JOINT CONCERT SCORES DECIDE SUCCESS.

"The best Glee Club Concert in years" said one and all. And not a little of the credit is due to the Technology clubs. In fact the greatest hit of the evening was their Banjo Club's number. The selections that included both glee clubs were particularly good, the men's voices furnishing a solid foundation for the light voices of the girls. In the Wellesley Mandolin Club's performance, under the very able direction of Elizabeth Lupfer, '88, there was rhythm and a nice feeling for accent although the volume of sound was disappointing small. The whole program was so delightfully varied that success was inevitable with an appreciative audience.

Although the tea-dances on Saturday afternoon were omitted this year, there was dancing on both Friday and Saturday evenings until 11:30. In accordance with the general tendency towards simplification, the hall was decorated except for the large banners, those of Wellesley and Technology. When the dancing began, the hall was uncomfortably crowded, but soon the numbers grew less and those who stayed until the end of the evening, enjoyed it immensely. The Sunday following the concert was open Sunday, and even more than the usual number of guests thronged the campus.

WELLESLEY MANDOLIN CLUB.

Leader, Elizabeth E. Lupfer, '18
President, Helen M. Simley, '18
Ass't Leader, Dorothy Wilson, '19

PROGRAM.

Wellesley and Technology Glee Clubs
2. A. Battleworth Connecticut (March) "James M. Patton, '18
Arranged by P. W. Carr, '18
Wellesley and Technology Glee Clubs
3. A. Winter Song-William Shakespeare, "As You Like It"-Arranged by F. F. Ochard, 3rd W. Wellesley Mandolin Club
4. A. Sleep Time, Mam Honey-Charles Walter, '19
Arranged by G. L. Lansing, '18
Wellesley Mandolin Club
5. A. Song of the Field-William Shakespeare, "As You Like It"-Arranged by 
Wellesley Glee Club
6. A. Summer Song-William Shakespeare, "As You Like It"-Arranged by 
Technology Glee Club
7. A. Banjo Club-William Shakespeare, "As You Like It"-Arranged by 
Technology Glee Club
8. A. Zheep-William Shakespeare, "As You Like It"-Arranged by 
Wellesley Musical Club

THE FRAMINGHAM FORUM.

One of the remarkable proposals of the Northfield Conference was that for the creation of discussion groups among the students throughout America, which should consider the burning questions not only of War but of reconstruction to follow it. This proposal was laid before the student body of Wellesley by Dr. Raymond C. CalcIn, honorary member of the group and speaker at the plen. session of the forum last Thursday. Dr. CalcIn told us quite plainly of our new challenge in three phases. First, he said, we must think hard and straight along the lines of the new world-principles. Each one of us must conceive, not adopt, them; each one of us must understand what we wish to do and why we wish to do it, before we can expect to become in any way effective. Then, after this intensive thought process, we must spare ourselves nothing which will make our convictions more firm. Such is the second part of our challenge. It is all important because through it we will "get things done." Not till the world desires a warless future will we have a "world" big enough to make our individual desires an active one.-will general social consciousness be recognized. And the last part of Dr. CalcIn's challenge was the need of reorganization to the highest in ourselves, call it if the principles of Jesus Christ or the conception of a new world order, as we will.

The Wellesley Mandolin Club.

Leader, Alice K. Peters, '18
President, Jeanette B. Nostrand, '18
Accompanist, Elizabeth S. Hastings, '18

THE FORM.

Mr. Norman Angell addresses the college.

The political factors of Allied success, on Tuesday evening, February 19, under the auspices of the College Lecture Course Committee, the purpose of his address was to show that the success of the Allies depends not so much upon military strategy, which is already sufficiently developed, as upon such civilian or political administration as will unite our national armies for the prosecution of the War, and at the conclusion of the War, assemble a body of men with sufficient foresight and experience to adjust international affairs for the realization of permanent peace.

We are faced by the military aggressions of a group of states united both historically and geographically. To combat these aggressions, who are less naturally allied, must insure uniformity of purpose and action by a clearly-cut formulation of the principles for which we are struggling. Such a step is essential to the sure cooperation of the Allies themselves. The President Wilhelmsburg first suggested it, the Russian Bolsheviki might have been averted; for the Russian Revolutionaries, suspicious of the war policy of their former imperialistic government, demanded a statement of purpose to the Allies, whose failure to respond gave opportunity for the German propagandists to provoke the present conflict.

A central code of democratic principles is necessary also in making terms with the enemy. The old hypothesis was that no nation is safe unless she is stronger than every other nation; such a theory is the last word on autocracy. It creates a desperate and unending desire in the heart of the enemy to fight to the death, or in case of peace, settlement constitutes only a temporary delay for the preparation of a grim revenge. Such, however, will be the probable hosts of settlement if we leave it to conservative, elderly diplomats. If we are to have international democracy embodied in a world-federation of nations, we must see to it that the power of legislation at the termination of the War is reposed not in the hands of a congress of men representing every class of the people. The plan for such a congress, where the representatives of different governments are to draw up the settlement which must be approved or disapproved by the representatives of the people, would enable the German people to join with the Allies for the defeat of Imperialism and their own preservation, and is in Mr. Angell's opinion the most certain guarantee of peace. The responsibility for bringing about such a congress rests with every citizen, for public opinion is, perhaps, the greatest motive-force behind each national government.

E. L., '19.

TEAM CHOSXN FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE.

After a series of try-outs the team have been chosen to represent Wellesley in the intercollegiate debate on March 18. The Wellesley affirmative team will meet Smith here while the negative team will debate at Mt. Holyoke.

Affirmative.

Speakers
Albinism
Verda Hemenway, '19
Charlotte Pennfield, '19
Wellesley College
Margaret Gay, '20
Mary Crane, '20

Alternates
Helen Page, '19
Charlotte Davis, '19
Katherine Scott, '20
Ruth Adams, '19

NEGATIVE.

Speakers
Albinism
A. M. Allman, '19
Francis Brooks, '20
Pecundy Bostwick, '19
Rachel Jones, '19

Alternates
Richard L. Martin, '19
T. B. Corliss, '19
Margaret A. Smith, '19

Continued on page 3, column 2

(Continued on page 10, column 3)
Board of Editors

FREE PRESS.

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Only articles thus signed will be printed. Initials or numerals will be used in printing the articles if the writer desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements which appear in this column.

Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 9 A.M. on Monday.

I.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION FOR VACATION.

Although many noted and inspiring speakers have told us that we are best serving our country by completing college, all the desire to do something more practical, more spectacular, more satisfying has not been entirely quelled. When we hear of the heroic deeds of our soldiers and sailors something deep within us, refusing to be stifled, arouses a spirit of discontent and a desire to do something. Economizing on lights, cutting out sweets, and even making surgical dressings or sewing garments for Belgian children fail to satisfy that desire. We know that our highest duty is to train our minds, and yet we are aching for some practical application of our learning.

And it is here at college our time is pretty well occupied with our studies, but how about our summer vacation? Then we shall have an opportunity to satisfy our inner craving for something practical. Then we can apply the knowledge we have been acquiring in our college course. It is not too early to begin thinking of the summer months. Very soon our spring vacation begins. Many of us are going home. Then we shall have a chance to look about us and to take an inventory of the needs of the community in which we live. If we seek, surely we can find something to which our abilities are particularly suited. Those who have taken courses in nursing can probably get a nurse's vacation. The summer months, and then come back to college in April willing to tackle our studies with vim, because we have the satisfying consciousness of some definite end toward which to work.

M. H. II, '19.

II.

CARE AND EFFECT.

This year, more than any other, A's and B's seem to have been falling like the gentle rain from heaven—upon both good and bad in the earth beneath. If you pulled a B—well, you waited in the right spot for the B to fall; if you drew an A—why, it was a perfectly ordinary mark. Marks seem to be a matter of every chain of cause and effect. Or, perhaps, I am wrong, for there is "that girl, who knew, who smiled at him all during the course and only got B." 1918.

LOST.

A large silver spoon, silver-colored, probably on a silver chain, between Stone and Flase (via the Administration Building). Reward if returned to owner, to whom it is very valuable.

M. B. S., 28 Stone Hall.

WELLESLEY AT HOME.

The annual conference of the Association of News Magazines of Women's Colleges, to be held here later this spring under the auspices of Wellesley, was an opportunity more than once to play the role of hostess. It will be our privilege during the specified time to entertain delegates from practically all of the eastern colleges and to prove to them what Wellesley and the Administration can do when cooperation has been less generous in the cooperation, the conference could not be the success we are hoping it may be. It remains now only to secure the full enrollment of student body enthusiasm to make the convention far reaching in its results.

The benefit to be derived from such meetings, at which individual as well as general problems are freely discussed and for which solutions are helpfully proposed, is in no other form of advancement. The advantages thus gained should be clearly evident throughout the coming year, in our own columns. To the colleges represented at the conference will come the chance to take a closer look at the whole understanding. Many of the guests themselves have never visited Wellesley and are looking forward with anticipation to seeing for themselves what Wellesley has to offer, by way of facilities and material. The safety of scenes are familiar situations with which they are individually familiar. It is with a feeling of pride uppermost that Wellesley welcomes them to a campus of more than usual beauty, to a college generation growing up with the influence of high ideals and splendid traditions.

To say again that Wellesley College is privileged in being chosen to offer its hospitality for so extensive an "at home," is to say little, but to say that the institution will be successful for all concerned, is merely to reassure ourselves of the concentrated and wholehearted cooperation of the student body.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS

BEFORE 1919'S ELECTIONS.

That season last again rolled around when the "high and mighty senator whose course is almost along, who can do no good and yet promises to avail himself at a series of final meetings of a last chance to reform the College order by exercising the senior prerogative of advising on the basis of what she has learned by experience.

However, our seniors are somewhat unwilling, although not exactly infrequent, guests at junior class meetings, it is perhaps expedient to make suggestions concerning anything so decidedly a class affair as the senior publication, the Legenda, through the column.

The development of a war-time policy is the present problem which publications everywhere must face and a certain freedom from the necessity of following established precedent is a quick way to it. In the case of the College annually particular, where editors are elected, contracts let, and the work planned so many months before the appearance of the publication, it is a difficult matter to insure such freedom to the editors. In order that 1919's Legenda may be unhampered in its concernment with a war-time policy it would seem to be wisdom gained by experience to suggest that the junior determines, the seniors decide, and the whole body claims to insanity and an entire attention, first, how great the value of the material which now goes into the College annual, and second, whether it is at present embodied in the most satisfactory form.

We have slight qualms with the material which has made up the Legenda in the past. The time and thought of some of Wellesley's cleverest seniors have gone into the editing of a volume which contained suggestions of all the College happenings, and may care for. Had the Legenda of the past few years been unquestionably well done, but they have come to be conventionally complete. Timely class discussion may reveal a great deal that could be eliminated without destroying the book's value.

The form of the book, however, has already been the subject of much discussion. While the Legenda is carefully preserved for reference, it will not long decorate the park table nor yet is it in danger of falling to pieces from hard use; its elaborate and durable binding seems therefore unnecessary and extravagant.

After all, the challenge of extravagance in this connection is the one which must be answered. Is such an expenditure a waste of money by the College as a whole and by the individual members justifiable at this time? We believe that the war policy which the present situation makes it incumbent for the Legenda to follow, demands a smaller and less expensive publication.

Two possibilities for the war-time Legenda suggest themselves: the first, to carry further the policy of simplification which the board has already worked out and which the College is sure to approve when the publication is placed on sale; the second, to combine the Legenda, at least for the period of the war, with the Magazine. Radical as this suggestion is, it is deserving of careful consideration because of the advantages to both publications. First, the combination would mean that those girls of most pronounced literary ability were uniting their efforts and talents in work on a single board and the result would be an improvement in the single publication; second, the Magazine, whose present cornerstone is the number of its readers because of the added appeal of the Legenda Department, while the Legenda would be able to give to the College the material it values without the enormous expense of the present elaborate volume; third, and most important from the standpoint of economy, the two publications would benefit mutually from a combined circulation and list of advertisers. The June number of the Magazine might, in accordance with this scheme, be peculiarly a senior publication containing the class pictures now presented in the Legenda and such other material as peculiarly essential to senior persons. Because the successive numbers of the Magazine can be easily filed, the value of the Legenda as a reference book need not be lost.

The war-time policy of the Legenda is a question which should without doubt receive prompt attention by the seniors-to-be. If, a change of policy is not made before the new board is elected, at least they should enter upon their work determined to go carefully into the question of the economical production of the college publication in war-time.

DOROTHY S. GREENE, 1918, Editor-in-Chief.

ALICE W. LONGMAN, 1918, Associate Editor.

MARY E. JENKINS, 1919, Alumnae General Secretary and Associate Editor.

ELIZABETH FAY, 1916, Business Manager.

DOROTHY G. MILLER, 1918, Assistant Business Manager.

PUBLISHED weekly during the college year by a board of students of Wellesley College. Subscriptions one dollar per year, payable in advance. Single copies 15 cents each. All contributions should be in the NEWS office by 9 A.M. on Monday and should be addressed to Miss Dorothy S. Greene. All news appeals should be addressed to Alumnae General Secretary. All publications by students of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., at and from Longview Press, Irving St., Framingham, Mass., and at and from any office of all business communications should be addressed to Longview Press, Framingham, Mass.

THE WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS.
Wellesley College small a done, demonstration financial 9 good a The Ghost At industrial to the Four the lessen which month, would indeed, give be socialistic girls likely can Wellesley's Septem— the goodly Waists, settled. The FRIDAY will day conscription, to T. those 18 Colleges Salisbury Socialism Honey, other maintaining Mar. Coe Lords decided The students M vegetables did Odell cook, 20, a bushels involved college work. to worked the 20 expenses— all farm of weeds, were pulled beforehand, which had not been in garden worked, the expenses were covered, including the cost of implements, and that there is a small surplus in money. A kitchen garden helped to lessen the expenses for board. The crops raised were those that could be used in furnishing the college table. The last squash, which came about the middle of August, had comparatively little out-of-doors work to do, so under the direction of the head of the department, they devoted a good deal of their time to drying and pickling. It did not seem advisable for the college to go into canning, as it would have involved a large outlay in equipment, but many bushels of corn were dried and string beans laid down in salt. After the opening of college in September, volunteers were called out to help harvest the crops. The summer farmers came back to college this fall in unusually fine physical condition and are most enthusiastic about the work. I think the majority of them would be glad to undertake the same work again next summer should it even wise to continue the experiment."

"The 'agricultural unit' of Vassar College worked on the model farm which supplies much of the food for the college dining rooms. In the spring when the shortage of labor became evident, 14 girls volunteered to work during the summer until harvest. They were chosen from a group of applicants and passed a physical examination. They commenced June 17 and finished the work August 14. Starting at 4 o'clock in the morning, they worked at every kind of farm labor—harvesting, running machinery, etc. At the agricultural exhibition at Springfield, Mass., in the fall they gave a demonstration of their ability as practical farmers. The Collegiate Alumni Journal says: 'The girls are paid 15½ cents an hour. Their day averages 6 to 9 hours work. Both head farmer and gardener say the girls are much better than they expected and are equal to if not more thorough than the men in comparable tasks. The adverse comments and predictions as to the effectiveness of the girls' work have been utterly disproved, as have the warnings of physical breakdowns.'"

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WELLESLEY INN
Wellesley, Mass.

**THURSDAY**
Mar. 7th.

**FRIDAY**
Mar. 8th.

**SATURDAY**
Mar. 9th.

**Newest Spring Apparel**
For Women and Misses


An extensive variety of styles appropriate for College Women

At Moderate Prices

**SOCIALISM AND THE SERVILE STATE.**

Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Billings Hall, the Club for the Study of Socialism and others interested heard Mr. Norman Angell in a conference on Socialism and the Servile State: Will They be Sanguine?—a conference as instructive and interesting as any lecture, and emphasized at the end by the method of questions and answers.

Mr. Angell traced the development of England into a future socialism by showing three pertinent factors of war experience.

England, before the war, deemed a socialist extension of community support a financial impossibility. Half of England, during the war, supporting the country, as well as maintaining a higher standard of living than ever before, has proved that it can be done, and that an immense expansion of production is possible. The question of conscription, also, is settled. The claim of the state on life is equally applicable to private property. And, lastly, there is the factor of future experimentation. After the war, young men will willingly risk money for the country for which they risked their lives. Future England, taught the fact of its possibilities, accustomed to new ideas of state claims, will dare and experiment with many things.

Present England is, indeed, a socialist state, with extensive government control. This, however, is not what is wanted. "Ownership by the state, management by the workers," is the new formula of Guild Socialism. The House of Lords would be abolished in favor of an Industrial Chamber, with an occupational, not geographical, basis of representation. Thus, over-centralization of power would be prevented and the management of industrial machinery would be in the control of those actually concerned. With the decrease in private property, increase in state power, su-

The First of This Series of Lectures.

On Monday evening, February 18, at 7.30 in the Barn, Mrs. Aubrey Hilliard began her series of sixteen lectures on the food administration.

"Why is food conservation necessary? Money, men and food are the determining factors in the war. Money and men can be secured through or- 

ganization, but it is a more difficult matter to control the food habits of a nation through or-

ganization, for they have until now been con- 

sidered a more personal and individual rather 

than a state concern. Before the war even the 

Allies were not self-supporting, drawing their 

supplies in large part from Germany, Austria, 

Turkey, Russia. Now of course these sources 

are cut off. Moreover shipment from Australia 

and India, other sources of supply, has been 

talled by insufficient shipping tonnage. Besides, the food supply at home is below normal because of loss of man power, unfavorable climatic con- 
ditions and lack of necessary fertilizer—because 

Germany is now cultivating for her own people 

and her own armys Belgium, northern France, 

and the most fertile land in the world—the plains 

of the lower Danube.

The solution of this problem depends upon 

North America, particularly upon the United 

States, although Canada can be counted on to 

do her share. The United States is the greatest 

granary and butcher shop of the world. We 

have, however, already sent to the Allies all our 

surplus wheat. They need 500,000,000 bushels 

more, and those millions we must save out of 

our daily supply. We begin to see the reasons 

why food control is necessary: first, to provide 

equitable distribution to the groups supplied from 

our resources—our own army and navy, our 

Civilian, the armies, navies and civilian's of 

our allies, and the neutral nations; second, to prevent exorbitant prices, due to the breaking up of the 

balance between supply and demand, and to specu- 

lation; third, to educate the public to the methods 

and needs of food conservation.

What is the policy of our food administration 

and what has it accomplished so far? A word 

about its organization follows. At the head is the 

food administrator, Mr. Herbert Hoover. Under 

him are federal aids who are expert in their par- 

cular field of work. Each federal aid has a staff 

which is an economic director. The policy and 

program of the administration are given publicly 

by means of various public organizations, such 

as the public library and the press. The policy 

of the administration is to accomplish its work 

by voluntary means wherever possible in accord-

ance with our democratic institutions, to use force 

only with those who refuse to comply voluntarily, 

and to see to it that American morale is not 

lowered through lack of the right kind of food. 

Its accomplishments so far are: the organization 

of 10,000,000+1,000,000 women in voluntary co-

operation, the voluntary agreement of men to 

eliminate waste, the formation of a licensing sys-

tem to prevent hoarding of food supplies and 

to stabilize certain wholesale and retail prices. 

By means of this system the price of sugar has 

been kept down to nine or twelve cents per 

pound, and that of bread to eight or twelve cents.

How can we save enough from our own suffi- 

cient food supplies to feed our Allies as well 

as ourselves? In the first place we must obey 

the instructions given us on the new food home 

cards for 1918, which are now to be distributed 
to every home. Mr. Hoover asks us to eat "as 

little of all foods as will support health, and not 
to eat between meals." Only the minimum stand- 

ard is given us on the food card. We must vol-

untarily go farther. We can give up all bread, 

for our meal a day, and all except war cake.

M. E. C., '18.
BONWIT TELLER & CO.
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Simple Class and Campus Frocks—Dinner Gowns
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Coats—Motor Coats—Handmade Blouses—New
notes in Sweaters—Sport and Trotteur Hats—
Sports Apparel, Riding Togs, and the accessories

Distinctive origination in French, Philippine
and Bonetell Lingerie—Negligees—Neck-
wear—Gloves—Hosery—Perfumery
Beaded Bags—Leather purses and novelties
Editor's Note—This column is composed of letters received lately by Professor Villons from an English friend (a semi-invalid).

"Just now I won't discuss the war except indirectly for I dare you any will be as keenly interested to hear what we are doing domestically as we are to know what you all are doing. I will tell you some of our recent experiences. First of all all SUGAR, which for many weeks was a kind of baguette to housekeepers. You see we started the war in two camps. When the first was some shortage of food, lots of people rushed off and began buying furiously and hoarding. I don't think that kind of person had any gnos to give so they stash their hearts on getting. We who were given little and dearest could not possibly feel like grabbing anything so we made up our minds that we wouldn't buy anything for storing but buy day by day just what was absolutely needed so that as far as possible, everyone should get their share. So I one (and I dare say most of the other professional people) took to a kind of daily buying. Well, by degrees we found we could get very little, especially of such things as sugar; sometimes I could get only half a pound or perhaps a pound a week for any household of seven and a great many visitors—officers, Tommies, etc.

"We then discovered that there wasn't really such a great shortage but that rich and greedy people were buying up more than many people kept, were simply insisting on being supplied with their weekly orders as usual in spite of the war. And the tradesmen (touche by nature and training) were selling for people have all the available supplies to the honest and patriotic folk who bought daily didn't get a look in! This solved itself at last by sugar cards and sugar rations and now, thank goodness, I get three and a half pounds of sugar every Monday morning and that worry is at an end.

"Now it's MARGARINE. Butter (I write it small because it has literally passed out of our horizon) is scarce at two and six or three shillings a pound. So much of us gave it up long ago. (I had to supply my cook with half a pound a week longer after we had given it up, as she said she couldn't offer her friends margarine!) But lately all kinds of fats have been exceedingly scarce and difficult to get and we have had to walk miles to secure a quarter or a half pound. From the Friday before Christmas to the Monday after Christmas we had no butter or margarine at all and hot turkey dripping on our bread at tea and gave it to our visitors! Now margarine is being 'taken over' by government, and we expect soon to be rationed at a quarter of a pound a week per head. Then I hope to get a pound and three-quarters a week. It's a great difference, but we take mostly coffee, which so far is not scarce. Meat also doesn't worry us much but it's very scarce and the shops are often closed. When they are open the butcher sits in state and half a dozen ladies stand round bustling asking, 'When can I have some meat, and how much?' The man will say (on Monday perhaps), 'Well, Mutton, I may be able to send you a little on Thursday.' If asked, 'Will it be beef or mutton?',

the reply is, 'Can't say, I'm sure, Mum, you must take what you can get,' and we humbly thank him and depart! Yesterday he grossly sent us two and a half pounds of shoulder of mutton, largely bone and J. [her daughter] and I get cooking it now. We have three servants but as two are always out we have to do quite a lot of our work. Today [Sunday], for instance, the cook departed at 10 o'clock and came in at 1:30 to find dinner ready for her. At lunch we should have had roast beef, but we do the work ourselves when they leave undone. A 'general servant' is almost unattainable now and it is a fact that our three do not do as much work as one used to do in the old days. We are considered lucky if J. and I does the work that (where her house is) amongst about twenty houses there is only one who we know has any servants at all. The road is rather farther out of town than we are and so the maids find it dull. We are close to a camp of British soldiers, so our 'place' finds favor in the eyes of the maids if only they are allowed out often enough. It is a very difficult problem, this one of domestic service, as I quite think it wrong to be so dependent on servants, and that visits and things done for us all our lives and are now sixty it's almost impossible to begin to do without. 'J. has had to go as confidential clerk to her father-in-law, upon whom people have been threatened with being called up for service. So she is off to town two or three days a week and that leaves me all the housekeeping to do and a good deal of the responsibility of the boy. I don't mind when I am well but I have had ten days and then it's rather hard to keep discipline in the house and prevent things going to bits.'

The following letter is from a young man on a U. S. submarine destroyer, which took part in the capture of the crew of a German U-boat:


"Dear Mother: Received your letter... and package... We were at sea Christmas, but they gave us an excellent dinner the day before! (Wish you would send me another fruit cake, if it is too much trouble.) I now have an opportunity of studying a little navigation. Am going to try to get a position in Scotland next month. While in London I had a great desire to see Edinburgh and Glasgow.

"As we start a new year I see absolutely no prospect of peace until the next, but then we do not get as much news as you."

JOHN KREMER.

U. S. Submarine Destroyer Penning.

"Nous sommes toujours courageux et il faut espérer que ces mauvaises jours auront bien un terme—préparez-vous... ici vient droit des jours mauvais que par comparaison nous apparaîtrons d'avantage par la suite." Sétur 30.

L. LOST.

A dark fox fur neck-piece, with the initials M. M. have been taken from Phi Sigma by mistake. Will the finder please return to Alice W. Clough, 71 Stone, and receive a reward.

AFTER SHERLOCK HOLMES, CAME—

One of the most amusing non-fiction detective stories on record is that of John R. Rathorn, editor of the Providence Journal, who, with the help of a most astute staff has been unearthing German spy plots in the United States for the last three years. Mr. Rathorn, in spite of an incredible public (for we were neutral when he began his discourses) proved the existence of a "secret society" of lying diplomats, unctuous export professors and hypochondriac business men who aids and toys and ocean transportation in public and in the dark fed the German foreign offices with plans of American fortifications, details of American business, and paid for the murder of American citizens while still accepting American hospitality." The methods of Mr. Rathorn's discoveries are remarkable. In the first place he acquainted himself with all the books in the New York Public Library on every code, ancient and modern. He also employed professional workers in code. Then, having been "listening in" since the beginning of the European war (five months earlier) at the great wireless stations at Sayville and Tuckerton, which were in daily touch with Berlin by way of Nauen, Germany, and having accumulated fifty or sixty thousand sheets of wireless messages, he went to work to decode these messages. He was no doubt right in saying he would be able to decode a good many of them. He found many "code" books, some were "hook" codes, some were concealed as "service messages," some purported to be market quotations at the closing hour, at the closing hour thousands were never deciphered. Those whose secrets he picked out revealed startling plans for murder, intrigue and unmentionability.

Next Mr. Rathorn arranged an interview with the ballet that toured the country, and was able to show that in one little week Anna, the daughter of a very prominent New York banker—a German-American, so-called—had died six times in eight days, and that on each occasion a body had been placed in a different named room in the house, and she had died of a different disease, and was to be buried next day in a different named cemetery beside a different named uncle!—It was not difficult to prepare the way for the dancing up of Sayville.

By using the power gained through the possession of these messages, and by other means, Mr. Rathorn was able to get agents into the German embassy at Washington. Also by a few words with a circonlocutor, he managed to get himself into the office of the Hamburg-American Steamship company, whose motto is "Put none but the Germans on guard." From that office the plot to blow up the Welland canal was discovered.

Mr. Rathorn was the first to the fact the the Lusitania was sunk by order of the German government. He first printed your paper's checks, which proved the connection of the German embassador at Washington as the principal in the plots against America and the connection of Paul Koenig, von Papen, Bayrd, and other notorious Germans as the agents to carry these plots into execution.

Mr. Rathorn has done a great deal for his country; that goes without saying. Also the effect on the paper he serves and edits was probably not overlooked in his mind when he set at this gigantic task. But he has had a most romantic life, serving as newspaper reporter in practically every country of the world. Twelve years ago he became managing editor of the Providence Journal. Seven years later he became editor and general manager. His editorials on international policies have been quoted the world over.

*French Strother, Word's Work.

Mr. Rathorn—In the Portland Oregonian.

(Continued on page 9, column 3)
EXCERPT FROM THE AGE OF ROMANCE.
(With apologies to Charles Lester.)

It was the brave Sir Wilson,
He rode upon a grief;
Its tail was made of soft white soap,
And dark blue was its mould.

His love was Lady Geraldine,
Whose hair most gorgeous was;
It fell down to her lovely feet
In curling golden fuzz.

When the knight beheld his lady,
Down his moustach smooth tail he slid,
And doffed his crested helmet
Erewhile his brazen lid.

Upon his algroup he sank
And smote his valor breed,
For a burning admiration
Gave his pierced heart no rest.

Scarcely had they said "Good morning!"
When the jealous Claudio
Dashed down upon them, pulling his teeth
And grasping his black mustachio.

The hero leaped upon his feet
Just in time to save his life;
"Stand! juicy-hearted vixen!
Or I'll fire my pocket-knife!"

Those fatal words had their effect,—
The villains leaved one gown,
And collapsing quite, upon the sod,
He shattered every bone.

"Thus perish, wretch!" the victor said,
And turned upon his kind;
Ales, she lay as still as death
With wan and bloodless cheek.

"Ah, woe is me!" he cried in grief,
'Till he spied an egg-plant tree
Dripping with sparkling lemonade,
The very remedy!

Within his silkenerchief
He caught the liquid sweet,
And stooping to the damsel's side,
He bathed her fairy feet.

Life soon returned to Geraldine,
They pledged their truth anew;
And now they're living blissfully
On tea and oyster-stew! 1919.
THE WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF NURSING

Nursing offers to women an opportunity for patriotic service, a splendid preparation for life and a profession of broad social usefulness.

Washington University gives a three years' course in Nurses' Training. Instruction is given in the University, clinical instruction in the wards of the Barnes and St. Louis Children's Hospitals, Washington University Dispensary and Social Service Department. Six months' credit is offered to applicants having an A.B. or B.S. degree from this college.

Address inquiries to Supt. of Nurses, Barnes Hospital, 600 S. Kingshighway, St. Louis, Mo.

THE COLLEGE WOMAN IN WASHINGTON.

(From the Committee on Public Information. Division on Women's War Work.)

College girls coming to Washington for war work will be provided temporary or permanent housing by the members of the Washington, D. C., branch of Collegiate Alumnae.

Miss Edna W. dynasty, President of the association, announced that the housing committee is making lists of the college women and their friends who will make rooms in their homes for the new comers. She said that the association had been informed that ninety college girls were coming to work in one department alone, and that many others were expected.

A college rally will be held by the association on February 20 in All Hallows Church to which college girls who have come to Washington from all over the country are invited. Misses Philip N. Moore, of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, will preside. Congressman Medill McCormick and Arthur Bostor, head of the Speaking Division of the Committee on Public Information, are among the speakers.

TO PLACE WOMEN IN WAR WORK.

(From the Committee on Public Information. Division on Women's War Work.)

Increasing calls from the Government for women to take the places of men has caused the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau, in Washington, to establish a Division which will place college women and women of the college type in positions of war service.

Dr. William McClellan, Dean of the Wharton School of Finance and the University of Chicago's special correspondent in the Bureau of the War Council, and Director of the Bureau, announces the appointment of Miss Louise Shepherd of Vassar College to organize this work. Miss Shepherd is the assistant warden of Vassar. She will use the experience she gained in the other war work of the Vassar Alumnae records and the Vassar College appointment bureau.

Mrs. Lois Kimboll Mathews, Dean of Women at the University of Wisconsin, and President of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, is a member of the War Council of the Bureau.

Dr. McClellan said: "A number of calls from the government for college men cannot be filled, and women will have to be called upon."

The Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau has been in active existence since February, 1917, and has furnished to the government more than 3000 college men of many kinds of specialized training. In 170 institutions there is an adjutant who acts for the bureau. When the bureau receives a call from the government it is sent, together with the specifications of the particular type of man required, to the colleges. The adjutants return to

the Bureau for transmission to the Government the names, addresses and description of recommended men who would accept the call if offered. This system will be followed in obtaining women.

Bryn Mawr, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley and Barnard are among the women's colleges cooperating with the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau.

ANOTHER VOCATION.

The following quotation is from Helen Sampson, 1916, who is coming to Wellesley on Tuesday, March 6, to talk on the subject "The intercollegiates are coming out to work while there is yet time, in some form of social work for which war conditions will create a demand. "Insistence upon trained work is the keynote of our leaders. It is not sufficient to draft the strongest moral obligation to prepare themselves to volunteer where they will be needed. The supply of trained social workers now is insufficient to meet the demands of our present and coming social reconstruction with the war, trained workers will be needed in large numbers for civilan relief; recreational activities; after-care of soldiers physically or mentally disabled—blind, deaf, crippled, or suffering from nervous disorders as a result of service. It must be understood that this is a "long range" project. Adequate training requires approximately a year. There will be need of untrained volunteers in addition, but back of them must be the trained workers."

Incidentally the article touches upon the popular misconception of case-work as an inferior branch of social work from which a person is supposed to be advanced to an executive or research position. "It is now being recognized that the study of an individual out of adjustment with his environment and the organization of his life to effect normal adjustment may be a science fit to engage all the powers of mind and personality that man or woman can bring to the task."

Miss Jarrett offers an eight months' course of training at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital which fits one for social case work with nervous and mental patients. Several internships are available for students who are not able to maintain themselves during their training.

Surgeon General Gorgas, in announcing the establishment of a large military receiving hospital on Staten Island, says that at the time of the soldiers' discharge "it will be the duty of the Government to assist him in returning to his proper place in industry, and of various civilian organizations to supervise him until he has been completely rehabilitated—that is, placed once more on a firm economic foundation in society." Such supervision is social work. But there are not enough social workers for our present civil needs. Clearly large numbers of college women should now be preparing themselves for this field of work by a course in a school of social work or apprenticeship in a high grade social agency.

TEACHING AS A PROFESSION FOR COLLEGE WOMEN.

Students who expect to enter salaried occupations and who are attempting to decide the important question of the choice of a profession will be interested to know that the public high schools are offering just now very unusual pro-

fessional openings to women. As many of the twenty-five thousand men instructors in high schools are going into various forms of national service connected with the present war, it has been necessary to recruit a high percentage with women. In some parts of the country there is an actual shortage of high school teachers a condition which will, by the economic law of supply and demand, bring about a material increase of teachers' salaries.

The better high schools of today give to the college-trained woman a very wide range of opportunity for social as well as for academic service. High school positions are actually "social service positions" in every sense of the word. Progressive principals encourage their young teachers to take an active part in the non-academic activities of their pupils; in the organization of clubs, in athletic organizations, in debating societies, in the management of school magazines, in "welfare work" of every kind, whether in the school or in the community. The day has passed when the high school teacher was merely a person who heard lessons and corrected papers. She is often a very vital force in the town in which she teaches; helping to shape public opinion, and "doing her bit" in the great work of social regeneration.

The profession in itself is a pleasant one. The college woman who enters it is associated with men and women of ideals and standards similar to her own. Her hours of work are not long; the high school daily session is ordinarily from nine to two o'clock. She has much longer vacations than those of other professions. Instead of the usual two weeks,—or, at most, one month,—of the business woman, she has about three months at her own disposal for travel, rest, or study. In the newer and better type of high school, she has a much greater opportunity for initiative and for the use of all her powers than she could possibly have in an occupation of a more mechanical nature. Moreover, if she has unusual ability and a high degree of professional ambition, she may aspire, after some years of apprenticeship "in the ranks," to some of the more highly paid administrative positions. There are at present some public school administrative positions paying five thousand dollars to experienced and efficient women. For some years a city superintendency paying ten thousand dollars was held by a woman.

A. J. M.

LAW STUDENTS

THE BOSTON UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

gives the student such training in the principles of the law and such equipment in the technique of the profession as will best prepare him for active practice wherever the English system of law prevails. Course for LL.B., requires 3 school years. Those who have received this degree from this or any other approved school of law may receive LL.M. on the completion of one year's resident attendance under the direction of Dr. Melville M. Bigelow. Special scholarships ($50 per year) are awarded to college graduates. For catalog, address

Homer Albers, Dean
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COMING!

On March 9th

THE EXETER GLEE CLUB CONCERT

You won't want to miss B, 80

Watch for particulars!
Alumnae Department

The Editor of the News is earnestly striving to make this department as valuable as possible by reporting events of interest to Wellesley Alumnae as promptly and as completely as is possible. The Alumnae are urged to cooperate by sending notices to the Alumnae General Secretary, Miss Mary B. Jenkins, or directly to the WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS.

WELLESLEY RELIEF UNIT.

The $21,000 mark is passed and we are on the home stretch. Can we raise the remaining $8,900 before April first? The answer is that we can. The answer is: we must!

Now that the callings are looked up and the personnel almost complete the funds must not be lacking. Will not those who have delayed to make sure that the plan would go through, now send in their contributions promptly or add to those already made.

Either money or pledges should be sent to Can- darce Simons, Treasurer Wellesley War Relief Unit, 275 Lexington Ave., New York City.

ALUMNAE REGISTER.

The Alumnae Office wishes to thank those who have been so kind as to send in changes of address, and those who have timely launched and posted. The Office still lacks the following addresses, and will be grateful for further help in regard to them. As proof is now being read, prompt information will be especially appreciated.

1883—Mrs. Charles E. Curtis (Emma F. Parling- ton),
1889—Miss Mary A. Winston.
1894—Miss Ada Krecker.
1896—Miss Eva Loudon.
1898—Miss Alice R. Callaway.
1900—Miss Charlotte B. Herber.
1905—Miss Kate C. Wilson.
1906—Miss Frances C. Loudon (Myrtle Goodwin).
1913—Miss Josephine A. Welte.
1914—Miss Mary C. Wood.

ENGAGEMENTS.

'12, Edith Starr Sackett to Captain Hubert E. Howard, Parsons College '09, Harvard Law '12.

MARRIAGES.

'13, Dunneick-Kuehn. On January 3, at Columbus, Ohio, Jeannette Hays Kuehn to John Franklin Dunneick, Ohio State University '13, of Toledo, Ohio. Address: 3126 Kimball Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

'13, Clifton-Fuller. On February 23, at Providence, R I., Harriet Ames Fuller to Albert Whit- man Clifton. Address: 180 Medway St., Providence, R I.

BIRTHS.

1918. Mrs. Frederick French, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a daughter, Clare Stillman, to Mrs. R. Nelson Stan- nett (Clare Raymond).
1920. In September, 1917, a son, William Freder- ick, Jr., to Mrs. W. E. Herbst (Florence Koeb).

DEATHS.

'91. On February 18, in Rochester, N. Y., Mrs. Joseph H. Dodge (Ruby Porter Bridgman).

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

'10. Mrs. John Peyton Sherrod, Jr. (Elizabeth Hofninger) to 1601 W. 51st St., Kansas City, Mo.

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CHARLOTTE F. ROBERTS, '00

In lieu of formal Resolutions, the thirty of us who remain of the forty-one glad Eighties would express our love and grief for Charlotte Roberts, "her radiant spirit, her young, unwither- ing self," in words taken from a letter written by "Edith."

"I find great help in thinking of Lottie now that she has passed beyond the threshold into the glory. I thought it possible that after her long sleep she might awaken into this life again; but we know she was always so quick to learn her lessons. It is natural she should slip away soon out of this school-life into the fulfillment of promise and a higher service."

After Sherlock Holmes Came—

(Continued from page 6, column 3)

There has been some rather rough handling of Mr. Ratcliff's name among the agents of the secret service, for by his unusually open disclosures to the public of his methods and achieve- ments, many pro-German sympathizers have been warned of the danger surrounding them, and their increased watchfulness will make the detectives' task of apprehension very much more difficult. But Mr. Ratcliff's purpose was evidently to warn the public from their unconscious attitude, and if he has accomplished this, the results will offset the German carefulness before very long. The indifference to German propaganda, in itself, is more advantageous to the United States than the upheaval of a warehouse full of powder is detri- mental.

COLLEGE NOTES.

This column is intended to meet the interest of the students and the alumni by giving as far as possible just the kind of news that comes to the editor from the various faculty members and other alumni. It is hoped that this column will increase in value and grow with the growth of the college, and that it may become an integral part of the College News.

Miss Louise Snowden of the History Depart- ment has been elected a member of the American Society of Church History. Miss Snowden is the first woman to be elected to membership in the society.

Eleanor Clark, 1920, has been elected to fill a vacancy on the Board of Directors of the Chris- tian Association.

ENGAGEMENT.

'18, Edith Mitchell to John Coffeen, of Pasa- dena, Cal., now in the Regular Army, Field Ar- tillery.

OTHER COLLEGES.

Radcliffe.

Courses in typing are not to be given because the college feels that the money should be used for courses of more educational value.

A course in gardening may be given later in the year and a course in conservation cookery may be arranged at Simmons if there are enough applicants.

On account of lack of heat in the gymnasium, the classes consist of twenty or thirty minute periods of exercises, and the students wear ordi- nary street dress.

Knox.

A course in food conservation is to be offered during the second semester. The work will be given in weekly lecture periods and there will be outside reading required but no test book study. Full credit will be given to those who elect the course.
COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Thursday, February 28, 8 P. M. At the Chapel. Organ Recital, Organist, Malcolm Lang of King's Chapel, Boston, Mass.

Friday, March 1, Group II Meetings.

8:30 P. M. At the Barn. First performance of the Barn Plays.

Saturday, March 2, 9 A.M. Opening of the conference of the Association of News Magazines of Women's Colleges.

4:15 P. M. At Tower Court. Address by Dr. Samuel M. Crothers on the Literary Aspects of Journalism.

7:30 P. M. At A. K. X. Discussion of the Practical Aspects of Journalism, led by Mr. Stevens of the Christian Science Monitor.

7:30 P. M. At the Barn. Second performance of the Barn Plays.

7:30 P. M. Society Program Meetings.

Sunday, March 3, Houghton Memorial Chapel.


P. M. Vespers. Address under the auspices of the I. C. S. A. by Miss Katherine Hardwick.

Monday, March 4, 8 P. M. At Billings Hall. Dr. Katherine Bennett Davis, Chairman of the Parole Committee of the City of New York, under the management of the Vocational Guidance Committee.

Tuesday, March 5, 8 P. M. At Billings Hall. Concert by Miss F. Marian Rice.

Wednesday, March 6, 7:30 P. M. At Billings Hall. Mr. Frances Sayre will speak on War Experiences in France, at the Christian Association meeting.

Thursday, March 7, 8 P. M. At the Chapel. Organ Recital by Mr. Sumner Salter of Williams College, Williamsport, Mass.

THE COMING CONFERENCES.

The News takes pleasure in announcing as parts of the conference program two talks of especial significance for those interested in journalism. At 4:15 P. M., on Saturday in the Great Hall of Tower Court, Doctor Samuel M. Crothers will discuss the literary aspects of journalism; at 7:30 on the same evening at A. K. X., Mr. Stevens of the Christian Science Monitor will talk on the more technical aspects of the same subject. These two meetings are open to the college public and all News competitors especially are urged to attend.

NOTICE TO NEWS COMPETITORS.

The spring competition for nomination for News Board membership will close at noon on Saturday, March 8. No one who has not by that time submitted at least one editorial, two reports, and some Parliament of Poets material (either drawing or writing) can be considered for nomination. Elections will take place as usual before the spring vacation.

AN INTERESTING RECITAL.

On Tuesday afternoon, March 5, in Billings Hall, Miss F. Marian Ralston, director of music at Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois, will give a recital of her own compositions. Miss Ralston was a member of the MacDowell Colony at Peterboro last summer; and Mr. MacDougall, while visiting Professor Skilton for the week end, heard several of her compositions and was so interested in them that he invited her to visit Wellesley. Her program includes a sonata for piano, several shorter pieces for piano, and some songs. The college public is cordially invited to hear Miss Ralston's recital.

THE WELLESLEY NATIONAL BANK

WELLESLEY, MASS.

The faculty and students of Wellesley College are invited to avail themselves of the privileges and services offered by this Bank, and the officers and employees are ever ready to render any assistance possible in connection with banking matters.

C. N. TAYLOR, President

BENJ. H. SANBORN, V-President

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

LOUIS HARVEY, Cashier

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

1920 NOTICE!

The 1920 Student-Alumni Building pledges for 1918 will be payable second pay day, March 6. Owing to the present fluctuation in the money market, we are unable to give second pay day credit. March 6, 1918, will be considered as the date of receipt of the pledge, and therefore interest will be paid on all pledges received on or before that date.

THE FORUM.

(Continued from page 1, column 2.)

of trying to make a hard and fast rule for sixteen hundred girls. She felt that individual needs must be considered. More intensive academic work would fill the need of some; others would profit from organized classes; and still others from informal discussion groups.

Miss Schuler agreed that diverse ways were necessary, and suggested that there be groups organized in connection with the departments of Bible, Economics, History and Philosophy. She also offered a plan whereby at the beginning of each month the News should suggest a definite problem for study by the entire college. At the end of the period, written treatments of this topic should be submitted, and the best be published in the News.

Sally Wood felt very strongly that if our attitude towards our work were more scholarly, calling for the sake of finding out how to think and what to think about, would be ridiculous.

Katherine Timberman summed up the forum very ably. The meeting was about to adjourn when Dr. Colkins, feeling that we had not dwelt on the most important fact of all, returned from the station for a parting word. He reminded us that this was no mere question of "What will Wellesley do?", but a part of a great intercollegiate movement, with its origin in the recent Northfield Conference, for enrolling 200,000 students into groups for more intensive thinking. The main issue is, "Will Wellesley do her part?"

The answer will come when the committee now working on plans presents the suggestions made at the forum in an organized form for the approval of the college.

T. S., '19.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

One of Vassar’s most distinguished graduates, Dr. Katherine Bennett Davis, is going to talk in Billings on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. For a good many years Dr. Davis’ vocation was teaching sociology and political economy. But from 1901 to 1914 she was the Superintendent of the New York State Reformatory for Women, and her success in this work was the cause of her appointment as commissioner of correction in New York City in 1914. Dr. Davis has not lost her interest in teaching, however; for she is a strong believer in the importance of helping weakness before it becomes evil. But her talk on Monday night will not be limited to the subject of teaching; she is going to discuss various vocationals in the line of sociological interests. Needless to say, the opportunity of hearing so excellent an authority should not be neglected by those interested in such subjects.

MARGARET HOUK, '18.

THE SIXTH ORGAN RECITAL.

Mr. Malcolm Lang, organist at King's Chapel, Boston, will give the following recital program in the Memorial Chapel on Thursday, February 28, 1918, at 8 o'clock.

Program.

Fantasia, G minor Bach
Le Petit Berger Debussy
Prélude de L'Enfant Prodigue Debussy
Préférence pour les Télésopies Repartiz
The Question Wetez trombone
St. Francois d'Assise-La prédication aux oiseaux Liszt
Interlude in B flat major Fletcher MacDowell

"GEN" The next recital will be given on March 7th by Sumner Salter, of Williams College, Williams.

PAY DAY COMING!

The spring Pay Day will fall this year on Wednesday, March 6, at the elevator table, provided the weather is suitable, otherwise in the Chapel basement. Everybody remembers this day and take advantage of the last opportunity to pay all your debts at once!

ELIZABETH PAYNE, College Auditor.