COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Thursday, February 1. 7:15 P. M. Christian Association Meetings.
St. Andrew's Church. Leader, Marian Scudder. A Service of Song and Prayer.

Friday, February 2. 8:00 P. M. Billings Hall.
Reading of his poems by Mr. Wilfrid Wilson.

11:00 A. M. Professor Benjamin T. Marshall of Dartmouth College.
7:00 P. M. Special Music.

HAS WELLESLEY SEEN IT THROUGH?

FRANCES FASCO opened the Forum, Wednesday January 29, by asking: "Has Wellesley seen it through?" and said that we should consider two things in thinking of our War Relief work.

1. Various methods by which individuals were collecting money.

2. A consideration of ways to establish Relief work on a permanent basis.

HELEN BATE told of the War Relief Committee which has done and is doing a great deal of work; though now they need more money to continue it. She asked for contributions, not from the money given us by our parents for educational purposes, such as concerts and lectures, but for money that we had had the right to give, through some sort of self-denial.

Dorothy R Moses told us that we needed a permanent fund for benevolent work in order to be able to work to the best advantage.

Miss PENNER felt that we should be giving in the right way—with the right emphasis if we bridled ourselves, so that for every dollar spent on luxuries we should put a shiny ten-cent piece in a safe place marked "War Relief."

REV. LANG告诉 us that the Juniors were adding twenty-five cents to the price of their Prom tickets, which would give them half a dollar and would help them to the fighting line in Alsace. In presenting the ambulance, we have an agency of helpfulness to which we can give the support that will lengthen its days of service."

(Continued on page 4)

THE FRESHMAN ENTERPRISE.

Who said 1900 couldn't make it—the thousand dollars? To be sure we only had about $950 by midnight Saturday, but, if we had had to, we could have made it, and we will make it before the money is sent on Thursday. Of course when Miss Davis is in residence a lot more is raised. Thursday night on, we were nonplussed. But did that stop us? No indeed. We worked all the harder about the things we could do. To be frank, though, that was a blow for most of our money had come that way and great plans had been made for the rest of the week, tea at the Elms and lunch at the Barn being the two greatest occasions anticipated. All the week there had been successful teas besides other diversions (?) as washing, bed-making, putting rooms in order, and giving stump-tung; where the packed thing is not got it back in her "grab," with extra charge for packing.

The party was very successful financially, and lots of fun. The amount of money made will surely be no White Elephant to the War Relief Fund.

A SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN.

The News is delighted to announce that the campaign for funds for Mrs. Wharton's hospital has been a wonderful success. Thanks to the generosity, enthusiasm, hard work and self-denial of the college, the sum will far exceed the $1200 originally asked for. The Freshmen especially, have accomplished wonders in raising their thousand dollars. We are justifiably proud of them and of all the other college organizations for meeting this opportunity to aid in relief work in such a very generous manner.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is a pleasure to announce the appointment of Miss Rebecca E. Meeker, 1916, as General Secretary of the Christian Association 1917-1922. The Association regrets to lose Miss Mary Eliza Clark, 1913, but considers itself fortunate in securing Miss Meeker, as she gives excellent promises of continuing the admirable work done by Miss Clark in the past two years.
WILL WELLESLEY SEE IT THROUGH?

The News of this year has been overcrowded with active discussion on subjects of interest. next year, social schedule, and societies have been formed in a mighty collection of delights without, as far as we can see, having turned the current of thought into stronger channels. A certain amount of discussion is invaluable as a check on thought; but unless thought is crystallized in action, it becomes mere waste material. The point system is resting in comparative seclusion; after working ourselves into a frenzy over it, we were unable to obtain a quantum at a Student Government meeting for the purpose of legislation: The social schedule, violently dissected in Forum and on the editorial page of the News except for a very few changes, retains its crowded character. societies are the fashion. The college buzzed with argument for a few weeks, apparently with no effect. We have strongly resembled the traditional king of France; we mount the hill armed with talk only to subside at the idea of research into an enthusiastic campaign for Relief Work. Our first fine careless rapture is undiminished. The great fault of American youth is, we have all heard, its lack of perseverance in the hard, uninteresting task, the work of giving will lose its novelty. We will be tempted to place Relief work in the category of societies and say, “I’m sick of the very word.” Let us look soberly at the question; as we are starting, and pledge ourselves to persevere in a quiet steady application of our fine first impulses. Let us prove, for our own satisfaction, that the twentieth century girl has something more solid than a taste for the movies by seeing the War Relief work through.


NEW CHAPERON RULES AT RADCLIFFE.

Are our chaperon rules at Wellesley too strict? This question has come to the fore because of the new set of chaperon rules recently adopted at Radcliffe. Some of these rules are similar to our own, others are more lenient. Some would well be adopted at Wellesley; others could not. In comparing the Radcliffe rules with our own we must be sure and remember two things. First and foremost Radcliffe is only a ten or fifteen minute ride from Boston, while Wellesley is a fifteen miles away. Secondly Radcliffe is a much smaller college than Wellesley and rules which do for a small community would not suffice for a larger one.

Hereafter Radcliffe girls will be allowed to take dinner with a man at certain approved places in Boston. Also they may go to concerts, lectures or games with a man, provided they come directly home. It can be seen at once that neither of these would work at Wellesley because of the distance from Boston. However, why couldn’t we be allowed to attend lectures, concerts, or other events of interest which occur nearby with a man. Wellesley Farms, Wellesley Hills and Nutley are all within reasonable distance and there seems to be no particular reason why Wellesley girls should not be allowed to attend events of particular interest occurring in these places.

Another Radcliffe rule which could be applied to our Wellesley community is the one granting permission to a group of more than five girls among whom is a student, to go to lectures, concerts or theaters unchaperoned. The head of each Campus House could approve certain seniors whom she would trust as chaperons. Then in the case of Symphony concerts, lectures and plays recommended by the Department of Reading and Speaking and any other event of particular interest the chaperon problem would be solved. It is always an extra burden to take a chaperon along, and moreover it is often hard to find chaperons who care to go.

The other rules do not require any special comment. They are either very similar to our own, or ones which would not be possible at Wellesley. Girls accompanied by their brothers or fiancés are an exception to the rules. This is too general however. All brothers are not proper chaperons, and many fiancés are just as good chaperons as brothers who are approved. Our Wellesley rule does not take this into consideration.

On the whole the Radcliffe chaperon rules impose only such restrictions as are thought essential to the safety and welfare of the girls. Can we say as much for our chaperon rules at Wellesley?

FREE PRESS.

I.

Yes.—Where’s Justice? I wonder if the Boston speaker who so eloquently consigned Wellesley to the spiritual inferno, ever came to Wellesley when a man like Dr. Coffin or Mr. Speer was here. Not that hearses are synonymous with doors, of course, but the fact that two busy people willingly devote an hour or two at intervals to the contemplation of spiritual things, indicates some connection therewith. Why should a Bible be used in a course in which every page of the text-book is alive with long passages of quotations pertinent to the subject (Rauschen- buch—“Social Principles of Jesus”)? Perhaps, many girls have had their childhood belief shattered by higher criticism, but it isn’t just as true that most of these have created from the ruins a new faith which is more virile than the old one ever could have been? I am constrained to believe that those who are confirmed sceptics, never valued their faith sufficiently to think it out to a logical conclusion.

By their fruits ye shall know them. More than a hundred girls are giving their service to the Christian Association as the official capacity of committee members, and incalculable numbers more are doing thoughtful earnest work in Association activities. Enthusiasm of this sort must be backed by ideals analogous to those embodied in the Christian Association pledge.

Finally, it is questionable whether the depth of spiritual life in a community of college girls can be truly estimated, for two reasons: first, because girls of college age are just in the process of forming their beliefs; and secondly, because they are extremely reticent about the things that are deepest in their lives. Therefore I doubt whether the person who was so prompt to judge us, knew Wellesley College intimately.

1919.

II.

Alumnae to the witness-stand! A serious expanded column of the Free Press of Jan. 18 asks, "Is the accusation that Wellesley has no deep spiritual life justifiable?" Scores of Wellesley's daughters made answer with the noble evidence of their practical Christianity the world over; "by their fruits ye shall know them." Our Alma Mater's intellect is pre-eminently the mind of Christ, her motto, the epitome of His life. The girls who leave Wellesley College "with less religion than when they entered," belong to the In-Spite-Of, not the Because-Of class; such must have abandoned themselves only of those influences which lead to skepticism and not of those which lead through questioning to the light. Like all wise and loving parents, our Alma Mater shows us the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, but some fail to distinguish between what is studied and what is taught. Let one hear the head of the Bible Department conduct a service preparatory to Communion or follow the same professor's "Christian Life"; under such guidance, a student may pass fearlessly through the "higher criticism" of the Gospel of John. The head of the Philosophy Department pursues her delicate task with strength of Christian character no less than with masterly mind. Look to the pens of many of our faculty, instinct with expression from the influence of Christ; these leaders in the classroom are of the same heart and mind as in the study. Example marks its superiority over precept in the Christian lives of many among the faculty, the President by no means excepted, and what is more, among the students themselves. Such influences together with the college pulpit (non-sectarian but sound on week-days as well as Sundays), and other direct spiritual agencies, provide abundant Christian ballast to right 5,000 girls at Wellesley. If their faith is "shattered," they have defrauded themselves in the face of opportunity, and can but betray the name of Wellesley. "You can lead a horse to water, but—"

FRANCES A. FAUNCE, 1912.

Capital $50,000, Surplus and Undivided Profits (earned) $75,000.
III.
A Reply.
As an alumnus who entered a society under the new system, who won her pin neither through "grace" nor through "grouch," and who could at any time have ceased to "flaunt" her pin without feeling that the privilege of society membership was materially decreased, I desire to take issue with certain statements in a Free Press which appeared January 29th.

I would like to ask why it was so much "falter and nobler" to attain membership because one chance to be known by certain girls who were members because they had been known by other girls, and so on, than it is to earn membership by personal endeavor, and also, why recommendations of eligibility based on a successful application of one's time and energy to academic matters—which after all are the foundation and justification of the existence of the college—are "absolute rotteness."

But above all, because there will be many who have read the article who were not in college at the time the societies were reorganized and who perhaps know little of the knowledge of the date of that reorganization, I wish to correct the impression that these changes were forced upon the societies from outside. Unless I have failed to interpret correctly the discussions which took place at the time, there was an almost grossly malinformed since, the agitation for a change in membership basis came, not from without, but from within the societies.

Finally, I would make a plea, especially to the alumnas. Unquestionably our present society system is not perfect. To be bettered it must be criticized. But let us in criticizing remember that sweeping generalizations and extravagantly worded condemnations often distort the truth and do harm where good was intended, and that a printed word reaches more people and is more seriously taken than one uttered in the heat of a discussion.

1912.

IV.
Afterthoughts on the Forum.
At the Forum on Wednesday afternoon, January twenty-fourth, it was suggested that the college give up desserts for the remainder of the year, and devote the money saved to War Relief. The system has been much abused at the Forum, but now that every one has had a chance to think the matter over quietly and seriously, I wonder how many there are who really feel that giving up desserts is a good plan. In the first place, our meals here are planned to give us the necessary proportion of food constituents. Omitting the dessert would necessitate putting that amount of nourishment in the rest of the meal, and would not, after all, save very much. Besides, most of us need sweets, and the deprivation at college will result in frequent visits to the tea-room where we will spend more than we are saving. It has been suggested that the girls who feel they need the dessert, and those who are not enough interested in War Relief to want to give up desserts, might have separate tables and be served with dessert. This plan does not seem practical. Besides causing difficulty in making out menus for both groups, this system would make many girls give up their desserts because of public opinion, and not because they really want them and the sacrifice. Such giving is not in accordance with the Wellesley spirit.

Weren't most of us in favor of the no-dessert idea because it was an "easy way out," and called for no real trouble to anyone? Wouldn't it be far better for us to realize the great needs of the starving children and the dying soldiers in Europe, and then to give gladly, freely, our share? There is a perpetual demand for funds, and because so many of us fail to give our share, the burden falls on a few. Surely almost every girl in college can afford to contribute ten cents a week if not much more from now until June. That would make us feel that we were giving because we really wanted to do our share in alleviating the suffering abroad.

E. S., 1920.

V.
The Other Side.
In all our eagerness to forego in the interests of War Relief, the purchase of various seeming luxuries such as flowers, I wonder if we ever stop to realize that there is another side to the question. In our past extravagance we have created a perhaps inordinate demand for certain products here in Wellesley, and provision has naturally been made to supply the demand. If Wellesley were a large community, our suddenly ceasing to patronize some of her merchants would make little difference to them; but in a village the size of this, the precipitate giving up of flowers and the like may be the source of very real hardship to those who have stood ready to supply them for us. Hence I make a plea for the widest possible spreading of our economies, so that in our just desire to help the sufferers abroad, we all may share the real sacrifice, and not force it wholly upon the unwitting tradespeople of Wellesley.

1916.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Miss Bushie spoke at Tower Court, Thursday evening, January 25, on the International College for Girls in Spain.

Thursday afternoon, January 25, Professor Norton of the Education Department talked to the Scenors about the way not to apply for positions. The talk was entertaining and instructive.

The Glee and Maidollin Clubs are having daily rehearsals during midyears, in preparation for the concert February 9 and 10.

The class of 1917 held a prayer meeting after Vespers Sunday evening, January 24 at Shakespeare House. Mary-Jo Tuttle led the discussion which was on the question of how the after college problems are to be met.

Whenever started the rumor of a possible compulsory chapel rule deserves much credit. There was certainly a noticeable increase of attendance that week and perhaps we may venture to hope that the artificial stimulation may not be entirely lacking in permanent results.

Cazenove Hall gave a burlesque of Julius Caesar Friday night. The members of the house not in the cast were charged a nickel for entrance to the performance, the proceeds to go to the War Relief Fund. The house liked the play so well that they paid their nickels over again and saw it twice. The company is considering a tour of the college, under the auspices of the property man, Helen Edwards, '18.

Mr. MacDougall left on Sunday afternoon for a lecture and recital trip through the Middle West. He expects to visit the University of Kansas; the University of Nebraska; Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; the University of Illinois; and Lake Erie College. He will return on or before Saturday, February 10.

Miss Wheeler is recuperating rapidly from her recent illness, and expects to resume her duties at the beginning of the next semester.

The Glee Club presented Professor MacDougall with a handsome travelling bag in recognition of his services as coach for the concert.

Those intending to take observations of the moon in the Astronomy Laboratory this week never took them. The coasting on the Astronomy hill occupied all their attention.

Mr. Ralph Smulky, violinist and Mr. Charles Lee Shepperd, pianist, of the Department of Music gave a joint recital on Tuesday afternoon, January 26.

Students are requested to pay their library fines before February 1.

A book has been posted on the sports board in which all those who wish to go out for a sport in the spring are asked to sign before noon, February 9.

DR. RAYMOND CALKINS MADE HONORARY MEMBER OF 1918.

The Juniors gave the college no little surprise on Saturday morning, January 27, when Ruth Lange and Margaret Goldschmidt escorted 1918's newly elected honorary member, Dr. Raymond Calkins, to Chapel. Dr. Calkins is President of the Board of Trustees of Bradford Academy and pastor of the Shepard Memorial Congregational Church in Cambridge. As a very popular minister at the college, as a favorite speaker at Silver Bay, and also as the brother of Professor Mary W. Calkins of the Department of Psychology and Philosophy, Dr. Calkins has been known in the past to Wellesley girls, and the other classes heartily endorsed 1918's choice in the cheering which followed Chapel services.

During the nine o'clock hour, a number of the Juniors met Dr. Calkins informally at the Zeta Alpha House, where he was properly installed as a member of 1918 by being taught the class cheer and song and when he declared himself ready and willing to take part in any class activity from Barn social to base ball game.

FIRST EDITIONS.

The department of English Literature has received from Miss Adele Lathrop of Dana Hall, formerly a valued instructor in the department, the precious gift of two old books. One is Lamb's Elia, London, 1823, immortal lore described on the title-page as "Essays which have appeared under that signature in the London Magazine." The other is Joseph Glanville's The Vanity of Dogmatizations, Or Confidence in Opinions, London, 1661, the book that gave Matthew Arnold the story of the "Scholar Gipsy" and anticipated telegraphy and the wireless in its suggestion that "to confer at the distance of the Indies by sympathetic contrivances may be as natural to future times as to us is a literary correspondence." No wonder that this speculative clergyman, an early experimenter in spiritualism, was noted by Baxter as a man "of more than ordinary ingenuity."

K. L. B.
HAS WELLESLEY SEEN IT THROUGH?
(Continued from page 1)

Miss Kremer also told us that we realize how truly wrong it was to let any part of our relief work slump. She was standing near the shore in Belgium, watching a long line of barges creeping along, each one with our flag on it. When she inquired about them, she was told that they were transports of the American Relief Association, that were carrying supplies to Antwerp. Her companion told her of the tremendous warehouses of the American Association from which the supplies were distributed through devastated Belgium, and invited her to see them. When they reached the great rows of buildings, they were met by the American in charge. When asked to show his supplies, he replied, "It is nothing," he said, "All these great warehouses are empty; I sent the last things out today. The gifts have been steadily falling off, and I don't expect any more till after election."

Mary Crohn asked all who were interested in endowed schools and shops for the Allied soldiers blinded in the war, to sign on the War Board for a dine book.

Miss Martus spoke of the need of a definite incentive to giving, and suggested the adoption of a particular branch of relief work, for our own, in which we could feel a really personal interest.

Miss How suggested that we forego the tea now unless we had missed a meal and really were in need of sustenance.

Miss Stamer outlined a plan for helping the Belgian children. A further explanation of this plan is given in another page of this issue.

Miss Hale suggested that we investigate the Y. M. C. A. team method of raising money.

This Forum was significant in that it was the first expression of the attitude of the college at large in regard to relief work. The entire meeting showed that the girls were deeply interested, and truly anxious to help the people on the other side who so sorely need all we can give and more.

The suggestions made in the course of the meeting were referred to the War Relief Committee as recommendations and in this way the results of the discussion will take on a practical value.

"NO," THE CLASSICAL DRAMA OF JAPAN.

On Friday evening, January twenty-sixth, Mrs. Elsie Blattner lectured on the Classical Drama of Japan, and was assisted by her daughter, Miss Clara Blattner, who has the honor of being the first English girl to be trained in the "No," or classical drama of Japan.

Mrs. Blattner in her talk, explained the differences between this Japanese form of drama and other forms. Unlike our drama and opera, it is neither essentially dramatic nor musical, but the dances, the ceremony, and the dance, the acting, and even the drama itself, being lifted out of the physical world and turned into the spiritual realm.

The No is a dramatic development quite separate from the ordinary Japanese Theater. The latter is a popular institution which has sprung up since the sixteenth century, while the No is immeasurably older and strictly aristocratic.

With the aid of a number of interesting lantern slides, Mrs. Blattner then explained the technical side of the No. Those of us who had heard Granville Barker's talk on staging, were much interested in the three-sided No stage, with its conventional and invariable background—a single pine tree painted on board—and its sketchy properties, merely suggesting the desired effect, and making the audience "do half." We got the impression that a Japanese audience is a hard working assembly, since we learned that even the best trained auditor must have a libretto if he is to understand the play.

Before Miss Blattner danced, her mother showed a diagram of the movement of the simplest dance, and we decided that the audience was not the only hard worker in a No Theater! The Japanese, she told us, do not dance for their own amusement but for the amusement of others. Theirs differs from our dancing also in that they do not strive for an effect of lightness, but of heaviness, as if the dancers were rooted to the floor. In the No, the actors, who are limited to one, two, three, or at most four, wear conventional masks if they are impersonating women, or demons, or anything other than what they really are. If not masked, they maintain a set expressionless mask of face.

The three dances which Miss Blattner gave, her mother acting as our libretto, were the dances of the ghost of the Pearl Fisher, of the King and the Purple Irises, and of the Feather Riche. They were quite different from anything any of us had seen, and while most of us rejoiced that our drama—even our classical drama—has more expressive action—frankly more "yep"—we are none the less grateful to Mrs. Blattner and Miss Blattner for enlarging our idea of how the rest of the world plays.

M. W. B., 1918.

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STRAIGHT FROM THE LITTLE THEATRE—
"PIERROT THE PRODIGAL."

Boston—and, of course, that includes Wellesley—is to enjoy for two weeks all the delights of Southrop Anne's Little Theatre, for on Monday, January 29, direct from a hundred and fifty night run in New York, "Pierrot the Prodigal" arrives at the Hallis. This three act musical pantomime, into which in the early nineties, the character of poor, moonstruck Pierrot, as old as pantomime itself, now gay, now sad, now capricious, now malicious, was woven by Michel Carré and Ardré Wormarne, has become a classic in every capital in the continent and has won a success in London and New York which disproves the old supposition that England and America are blind to the poetic possibilities of dancing and gesture. The most novel and one of its most delightful art forms of stage representation, this production has the porcelain quaintness, the rare charm of a chef-d'oeuvre by Watteau, whose wonderful painting of Gilles the father of "Pierrot" has been one of the treasured possessions of the Louvre in Paris.

"Pierrot the Prodigal" makes one certain that if music is silver, "silence is golden." The popularity of "Enfant Prodigue" throughout France may be gauged from the fact that on May 24th last, it was performed as near the firing line as possible by active members of the 102nd Regiment of the French Army. At that performance M. Georges Wagues, who played "Pierrot" times innaccessible in Paris, again assumed the role in which he had achieved his greatest success in the French metropolis.

Germany as well as France has recognized the captivating quality of this pantomime and it is a standard work in the repertoire of the Opereta.

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House in Vienna where it has been played almost weekly during the war.

In presenting "Pierrot the Prodigal" to the American public, it has been the aim of the producer, not only to initiate theatre-goers on this side of the Atlantic into the eloquence of the language of gesture and facial expression but also to amuse and entertain them with a type of stage representation that must bring the fragrance of refreshing novelty. Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who, as he says himself, is a hard man to please in the theatre, declared after witnessing "Pierrot the Prodigal" that he was inclined to wish that speech had never been learned by humans. Of course pantomime can only be made palatable by players of great expertise. A skilled company of the best modern exponents of this delicate and subtle art has been imported to make American audiences realize the charm and beauty of "Pierrot the Prodigal." — Ade.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Equal Suffrage League was held Friday night at Shakespeare. The speakers were Mr. Tucker, Mr. Sheffield, and Mr. Cottrell. Mr. Tucker classified women into groups and showed why each group should be allowed to vote; Mr. Sheffield declared himself in favor of a suffrage limited to those of the "leader" or "citizen" classes, excluding the incompetent or "dishabille" vote. He said that what this nation needs is a shifting of interest from quantity to quality. Mr. Cottrell showed the uselessness of Federal amendment to the Constitution and advised that the question be submitted to the people after a nationwide educational campaign, that being the only way to find out whether equal suffrage is really desired by the country at large.

OUR SOCIAL SCHEDULE.

The following is the calendar of social events for the second semester. It is made out especially for the convenience of the alumnae who may wish to plan to be present for some of them but is by no means a complete list.

February 8, Friday. Glee and Mandolin Club Concert.—Senior promenade.

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February 10, Saturday. Glee and Mandolin Club Concert.—Junior hop.
March 3, Saturday. Deutsch Verein play.
March 6, Tuesday. Pay Day.
March 7, Wednesday. Student Government Birthday Ball.
March 10, Saturday. Society Program Meetings.
March 18, Saturday. Intercollegiate Debate.
March 24, Saturday. Society Initiation.
April 21, Saturday. Indoor Meet.—Society Program Meetings.
April 28, Saturday. Baseball game.—Barn play or Operetta.

May 5, Saturday. May Day.
May 8, Tuesday. Song Competition.
May 11, Friday. Orchestra Concert.
May 13, Friday. Senior Play (dress rehearsal).
May 15, Sunday. Tree Day.
June 2, Saturday. Tree Day.
June 3, Monday. Z. A. Masque.

The complete program of commencement week will be published later.

NOTES FROM OTHER COLLEGES.

Knox. A chapter of Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity will be established at Knox College on Founder's Day, February 15. Knox will be the only small institution in Illinois to have a chapter, the other three chapters being at Northwestern, Chicago and Illinois Universities, all large institutions.

Vassar. Triad debates for the Triangular Contest with Wellesley and Mt. Holyoke begin February 7.

Barnard. The Barnard College Bulletin is planning to have an Alumnae Department. In an editorial they say: "A similar one is a regular feature of the Wellesley College News, one of the most flourishing of our contemporaries." Barnard. They are planning to send an ambulance to the front, where many Bowdoin alumnae and undergraduates are already actively engaged.

Randolph-Macon. The National Bureau of Education recommends the forms of application blanks and permanent records used in Randolph-Macon's employment bureau to other colleges with similar agencies.

Yale. Yale Alumni have raised over $1,600,000 during the past twenty-five years. Part of this was used in financing the increase in professors' salaries, $50,000 was given to the Peabody Museum, while $35,000 was the foundation of a university loan fund to needy students. Over $870,000 of the sum raised is still intact.

COLLEGE NOTE.

Miss Bushie has left in the bookstore a copy of the translation of the Armenian poems made by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell for the benefit of the Armenian fund. All the proceeds go to that fund except enough to pay for printing.

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One of the greatest factors in the religious life of our college is the Memorial Chapel. Not only is its beauty a source of inspiration, but the very building in which they are held contributes greatly to forming the Christian spirit which the college strives to uphold. The atmosphere of the place is such that during the brief daily services, it strengthens and encourages those who are present, to take up their tasks with a feeling of greater adequacy. Although we are familiar with the current history of the building, perhaps the story of its foundation is not so well known.

The Memorial Chapel was the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth G. and Mr. Clement S. Houghton in memory of their father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Houghton, who were at one time trustees of the college. Mrs. Dursan also had a hand in its completion for she herself selected the carpeting for the chapel and directed the putting up of the lettering over the windows. The building was dedicated in 1899.

The chapel is memorial not only in the sense that it was given in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, but because its beautiful windows are tributes to friends of the college. The first windows to be decorated were those in the Sophomore transept. The large one is in memory of Mrs. William Clappin, whose name has become familiar to many of us within the last month. The smaller one is in honor of Miss Helen A. Swisher, the third president of the college, and Miss Angle Lacy, president of the class of 1890.

In the eastern transept the large window was decorated by the donors of the chapel in honor of their mother. The two on the south wall are in memory of Associate Professor Sophie Jewett of the Department of English Literature, and Cornelia Green, of the class of 1897.

As one enters the chapel by the main door, a window on the right was given by the class of 1889 in remembrance of their honorary member, Phillips Brooks, the well known preacher and bishop of Massachusetts. Not far from this is the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial, which recalls to the minds of all who look upon it the loving service of the president for whom it stands.

Since such a beautiful and inspiring chapel has been handed down to us for our use while we are in college, it seems as if we should do our part by getting out of it as much as we can. It should mean just as much to us, as College Hall Chapel did to those who used to meet there regularly, but it is only by constant attendance at its services that we can fully appreciate and reverence it.

D. M. R., 1919.

MORNING CHAPEL

Mr. Tweedy of New Haven gave the morning Chapel address, Sunday, January 28. His talk was directed against those of us who are so smugly satisfied that we have neither stolen nor lied, we feel we have led good lives. We think we are self-controlled, and we have never had any uncivilized passions or appetites to control. We think we are generous, and we are giving back to Europe 1/2% of our fortune we are deriving from our war. Being good is not just not being bad—it is a definite active attitude of goodness.

The ten Commandments, generally negative, have long since given place to the positive commands of Christ to love the Lord our God and our neighbors as ourselves. As a general bit of advice, in conclusion, Mr. Tweedy said, "Drop at first what you can't accept in the Bible, and live as if there were a God."

Vesper.

Miss Ethel de Long of the Pine Mountain Settlement School of Kentucky spoke at Vesper.

She gave a series of short, intensely human and charming anecdotes illustrating the character of the mountain people of Eastern Kentucky. Their civilization is that brought from England three hundred years ago; their manners are if not elegant, essentially kindly and hospitable. One may be sorry for the lack of opportunity these people have, but one cannot but carry the simple beautiful outlook they have on life. After vespers, Miss de Long sang old song ballads of the hills to the accompaniment of her dulcimer.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION MEETING

Our responsibility as world citizens was Mr. Brewer Eddy's theme at the Union Christian Association Meeting, January 23. The speaker first took us vividly into the English training camp on Salisbury Plain, where he described the soldiers' life and the part the Y. M. C. A. plays in it. A half-hour's "sing-song" brings the men from the discouraging tasks of training to the realm of ideas so that the leader can talk straight moral talk to them about England's problems.

It is in such places that the Y. M. C. A. is appealing the social gospel about which we dream in Mission Study Classes.
I wish they'd have a Forum meeting
And decide to do something
Definite about
Those beans.
I wish they would put it in the form
Of a motion to abolish
Beans,
And appropriate the money they cost
For war relief,
I know the Belgians
Would appreciate it highly, because
Beans do cost a lot of money,
Almost as much as Indian pudding,
And if they were
Abolished, we could
Send all those greenbacks to
Russia, France, Germany, Poland—
Just think of it!
Don't you think Belgians
Are more useful in the long run than

A FRESHMAN'S SIGH.

I hear that what we call an examination
Is termed by instructors "the midyear vacation."
Now, this may be idle—I put it to you.
But oh, mercy me, don't you wish it were true!

EXAMS.

Musical Theory Exam. as Advanced by the
Physics Department.
I. Tell the number of vibrations in a pegel
cadence as played by
a. A stopped bassoon at a pitch of 645,
b. A flute of 10 strings,
c. A square piano.
Show in detail how you attained your results.
II. Distinguish between a musical sound and a
noise; tell why you consider your room-mate's
singing a noise. If so, why not?
III. Harmonize the following melody, leading
the voices by a wire hung from the ceiling. If
there is no wire near you, imagine one.
IV. State the number of positive and negative
impulses in List's 2nd Hungarian Rhapsodie,
using a foot-rule if necessary.
V. Give your definition of a harmonic minor
scale in radio-active terms.
Zoo Exam. by the History Department.
I. Trace the development of the Coelenterate
Pseudopodia from the time of Frederick Barba-
rosa to the death of Napoleon III. Give dates.

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CONTEMPLATE!

We heard at Forum of the needs of the repair of our Wellesley ambulances; and we realize our obligation to supply the needed expedients. We also had the opportunity to save many Belgian children from starvation. We heard before Christmas of the Armenians’ terrible wait for the bare necessities of life. As a college we should offer and supply our help to the refugees from Poland. Universities in Switzerland and France. Again we have the appeal from Miss Edith May, a Wellesley graduate, for help for hospitals in northern France—help in the form of surgical dressings, bandages and clothing, and nourishing food. If we are to save and knit for the children the committee must have funds to supply the materials. The Village Red Cross is furnishing materials for the work for the men. (For further information about these relief organizations see War Board by Cashler’s office).

The following is a distribution of funds proposed by the War Relief Committee for the remainder of the college year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wellesley Ambulance, repairs</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellesley Ambulance, support 1915-1916</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellesley Ambulance, support 1916-1917</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeding 50 Belgian children for one year.</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American University of Cincinnati</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish University Grants</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Wounded Emergency Fund</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials for college work, etc.</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve fund</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $3,550.00

The committee will be glad to receive from any member of the college suggestions for sliding other War Relief organizations, or a redistribution of funds for the causes above mentioned.

This sum can be raised if 1500 members of the college contribute on an average of 10 cents a person per week for the 17 weeks in the second session.

After discussing the recommendations from the Forum, the committee felt that except for 1918 (who have adopted a box system to save their share), an envelope system, similar to that of the Christian Association, would encourage thoughtful giving, and would be the most practical method for collection. Donations may be made per week, month, or semester toward the general budget as suggested above, or to a specific purpose if so designated. Pledge slips will be distributed during the next week. Think over the needs of the sufferers in Europe and the wealth of our comforts.

HELEN F. BLAKE,
Chairman War Relief Committee.

ONE WAY TO HELP.

We’re all trying to economize these days, to give a mite for war-relief. Don’t you think we could each give a little of our time for War Relief, by going to Surgical Dressing Class? Perhaps all of us don’t realize just what this class, which meets for a few hours each Thursday afternoon, is. It doesn’t make a particle of difference whether or not you’ve ever been there before. It’s easy to learn to make dressings and the girls who know how will be glad to show you.

Everybody who is interested or who wants to help, is welcome. There is no formalities attached to this class, neither uniforms nor enforced attendance. If you have gum, or a purpose later, or if you can’t stay for the entire afternoon, come and remain as long or short a time as you wish.

It’s really fascinating to make the different kinds of bandages. Just at present, we’re concentrating our efforts on oakum pads. At one end of the long tables, where the girls pick the oakum, you can shut your eyes and imagine you’re in a pine forest. Then, the oakum is made into a pad and gradually folded into pieces of gauze, till it emerges at the other end of the table, a neat package, ready to be used in some war hospital. If you don’t like the smell of the oakum, you can roll housepan bandages; you can make wipers and you can cut material for the pads. There’s work enough and variety enough to please all. The Surgical Dressing Class has already sent two large boxes of dressings into headquarters in Boston. It will be readied for the first aid box. Don’t you want to do your part, and help alleviate the suffering in Europe, by giving just a little of your time and energy to this interesting work?

L. S., ’19.

B. F. B. BLIND RELIEF WAR FUND.

Some of you may have noticed the sign on the war board, requesting those who were interested in this relief fund to the extent of wanting a dime bank in which to collect odd change, to sign their names. You have all contributed generously to the various funds collected up to now. And if it were not that this is a distinctly different thing to any which has received your contributions so far, I should rather hesitate to make this appeal. But it seems to me that one that is so closely connected with educational institution, there should have a particular interest. For this is a permanent fund that is being created, to build schools, workshops, and exchanges, whereby the British, French and Belgian soldiers and sailors blinded in this war, may learn new trades and find a favorable and paying market for their work.

If you do not feel that you can make sufficient use of a dime bank all alone, you might share it with your friends, and there will be a dime bank in the cashiers’ office, Student Government office, and several of the village stores. Won’t you and your friends make use of them?

"IF"—NOT KILLING’S BUT YOURS.

First, a play "IF." If you were a little girl in Belgium, do you think you would have to eat every day? A bunch of bread and a bowl of soup. Your father and mother would have the same and it would be enough to keep them alive, but you, a growing child, would be ravenously hungry unless you had been hungry for so many months that by this time you would have grown hungry. You would have seen once sturdy boys and girls fasting in school. Perhaps you would have rickets or tuberculosis; quite surely you would be anaemic. You would have been boneless and weak. One look from your schoolmates to be examined by child specialists and physicians and perhaps if you had lingered afterwards unnoticed, you would have heard them saying to one another, "What these children need is food. We can’t do anything to check these diseases while they are receiving so little nourishment. The grown folk can probably live through it, but the children are drifting to death. A lunch of biscuit and cocoa in the middle of the day would be enough to save them. Mr. Hoover, can’t the Relief Commission manage that much extra for the children?" And the answer would have come, "Not possibly, with the funds we have at present. The response to our appeal last month has not been nearly as generous of late as it was at first. But perhaps if we make a special plea for the children, it will be answered. It would only amount to one dollar a month for each of our millions of children."

We can’t ask England and France for any more. They have been giving $7,000,000 a month to us, while America has given only $8,000,000 in two years. "If," you would have gone home to tell your mother that just what was going to happen you couldn’t exactly remember, but that pretty soon you wouldn’t be hungry any more.

This was a few weeks ago. You are not now a child in Belgium, but a student in Wellesley and the second "IF" is a real one, an "IF you can." Perhaps your father and mother can spare you little more than you need, but even so, can you not unite with several others and feed a child for a year? Perhaps twelve can each give a dollar a month so that each month two dollars can be sent. (The War Relief Committee will send it for you and the Literary Digest for January 30 and the New Republic for December 31 will give an account of the information about it and its methods.) It is one of the more fortunate with an allowance of fifty or sixty dollars a month, and can do something really generous and take care of a round dozen yourself. Think of the satisfaction of feeding each month that because of your self-denials a boy or girl would be saved for a year, not from being hungry probably, but from being too desperately hungry. Perhaps after all, your "IF" has grown out of its head into a "how much?"

M. A. S.

HOW MANY MONKEYS ARE YOU?

If you didn’t see how this title applies, look up the "Monkeys Monthly" and find out. It is more than a little difficult to take too long to explain it: What I am going to talk about is money-giving. After all, no matter how efficient envelope and mail box and budget schemes there are, the real responsibility lies with the individual giver. The principle of giving brought out in the Forum are very good clues to follow in the perplexity into which a thoughtful person is plunged by the constant and varied appeals for aid. First, that of steady, careless need; second, that of temporary, proportionate giving which grows out of a wise use of a regular allowance (in which, in my opinion, the title is little of value, for some cannot give as much and some should give a great deal more).

Second, the principle of self-sacrifice in giving, where one, in cases of special need, gladly goes beyond the amount already arranged, and gives what one had not counted on, what costs real self-denial, but renders the richest returns of all. It keeps one from the Lady Bountiful attitude and makes one to a slight extent, one with the toiling, suffering multitude.

The third principle we might call that of intelligence in elective giving which multiples one-self and broadens one’s horizons. A friend told me of a woman he met who lived in the same narrow circle most of us do, except that her giving extended to her circle of friends. Her giving seemed to be a real part of herself, and she said, "I’ve had no physician’s training, but part of me is minstering to sick bodies in India. I can not teach any preach, but part of me is spending evenings building up the ideals of the lads in the V. M. C. A. prison camps. I have no children of my own, but part of me is mothering orphaned boys and girls in France. I never send money out alone. My thoughts always go with it."

Undergraduates often bemoan the fact that they cannot go adventuring forth in great tasks in the far reaches of the world sooner, but must wait patiently through four college years. Apparently however, if they need it and will it and work money and let a mind go with it. Graduates often bemoan the fact that the lines have fallen unto them in such narrow places,—so different from the expectations of their younger days. But enlarge-ment comes by saving a bit of money and imagination out to old in the world’s work while the rest of one stays at home, and rejoices that not all of one is penned up there. Perhaps there is so much that needs can be decided by you. It is for you to choose those things one would most gladly do if one only could. It makes money giving what those urging claims always call it, "a real opportunity!"
Alumnae Department
FLORENCE EMILY HASTINGS.

We, the Faculty of Wellesley College, desire to put on record our sense of the loss that we have sustained in the death of Florence E. Hastings, alumna of Wellesley College in the class of 1897, and instructor and Associate Professor of German for eleven years.

She was a true scholar, thorough, exact, and unflinchingly loyal to her highest ideals of scholarship and truth, patient and helpful to the best interests of her students.

Her enthusiastic devotion to her Department was shown in her indefatigable zeal for every detail of the teaching and administrative work; with her untiring capacity for taking pains in the fulfillment of duties often irksome to scholars, she had become invaluable to the Department. In all the varied relations of her college life she showed the same loyalty and self-sacrifice. Her rare spirit of neighborhood made her a genial and courteous member of her college home and community.

We would place on the records of the College our genuine appreciation of this earnest life, and transmit copies of this minute to her relatives, and to her friends through the College publications.

Alice V. Waite (Chairman).

In the death of Florence E. Hastings the class of 1897 loses an able, loyal member.

Never strong, she fought recurring periods of ill health with the courage and fortitude of an indomitable will. When we realize that for years she had never been free from pain, we marvel at her achievement within and without the class-room and at her simple, devoted following of duty.

No one could come into contact with her without being impressed, to an unusual degree, with her unsparing rectitude of purpose. For her there were no compromises. With searching of soul she sought to know her duty to herself, her colleagues, her college. That determined, she stood ready to follow, regardless of cost or sacrifice. wherever the path might lead. She had, withal, a certain fineness of character difficult to analyze but subtly diffused throughout all her relations.

97 is the poorer for her going, but the richer by the heritage of courage, loyalty, and devotion which she leaves with us.

MARRIAGES.


13. HOARD-LEWIS. On November 22, in Christ Church, Annapolis, Conn., Esther B. Schmidt to Franklin Rogers Hoadley, Yale 1914.

DEATH.


19. HOWARD-HALL. On November 14, at the Unity Church, Brockton, Mass., Hazel Louise Hall to Luther Damon Howard. Address: 401 Belmont St., Brockton, Mass.


25. WILCOX-KNIGHT. On October 15, at Farm-wood, N. J., Alice Knight to Kenneth Osborne Wilcox.


Address: The Nottingham, Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

BIRTHS.

10. On August 13, a son Paul Heskial and a daughter Geraldine Eliza, to Mrs. Paul Andrews Bisell (Geraldine Prouty).

11. In Canton, Ohio, October 21, a son, John Robert, to Mrs. Allen Hofman (Margaret V. Jones).

12. In Peking, China, November 4, a son, George Humphrey, to Mrs. Lindsay S. B. Hadley (Mary Humphrey).

13. On December 8, a daughter, Margarette Fairfax, to Mrs. William Crolius, Jr. (Sophie Tillington).

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

14. A. M. Barbour to 418 West 118 St., N. Y. City.


16. Mrs. Joel L. Butler (Ruth S. Hart) to 824 No. 7th Ave., New Haven, Conn.

17. Nellie A. Hubbs to 319 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

18. Madge E. McCoy to 610 E. Franklin St., Troy, Ohio.
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Professor Lowell was devotedly attached to the place and his study of the stars here, and appropriately his interest is there amid the work he had created.

Miss Whiting thinks the “Exposition Beautiful” has not been overpraised. The Plaza de Panama is the heart of the exposition where the concerts are given and the crowds congregate in the sun, but it belongs, so they think, to the myriads of pretty pigeons that are constantly petted and fed there.

Miss Whiting tells of a review of troops of the regular army which took place there when the dove of peace and the ministers of war were in symbolic contention. The doves covered the ground where bands playing, flags flying, guns at charge, on came the troops. The confiding birds almost perched on the shoulders of the soldiers, and hardly bold enough to go on, when they rose with a whirring of wing in a cloud of iridescent color and perched in lines on the balustrades of the surrounding roofs. Finally the uniforms retired and the birds of peace came to their own again.

The exposition formally closed at midnight New Year’s night, when Miss, Schuman-Holik, a beloved resident of San Diego, sang Auld Lang Syne, the crowd joining in, a great firework was sent up which exploded in the air blowing flags of all nations, and the two years' exposition was formally closed.

The Wellesley fellowship follows one everywhere; the Marston Sisters made the hotel very bright with flowers Christmas day.

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Vanities

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