labor, preparing among other studies one on the "Imigrant Population of New York State." He resigned a position with the Public Service Commission of New York State in order to come to Wellesley. As has been the case with the United States Census Bureau he has had quite a variety of administrative experience.

His earlier education was received first in the New York public schools, later in Russia, Switzerland, France and at Columbia University.

DEGREES CONFERRED IN MARCH.

At the March meeting of the Board of Trustees the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Edith Abbie Ayres, 1914, for work in Philosophy and English, also Olga Spencer Halsey, 1913, in Economics. The degrees presented are now in the possession of the College Library. Miss Ayres' thesis is on "Schoenherau's Ethetics as Related to His Metaphysic." Miss Halsey's thesis, dedicated to "Professor Coman," is to be completed in the near future.

With the war, Miss Halsey's study of the early working of the present method of Health Insurance in Great Britain is likely to be of special value.

SENIOR PLAY.

The Class of 1916 announces as its Senior Play, "Master Skylark or Will Shakespeare's Ward," a dramatization from the story of the same name by John Bennett, by Edgar White Burrill. (Signed) N. A. B. M. L. M. E. C., Chairman of Senior Play.
THE COLLEGE HALL CELEBRATION—
MARCH 17.

From the minute when the curtains in the Hall were drawn aside to reveal the little model of Co-
lege Hall, till the end of the musical cheer, the much-
talked-of “new Wellesley” was forgotten. Miss
Peniston presided over the celebration and in-
introduced the speakers. First, Miss Whitling told
us about the fêtes in the early days of the College,
when the President “threw the day forward” to
allow time for festivities. How we wished that we
might have met Mr. Longfellow, or the famous
ladies who brought the first microscopes to
Wellesley; or have been among Mr. Durant’s
“calico girls” when the first scholarships were given
at the Student Aid Fête. How we longed to see
Queen Eliza Watson with her Sandwich Island re-
inate; or the Pueblo Indians who did a war-dance in
center; or the Hindoos who read Sanskrit poems in
the old chapel. Since that is impossible, the next
best thing is to read of these and many other gal-
ons in Professor Horsford’s collection of College
Festivals. This is in the library and is recommended
as most interesting reading.

“Beauty,” Mr. Durant used to say, “is an essen-
tial to education,” and those of us who went on
students’ personal tours conducted together to
College Hall, saw that the founder gave beauty to
his girls, however poor the College might be.
With good slides and vivid descriptions of every well-
loved nook and corner, Miss Roberts made many of
us more homesick than we have ever before been in
Wellesley. Pictures of the eye, the ruins, the be-
inning of reconstruction were also shown, and at
the end, three pictures of College Hall rising above
the trees across the lake. And we came away feel-
ing that if, as Miss Whitling said, Wellesley is a state
of mind, we were glad that such a building once
embodied that state.

DON JUAN.

On Monday evening, March 13, a Spanish lec-
ture was given by Mr. Louis Baralt of Harvard, at
Zeta Alpha House. Mr. Baralt spoke in a manner
most entertaining and enlightening about “Don
Juan.” He showed how the Spanish author, Tirso
de Molina, brought forth, from an old Spanish
chronicle, this well-known character into more
modern literature. Mr. Baralt characterized the
English, French and German Don Juans, showing
wherein they differ, and making evident at the
same time that the Don Juans of Byron, of Moliere,
of Mozart and of other authors, all owe their origin
to Spanish literature.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESEARCH STUDENT-
SHIPS FOR 1916-1917.

The Department of Social Investigation of the
Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy offers
for the year 1916-1917 a limited number of re-
search studentships, the value of which will be
$275.00 and tuition.

Students in this department are required to carry
the lecture courses required of candidates for a
certificate in social work. The seminar in Methods of Social Investigation
conducted by the directors of the department will also be required. The major part of the field work
of students in this department will be done in con-
nection with the inquiry that is being carried on
by the department, such as the Juvenile Court In-
vestigation or the recent inquiry into tenement
house conditions in Chicago.

Applicants for research studentships must be
graduates of colleges or universities of good stand-
ging, students who have had training in political
economy and who have maintained a high scholar-
ship record will be preferred. Application should
be made not later than May 1st. Application
blanks and a bulletin giving further information
about the work of the school will be furnished by
the Registrar upon request.

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PRICES REASONABLE

(Continued from page 1)

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

The debate at Mount Holyoke was held in the
auditorium of the new Student Alumni Hall re-
cently opened. In the absence of President Woolley,
Dean Purington acted as presiding officer. Mount
Holyoke with the affirmative side of the question,
opened the debate. The first speaker pointed
out the tendency toward government ownership
in the United States as well as throughout the world.
That such ownership is needed is evident by the
failure of the present regulatory system to control
the evils resulting from mismanagement, such as
discrimination and over-capitalization and the cor-
rupting influence of the railroads on politics.
The people in the United States desire lower rates
and better service than those they receive under the pres-
ent private management. Government ownership
would eliminate the wastes now resulting from com-
petition, and be able to reduce rates and improve
service, as has been done so successfully under state
management in foreign countries. In conclusion,
the affirmative aimed to prove the possibility of
successful management of the railroads in the United
States. Our government has already demonstrated
its business capability in the building of the Panama
Canal, in the Post-office system and especially in
the management of the Panama Railroad. The
strategic advantage of owning the railroads in time
of war for defense, closed the affirmative case.

The negative side admitted that the present
regulatory system was not perfect, but it had been
able to improve the railroad management to some
extent and was sure of greater success in the future.
Overcapitalization was no longer prevalent, while
under the Interstate Commerce Commission un-
fair discrimination was rapidly being eliminated,
and reasonable rates were assured to the public.
Under government ownership, the attempt to fix
impartial rates would tend toward a rigidity which
would hinder the greatest economic development
of the country. Furthermore, under our present
system of government, the management of the rail-
roads would be impossible because of the inherent
nature of the government. Its inefficient manage-
ment, and the inefficiency of governmental officials.
The railroads would be an added question that
would lead to increased partisan sectionalism.
There was really no necessity for the government
to undertake this tremendous enterprise, since rates
were, on the whole, lower than in state-owned
railroads, and our service very superior in most
respects.

The rebuttals on both sides were good, and the
debate as a whole was very evenly divided, as the
close decision of the judges, two to one in favor of
the affirmative, indicated. The spirit shown by
both the winners and losers was equally admirable.
Victory or no victory, we have reason to be
proud of our team—both of those who have already
shown their powers of debating and of Helen Merrill
who, as a Freshman, was new at the work and to
whom we shall look for fine leadership in inter-
collegiate debates to come.

The speakers were as follows: Mt. Holyoke, Alice
T. Crathern, Rebecca Walton, Margaret
Davis; alternates, Esther Lind, Ruth Budding,
Elizabeth Offut, Wellesley, Amy Rockwell, Helen
Merrill, Sarah Snell; alternates, Marjorie Turner,
Emily Allon, Marion Bassett.

The judges were: Carlo B. Ellis, Principal of the
Springfield High School of Commerce, Esther
Lowenthal of Smith College, and Henry G. Pearson
of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

SPECIAL OFFER!

Commencing week of March sixth we will make an inducement,
by selling three hats at the price of two, to three Wellesley College
girls coming in together. We have college girls coming to us
from many different states, because we specialize those SIMPLE, ORIGI-
NAL hats so desired by them, AT MODERATE PRICES.

WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION.

FANNETTE MILLINERY SHOP,
7 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
OUR SHAKESPEARE GARDEN.

The permanent and therefore the most notable feature of Wellesley's observance of the Shakespeare Tercentenary is to be a Shakespeare Garden. This garden is as essential as the plays themselves. Such learned listeners as the members of the Shakespeare Society and of the Shakespeare class have already heard Miss Charlotte Porter present her heretical, most interesting views of the Shakespeare stage. This same intelligent audience, augmented, perhaps, by faculty bookworms, librarians and any other discriminating spirits who dare to venture, expects to hear, on Thursday evening, April 27, Miss Henrietta C. Barlett, a bibliographer of distinction, on "Shakespeare Quartos and Other Rarities." Professor MacDougal has arranged, for Friday evening, April 7, a concert involving Tudor and Stuart instruments of music, and also for two afternoon lectures. Miss Wheeler's recitals of Shakespeare's sonnets by Miss Wheeler. Saturday evening, April 22, Professor Louis C. Elson, chief authority on Shakespeare's musical knowledge, is to give us his delightful lecture, "Shakespeare in Music," illustrated by singing and playing. We are hoping that the Harvard Delta Upsilon actors will crown our April celebration by a Barn performance, Saturday evening, April 8, of their beautiful revival of "Henry IV, Part II." Some of our May Shakespeareana tend to animalization rather than scholarly dignity. Our annual Mayday frolic is to take the form of a Shakespeare festival and we shall have a novel opportunity on Friday evening, May 12, to see, for a dina admittance, a somewhat mythical "Life of Shakespeare" in moving pictures. The use of this film has been granted to the College by Mr. Gustav Frohman, who will come out with it and be glad to answer any questions that may be asked him concerning Shakespeare productions and actors for the past fifty years. On the afternoon of this same day, the English Literature Department will welcome back Professor Louise Manning Hodkins, an enthusiastic promoter of Shakespeare study in the early years of Wellesley, who will give a Shakespeare address and help to dedicate the Shakespeare Garden. Our June celebration lies with the Shakespeare Society, who have never failed their poet yet. But even a moonlight performance by a Shakespeare play can be immortal only in memory, whereas the Shakespeare Garden should go on blossoming and fading and blooming again for another three hundred years,—provided that Shakespeare's friends will fresco the walls of gold.

The power house, with its subterranean tentacles of hot pipes, rendered it impracticable to plant the garden, as everybody wished, by the Anne Hathaway cottage. So it was finally decided, after much discussion and after consultation with all the Powers that Be, from Mr. Watt to Mr. Day, to locate it east of the President's House, where the slope toward the Barn forms a sunny, open triangle between the driveway and the brick wall. Here, bordered by beds, with steps leading down to it from the President's east door, laid out in Elizabethan walks and beds, with a rustic seat and with a seventeenth-century sundial from Stratford, presented by that ever-generous giver, Helen J. Scammon, '84, we trust it will be a delight forever. Here will blossom, in due season, "an odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds," from "diffodils that comes before the swallow darts and take the winds of March with beauty,"

to "daisies pied and violetes blue And ladiesmacks all silver white, And cecilbo-buds of golden hue."

The garden is in the immediate charge of the instructor in horticulture, Miss Helen I. Davis, who promises us in coming years, if not altogether in this, a Stratford profusion of "pale primroses, "soft myrtles," "honeyuckle ripen'd by the sun," "love-in-idleness," "mowy marjoram," "The crown imperial, likes of all kinds, The flower-de-luce being one,"

"azed harbells," "carrations and streak'd gilly-flowers," "rosemaries," "cymbelines," "long-purple," and, so far as they can make friends with our ruder climate, all the flowers that Shakespeare knew and loved and planted in the ever-fraging garden of his poetry.

Some of these are hard to come by. Please note the list, so carefully prepared by Miss Davis, printed in the next issue of the College News, with its request for contributions from private botanists. Some of our alumni,—Katherine Stanley Hall, 1909, for instance,—are ready to supply the apropos. We cannot all bring samples from the Dover cliffs, but we can all help with money. The cost of the initial grading, buying and planting is put at $700, of which more than half has already been given—and spent. Shakespeare needs the rest as once, if he is to have his garden in trim for a May dedication. The cost of maintenance, it is estimated, will be from $300 to $500 a year. Shall this be raised by annual appeals or secured by subscriptions of stated sums per year? The best way of all would be the establishment of a Shakespeare Garden Endowment Fund of $5,000. Why not? Checks should be made out to Miss Pendleton and sent to Miss Tufts. They will be acknowledged through the College News from time to time. No matter though your own check must be small. Your gift to the Poot will none the less bloom brightly in his garden, "pensies, that's for thoughts."

KATHERINE LEE BATES. For the Shakespeare Tercentenary Committee.

READING BY MISS CONVERSE.

On Thursday afternoon, March 16, Miss Florence Converse gave a reading from her own poems, the program being the third of a series by present day poets arranged by Miss Bates for Literature 16 and other interested members of the College community. Miss Converse opened her program with a monologue, "The Voices," which describes the vision and call of Jeanne d'Arc. Among the shorter poems which followed were, "Marmion, the Ashes," and several others on social subjects, "The Festival" on eternity, "Ohad," a song of the dark hour before the dawn, and "The Grill." Of especial interest, because of their intimate association with college life, were "A Pleasure Tithe," written to raise money for Dennison House, and "An Arthrop-Ode," written upon the dissection of a lobster when Miss Converse was herself a Wellesley student.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE.

APPOINTMENTS FROM THE CLASS OF 1914.


Ethel L. Williams,—To Berkeley Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

APPOINTMENTS FROM THE CLASS OF 1915.

Marion R. Lyon,—University of Iowa.

APPOINTMENTS FROM THE CLASS OF 1916.

Yola S. Allen,—To Emma Willard School, Troy, N. Y.

Marian C. Berry,—To Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

Harriet W. Hollard,—To Commercial High School, Springfield, Mass.

Ruth C. Duffy,—To Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Emily W. Elmore, B.A., University of Wisconsin, 1910,—To The Roycemore School, Evanston, Ill.


Lois N. Kendall, B.A., Wellesley College, 1913,—To Emma Willard School, Troy, N. Y.

Mary E. McKee, B.A., University of Wisconsin, 1910,—To University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Edna L. Roof, B.L., Pomona College, 1908,—To University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

PARLIAMENT OF FOOLS.

AN ANTHOLOGY OF INEVITABLE THOUGHTS.

ON SPRING.
I knew—or thought I knew—a time
When modest violets blow,
But this year spring forget to plant,
Snow-balls are all that grow.

"In the spring a young man's fancy—"
He is! Well, I should say—
And maiden minds on millinery
Absorbed, intently stay.

"The flowers that bloom in the spring, tra-la,
Have everything to do with the case—
For a purple rose may add "ton" to a hat
When it would never do in a vase.

"Folk long to go on pilgrimages"
To hear the wild waves beat.
They spend vacation postponing
And drying of their feet.

Rockport and Marblehead increase
To twice their population
When Wellesley College takes a rest
And grants a spring vacation.

This year the shore will not be quite
As warm as toast and tea;
But there'll be coasting on the rocks
And skating on the sea.

"So never mind the weather, love,
And when vacation's sped
Come back a-warbling this refrain!
"The spring has cub again!"

ON TREE DAY MISTRESSES.
Have you seen the Tree Day mistress
As she trots along?
Hope she will not hurt herself,
Or stumble on our song.

Tree Day mistresses are lovely,
"Pomp and circumstance"
In their "trailing clouds of glory"
Awesomey advanced.

Never cut your gym or call-out,
Always mind your dress
And perhaps when you're a Senior,
You'll be chosen for mistress.

ON POLITICS.
As soon as we come back again
From our brief spring vacation
We start to revolutionizing
And change the administration.

On every Thursday afternoon
With zeal delectable
We re-elect every officer
In any way electable.

Student Government and class,
C. A. A., Debating—
Officers of every sort.
Finished while you're waiting.

And then to Center off we rush
And cheer and cheer and cheer.
As tho' we had already reached
The beginning of next year.

STUDENT RECITAL.
TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916, AT 4:30 P.M.
Program.
Piano: Tondre Ave. ....................... Schatt
Miss Gertrude C. Boyd, 1918.
Nocturne, Op. 27, No. 1 .... Chopin
Miss Charlotte B. Abbott, 1919.
Voice: At Parting
The Star .......................... Rogers
Miss Marguerite R. Richardson, 1919.
Piano: Nocturne ....................... Paderewski
Miss Fay Emerson, 1919.
Violin: Mayur, ......................... Borowski
Miss Gladys L. Woodward, 1916.
Piano: Nocturne, Op. 55, No. 1 .... Chopin
Miss Jane E. McCartney, 1919.
Erikton, Op. 40, No. 1 ........ Borowski
Miss Marguerite Ammann, 1916.

MAGAZINE AND NEWS ELECTIONS.
Magazine Board: Grace Ballard, '17, Editor.
Dorothy Roberts, '17.
Laura Holland, '17.
Sally Calkins Wood, '18.
Helen Mitchell, '18.
Marguerite Atterbury, '18.
News Board: Helen McMillin, '17, Editor.
Marjorie Turner, '17, Art Editor.
Rachel Brown, '17.
Barbara French, '17.
Dorothy Greene, '18.
Katherine Donoway, '18.
Louise Stockbridge, '18.
Helen Santuary, '18.
SUNDAY MORNING SERVICE.

Dr. G. A. Johnston Ross of Union Theological Seminary preached the Sunday morning sermon, March 19, in Houghton Memorial Chapel. His text was "Ye Ought Always to Pray." There are four reasons, he said, why even deeply religious people dislike to pray. The first reason is a strange one—a sort of over-spirituality. Prayer seems too formal a thing. This objection, Dr. Ross pointed out, is based on two fallacies—one intellectual, the other spiritual. It is a fallacy to suppose that we can be spontaneously natural without practise, frequent and regular. It is also a fallacy to suppose prayer has a value only as it is a natural outpouring of the soul. A second reason why people dislike to pray is that the mechanistic conception of the universe, though an outworn theory still influences thought. Another reason people give for failure to pray is a sceptical questioning. This questioning is based on a wrong, a too narrow conception of prayer.

A last and subtle reason for the distastefulness of prayer is that it leads to self-discovery, and that is always less pleasant than self-pity. But the real reason for prayer, even if we doubt its active efficacy, even though we dislike its revelation, is that Jesus prayed.

CHAPEL VESPERS.

Service Prelude.
Hymn.
Service Anthem: "How Lovely are Thy Dwellings Fair," George Coleman Gow Psalm.
Recessional: "Praise, My Soul, The King of Heaven." Gow

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

CAMPUS.
On Wednesday evening, March 15, at Billings Hall, Dr. G. A. Johnston Ross gave the second of his series of Lenten talks. His subject was "The Forgiveness of Sins," an idea which, while familiar, is difficult for this generation to grasp as a reality. Dr. Ross pointed out that, although forgiveness is the exceptional case in the natural or social world or even between a man and his own soul, still such a relationship does occasionally exist. However, genuine forgiveness always demands the suffering and self-substitution of Him who forgives. Forgiveness of sin means on God's part, love—that is, self-substitution; on man's part, renunciation of the sin. Thus love endures the suffering which the sinner ought to endure immediately upon committing the sin. It is this idea which is meant by the sentence of the Bible description of the Crucifixion, "The blood of God Jesus Christ cleanses us from sin."

Village.
Miss Gertrude Owen of the class of '06 led the Christian Association meeting at St. Andrew's Church, Wednesday night. Her text, "'Non ministrari seculi ministerius,'" was developed by showing how much this motto meant to graduates of Wellesley, and how near those who lived up to it approached Christ's life. For those just beginning a life of personal responsibility, an attempt to live up to this motto results in a sitting of hindrances, and a finding of the fundamentals of life. To live fully by this motto, there are three essentials to be considered. First, prayer, which takes us directly to Christ; second, the keen, kindly sympathy, making us understand others, and third, the will to serve actively.

Lost. Between Administration Building and Railroad Station, a tortoiseshell barrette. Will the finder please leave it (even though broken) at the Spanish office and receive reward?

Week Ends at Manchester-by-the-Sea.
At "The Sign of Crane" Near beach, walks through the woods, home cooking, old-fashioned Thanksgiving.
Special rates for students.
Write for particulars.
HENRIETTA ST. BARBE BROOKS.

The many friends of Henrietta St. Barbe Brooks of '01 will learn from another column that her long struggle with ill health has closed in death. Miss Brooks was able to be in the library, but little during the year 1914-15, but she believed that the summer, which she hoped to pass in her house in Peninsul Point, Maine, would do much for her. It became evident, however, that she could not meet her routine duties, and leave of absence was granted her for the present year. She has remained in her Wellesley home, occupied constantly in reading and happy in the visits of numerous friends, apparently free from any haunting thought that the disease upon her was mortal in its character. The end came suddenly and painlessly. Miss Brooks has been an efficient and business-minded librarian, and it is sad to think that the addition to the library for which she had made plans to the utmost detail, must be opened without her.

ENGAGEMENTS.


BIRTHS.


DEATHS.

On March 9, Adelaide Wills Cross, 1891.
On March 6, suddenly, at the Boothby Hospital, Boston, Claire Sampson Bowditch, 1908.
In Louisvi, Ky., on March 15, Mrs. Ralph Phelps, mother of Mrs. Eli O. Jackson (Aph Phelps), 1909.
In Bloomington, Ill., on March 5, Mrs. James A. Wilcox, mother of Mrs. Ernest M. Steele (Leila M. Wilcox), 1909, of Coshocton, Ohio.
At Buffalo, N. Y., December 30, 1915, Mrs. Helen Burney Plympton, mother of Beiley Plympton (Mrs. Asaurn Dwell), 37-90, and widow of Professor Asaurn Dwell of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Professor Plympton died in 1907.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

04. Mrs. George A. Neeld (Agnes Scudder, formerly of 1904) to 3904 Forbes St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
08. Mrs. Herbert M. Uline (Marion Barnes, 1908), to 3133 Fremont Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.
13. Irene F. McCarty to 1 Welster St., Natick, Mass.

FACULTY NOTES.

Miss Whiting and Miss Tafft entertained the Graduate Club at the Observatory, Monday evening, March 20. At 8:15 Miss Whiting spoke for a short time on the "Seals and Gems of the Lady Huggins bequest." She showed how the whole history of gems is illustrated in this collection; Assyrian cylinders, Egyptian scarabs, Sassanian conical seals, classic intagio and cameo. She also spoke of one of the arabesque prints from a curious picture of the fourteenth century. Refreshments were then served.

Miss Margaret Cook of the Department of Zoology, has given up her work for the rest of the year, and is living at home, on account of the illness of her mother.

NEWS NOTES.

'85. Mary Wiggin, who is doing expert work for the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, is to be here for a week or so on March 15, at which time she will address the Wellesley Club of Madison (the Madison Chapter of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Mr. Watrous, Chief of the Wisconsin Commission, pays the high tribute to Miss Wiggin of announcing her appointment). In accordance with her recommendations, of those departments in which she has been working.

'09. Mary Emogene Hareline is in charge of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin, a department under the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. An article by her on "Opportunities for College Women in Library Work" is one of the series of articles entitled "The New World and the College Woman," appearing in "Bookman." '04. Agnes Scudder Neeld, formerly of 1904, is living in Pittsburgh, where her husband, George Avery Neeld is pastor of one of the chief Methodist churches.

06. Evelyn M. Walsh tendency is studying this year at the Kennedy School of Missions, Hartford, Conn. She has been appointed to the Kiangnan Mission, China, by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

'11. Elizabeth F. Longaker is teaching Latin and German in the West Philadelphia High School for Girls.

'12. Dorothy Applegate has been visiting at Wellesley, and assisting Miss Jenkins temporarily in the office of the Alumnae Secretary.

'13. Christine Chapman Robbins has removed from 11thaca, N. Y., to Auburn, Ala. Dr. Robbins has recently been appointed Professor of Botany and Physiological Research of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn.

'14. Dorothy S. Emmons has been made an active member of the Art Board of the League and is showing some pen and ink illustrations at the League galleries, 215 Fifth Avenue.

'14. Alice G. Mulligan is assistant secretary of the Associated Charities in Stamford, Conn.

'14. Mildred Kahn is taking some courses in art at Columbia this semester, and living at Whittier Hall.

'14. At the wedding of Margery Story to Fletcher Low on February 19, Lillian G. Macdonald acted as bridesmaid.

'14. Linda Macdonald is teaching in North Brookfield, Mass.

'14. Vina Smith is engaged in editorial work with the Woman's Journal, Boston.

'14. Evelyn Jamieson is staying in Honolulu until May.

'14. At the wedding of Sophie Tillinghast to William C. Crofts, Elizabeth Hart, 1912, Helen White, 1912, Margaret Pitkin, 1914, Elma Dillon, 1914, and Virginia Viall of 1916 were bridesmaids.

'15. Dorothy Wright is in the Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., as laboratory aid in the Division of Medical Zoology.

'15. Beatrice E. Phimley is teaching mathematics, commercial civics, and general science at the High School at Carver, Mass.

'15. Margaret Harris is teaching biology in the Amherst, Mass., High School.

'15. Rachel Davis is one of the visitors of the Associated Charities of Erie, Pa. Her position is an outpatient of volunteer service at the time of the flood, last summer.

NEW BUILDINGS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

The new dormitory for women at the University of Michigan is interesting to all of us at Wellesley as a type of dormitory construction. It was the residence of an alumna of the university, and is called Martha Cooke Hall. It cost a half million dollars, and was furnished throughout by the donor; it accommodates one hundred and twenty students.

On each floor is a sitting-room with a residence. This sitting-room was designed for the use of the occupants of the floor for general sociability, especially since the great living-room down-stairs is the meeting-place of the college students who are not occupant of the dormitory.

The rooms of the student will be occupied by persons who are receiving new callers. These rooms are occupied by committees as places of meetings. On Sunday, breakfast is in the kitchens, rolls, milk, a hot coffee, to which the students on the floor go for their food, at any hour during the morning.

The house is arranged almost exclusively for single rooms, but there is a novel feature of construction in that the rooms are arranged in suites of two, or at the end of the corridors, in suites of three. From the corridors the doors open into an entry or vestibule, and from this entry open the two doors of the two bedrooms, so that every bedroom has two doors between it and the corridor. The rooms of almost penthouse, but those from the corridor will hardy come through two doors. The end of the little vestibule has a washbowl with hot and cold water, screened off by a heavy portiere. Besides having hot and cold water in each suite for washing, there are rooms, therefor the washroom and washrooms are arranged as in Tower Court. The space between the corridor and the bedrooms, not occupied by the entry, forms the closets for each room. The living-room except that there is a tall, movable floor electric lamp, an armchair with springs and a tapestry cover, and a straight chair covered with tapestry. The living-room, two stories in height, with long window from floor almost to ceiling, blue velvet hangings at the windows, blue rugs of great richness of effect, blue upholstered furniture. The room is paneled in pine wood, carved beautifully, the wood brought from the Philippines, the joinery by the dining-room, in carved English oak, with a pitched ceiling, room tables, high-backed oak chairs with cane seat and cane back. The dining-room is like a dining hall, a dining-room and a kitchen. It has long windows opening out into a beautiful cloister, like the cloister of one side of the Convet of Certosa, near Florence. The ceiling of the cloister has a groined roof filled in with light blue, and beyond the cloister is a garden, at present banked solidly with snow. This glassed-in cloister, on which the dining-room looks, is a particularly beautiful feature of the house. On each floor there is a telephone where messages may be received as well as sent. The dormitory, opened to students this year, is likely to be occupied chiefly by freshmen and sophomores, since the older students often prefer to be in the houses of their sororities. The rooms are rented at a uni-This building is the one hundred dollars a year, and the scale of prices is in many, Middle-West communities. The dormitory is a very beautifully and lavishly appointed house, spacious, furnished with the utmost attention to splendor and dignity. The architects are a New York firm who have designed dormitories for Vassar.

But the new aristocrat is the most interesting building to visit from Wellesley. It holds five thousand people, has thirty-six exits, most of these on the ground floor, opening directly out-of-doors. On ordinary occasions the entire audience will occupy the hall, when filled with students, for an audience of four minutes. It is semicircular in shape, with a rising floor and two balconies. The second balcony, holding eighteen hundred, accommodates the
Freshmen class! It has an immensely deep stage, endless dressing rooms on different floor levels, off the stage, and a great spacious foyer, as in the opera houses abroad. The marvelous thing about the building is its acoustic properties. The slightest whisper on the stage can be heard in the farthest part of the house, for as all architects know, it is not the size of a building which strains the voice of a speaker, but its poor acoustic construction. There are opera chairs, the floor has an easy pitch, and the building is so shaped that every seat commands a clear view of the stage and every word uttered on the stage, in the most conversational tone, can be distinctly heard all over the house. The interior effect is gray, relieved by a blue-green. While the new Wellesley auditorium would not be a fraction of this building in size, it is to be hoped it will have as excellent acoustic properties as Mr. Kahn of Detroit has secured for this building, and relatively as many exits, and changing room wraps. The writer found much interest expressed in Wellesley’s building plans and much good-will from a University which has sent in the past to Wellesley, as its Faculty, so many able women.

S. C. HART.

STUDENT-ALUMNA BUILDING FUND.

From Carolyn E. Merritt, 1913, 5.00.
From Mae Sarles, 1913, 2.00.
From Sarah W. Parker, 1913, 5.00.
From Carolyn Kahn, 1913, 10.00.
From Elizabeth Johnson, 1913, 5.00.

$129,345.16

MARY E. HOLMES, ’97.
Chairman.

WELLESLEY CLUBS.

The following resolution was adopted by the Associate Alumnae of Vassar College at their annual meeting held in New York on February 19:

“Whereas, the Wellesley Clubs, in sympathy with our Million Dollar Campaign, most generously made a gift of about five hundred dollars in pledges to a Christmas Greeting from Wellesley to Vassar, be it

Resolved, that the Associate Alumnae of Vassar College receive it with gratitude and sincere appreciation of the effort in our behalf, and be it

Resolved, that this gift shall be to us a pledge of friendship which we shall greatly prize, as we pursue the high ideals which both colleges hold in common, be it

Resolved, also, that this Resolution be conveyed by the Secretary to the Wellesley Clubs through Miss E. R. Batt, and that it be spread upon our minutes.

The sum has now substantially passed the five hundred dollar mark. We would suggest the reading of these resolutions at the next meeting of each contributing Wellesley Club.

E. R. B.

The Kansas City Wellesley Club held its March meeting at the house of Mrs. Sigmund Stern on March 6. The chief business of the meeting was Miss L. C. Barstow’s most interesting report of the Graduate Council. Miss Mary Rockwell gave a report on plans for rebuilding, describing especially the plan of the Student-Alumnae Building, as thus far developed. Plans were made for the entertainment of Miss Hart, who is to be in Kansas City March 29 to 31, and will give her famous lecture on Russia on the evening of March 30.

PLYMOUTH THEATER—GALSWORTHY’S JUSTICE.

There comes to the Plymouth Theater on Monday, March 20, John Barrymore in the best play that the best English playwright has written, John Galsworthy’s “Justice.” This author is now recognized as the most forceful writer of plays that employs the English language, a master at dramatic construction, a technician who is the nearest to perfection of any of the modern playwrights, and one whose every play has been a thorough artistic success. But in this his latest work he has penned a drama that is sure to have popular appeal, for it is of a subject most alive at the present time and applicable to conditions on both sides of the Atlantic. Nothing like “Justice” has been seen on the modern stage, depicting as it does the inner workings of prisons, customs that prevail in like institutions the world over, but so wonderful was the impression that the play made in England that it was directly responsible for drastic remedies in the British penitentiaries. Besides Mr. Barrymore there are in the cast such well-known players as O. P. Heggie, the excellent Androcles of Shaw’s satire, Cathleen Nesbit, Henry Stephenson, Charles Francis, Asheton Tonge, Watts Clark, Thomas Louden, Walter Longman and forty others.

The matinees at this theater are on Thursdays and Saturdays, and for the convenience of out-of-town patrons a perfect mail order system is in operation.

THE WEARING APPAREL OF THE COLLEGE GIRL

Is universally noted for its inimitable girlish touch. A trifle swaggering—a bit novel, yet not freakish—ahead, or at least abreast of the style of the season are prerequisites.

Our departments are tuned to this demand
Whatever is new in every day suits, sport coats or skirts, party dresses and evening gowns, will be found here as soon as they are marketable.

For the winter sports a complete line of accessories is carried in our sporting goods section.

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