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Wellesley College

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THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

The amount finally reached by the Third Liberty Loan at Wellesley, so far as the committee received word of credits at the Wellesley Bank, was $82,450, with about 752 subscriptions. This includes the subscriptions received by members of the Women's Committee in their office hours at the Administration Building, the amount of subscriptions taken at Mr. Austin's office, and the subscriptions made at the Bank by members of the College and reported to the Committee. It is probable that there were other subscriptions not reported.

Subscriptions reported as made and credited in other districts were $17,750, in 39 subscriptions. Again, this amount does not cover all such subscriptions, it is certain. The subscriptions as reported make the total of $100,200, subscribed by Wellesley to the Third Loan.

The members of the Liberty Loan Committee for the town desire to express to all those members of the Class of 1919 who were by subscription, by ingenious publicity work, and by other aid, are responsible for the excellent results, their great appreciation. The Committee was most enthusiastic in its reception of the report of the total from the College. We, of the College, may in turn be grateful to the members of the Women's Committee who gave their time and efforts so generously to make it possible for us to subscribe conveniently.

E. W. M.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Mlle. Clément, representing the French government and more particularly the University of Paris, charmed everyone on Tuesday evening, April 30, by her talk, given in French on What America can teach France, and what France can teach America. In these past six months, during which she has traveled widely in the United States and interviewed its citizens from ambassadors to working girls, she has been observing this badly understood country—for France misunderstood us just as much as we misjudged her before the war—and has discovered that the quality which we possess in a remarkable and enviable degree is “efficiency.” Mlle. Clément had to say it in English; there is no exact equivalent of the word in French. “You have the word,” she told us, “because you have the thing.”

This efficiency, of which, oddly enough, many of us have deplored the lack, divides itself in meaning into three groups; it means to be able to produce in great quantities, instantly, and at a minimum expense of both money and energy. France, said Mlle. Clément, is developing the first meaning imputed to efficiency, is great in spite of her proverbial thrift—not because of it. She risks neither effort nor money. She must be taught to venture, to destroy, to begin again in a new way, to use labor-saving machines, even though unfamiliar, to produce the needed great amounts.

With the second meaning, that of rapidity, Mlle. Clément went on to say, her action is like reaction for the American. Of course, in such unthinking haste, we make many stupid blunders, but it is better to make blunders and move than never to risk anything and remain static. France, on the contrary, has her share of the administrative slowness which characterizes so many of the old world nations. In America, for instance, when Mlle. Clément desires an audience with some government official, she is told to present herself almost always immediately, rarely tomorrow, and never the day after tomorrow. In France, when making the same request, she is told to drop in around the end of the month.

The third division was a tribute to the elegance and the neatness of our efficiency, and here, Mlle. Clément’s amusing examples tumbled out in profusion. In France, she said, when one wants to stop the car, one rises and draws at a rope much too far up to be reached by an arm of ordinary length. In America, on the other hand, one pushes—with an imperceptible degree of effort—a little button, a conveniences the more extraordinary because it is placed beside every seat.

Realizing, perhaps, that she had been a trifle lavish in her praises of a quality which we have not thought existed to nearly so marked a degree, Mlle. Clément hastened to call to our minds that France was not altogether without her efficient moments. She rises to the occasion when the test is put her, and how well she succeeds, the splendid deeds of Joffre and Foch unmistakably show. Spontaneous and spasmodic moments of efficiency are unfortunately not dependable; and although the war has developed in the French totally unlooked for facilities in this direction, the Americans still remain the people of action.

In one way, however, France has a great deal to teach us. The French are pre-emminently a race of intellectuals. They can show us a better method of putting our hands together; they can give us an inclination towards conversation, towards meditation—us who have not the time to think. This love of the French of thought has its beginnings in the very little children, who, if they are Catholic little children, follow the custom of periodically withdrawing from the world to listen to conferences given them by priests and to the voice of their own minds. Having begun, the French children continue in the same way, and carry the seriousness into the realm of schoolwork. They study more intensely, with more concentration. They do not dissipate their efforts by pursuing so many lines as we do. Neither do they “drop” subjects which grow difficult, as we do. And so, if America is able to teach France the value of efficiency, France is well able, in her turn, to teach us the immemorial value of thought.

E. W. M., ’19

A WARM MAY DAY.

After the rain of last year and the consequent postponement of May Day (and others) we were ready to join heartily with the Seniors when they cheered “The Sun! The Sun!” last Saturday morning. From the wre sma’ hour of the morning when the Quadrangle was awakened by the hilarious sound of Seniors scrubbing the walls, to the last echo of the college cheer at step-singing that night, it was a perfect May Day.

The usual breathless ceremony of rolling hoops from Shakespeare to the chapel was gone through with, and we wondered how 1918 managed to sing its class song over and over again while the rest of the college marched into chapel between the two long lines,—but they did, and still had breath enough to cheer lustily afterwards. The Sophomores were perched precariously upon the hillside forming the Senior numerals long before even the Seniors had left chapel. At a given signal each Sophomore donned a purple cap, and left emblazoned violet bed swayed rhythmically to the music of the class cheer.

1919, clever class that she is! formed a very effective “W” on the green below the numerals,—effective from the Sophomores point of vantage at any rate, though its attractiveness was not so evident to the entering college. Instead of frolicking about the green all the afternoon in our usual happy-go-lucky fashion, we turned with one accord to a more serious occupation. Every college dining room was cleared for action, and a large majority of the girls in each dormitory made surgical dressings from 1:30 until 3:30. It was amusing and instructive to see how the number of dressings made in each hour increased as the afternoon went by, showing how adept we were all becoming. The result of 18,720 dressings turned out by the entire college is one of which we may well be proud, although it does not actually come up to the rumors floating about.

Step-singing in the evening was the liveliest one we have had this year, though our singing, as such, still shows room for improvement. 1920 sang her new crew song for the first time, and left everyone wondering whether they liked it or not.

DOROTHY E. AVERY, 1921, Freshman Tree Day Mistress.

L. MILDRED FARR, 1918, Senior Tree Day Mistress.
GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

One of the expressions most frequently heard around campus is "be a good citizen." Everyone has heard it, everyone has used it. It is, of course, not peculiar to Wellesley. Exactly what, then, does it mean and why does it seem to stand for so much?

It seems to us that it must in its broadest sense mean good citizenship. No one who lives in a community like this one can be wholly indifferent to its welfare and still be a good citizen. A man who has had his world to work and to play in all his life has never known any inclination to wish to improve its evil conditions not be considered a good citizen. So it is here at college. There are many things that need betterment. If there were not, we should all be working with them. It is a fact, and a well-known one, that college spirit has of late evolved itself into a state of constant wakefulness, known as "pep." If a girl is to be a good citizen, she must, as every other citizen, see everything, is in everything all the time, she is immediately dubbed "peppy," and is said to possess a large amount of spirit. Naturally enough, there is nothing to be said against this kind of good citizenship; it is infinitely superior to the atitude of the week-ender and the Boarding.

And yet it cannot be the highest form of college spirit. What about the quiet, dependable girl? The one most present at committee meetings for merriment, and withal has the good of the college so at heart that she will shave on the "thankless" committees and try to make herself familiar with the new Student Government constitution, so that she may call herself an actual citizen of Wellesley, and not a mere student at the college? Is she to be passed over as lacking spirit because she makes no commotion about what she does. Our girls, we trust, are as virtuous girls, and it cannot be said that they are recognized. This is where the evil comes in. Everyone will admit that to be able to be a part of all the fun that goes on is an admirable trait and one well worth cultivating. However, we do not think that we consider our spirit, let us not forget that there are other and more exact interpretations of that much abused term, which cannot be overlooked.

THE RESERVES HAVE COME.

This does not refer to the French reserves for whom the armed world warred so long ago; these are the Wellesley reserves whose existence the officials in the Red Cross headquarters began to doubt. There have been the faithful few, the dozen or so of them who could be counted on at any hour each and every week, but there has not been up to the past ten days any universal spirit for the surgical dressings work. It is due either to a sudden awakening of individuals to the fact of the absence of the current phrases (and then more gone from our arables, and to the desperate conditions on our Western front; or, it may be simply that the increase in output of surgical dressings can be accounted for purely by the new impetus which the Wellesley Red Cross organization has gained. Better fitted headquarters, which will be open all day and every day, the new formal Red Cross rooms, an improved system of distributing materials, class competitions, all these things undoubtedly give an incalculable amount of

A new way of thinking to the work, not of privates in the world army, but of officers. It is our responsibility, as students and thinkers, to assume real leadership in the solution of problems of redemption. Yet Wellesley has not been noted for its product of leaders in the past, and, even if it were, we would have cause in the present need to examine the qualities of the candidates for this exalted position. In these days no bit of our study is wasted, but if we are to play our part, we must find in our study a unity of purpose, and the ability to express that purpose in some form, be it music, writing, or keeping house. No matter what we are trying to do, as college women we should also be able to speak tactfully and convincingly, on current problems, not because we wish to impose our views, but because we wish to share our opportunities. Yet in all these requirements Wellesley shows no proof of success.

We cannot boast of numbers of good speakers, even of good orators. Forums and Class meetings too often show that we do not express ourselves well. Our Intercollegiate Debaters, certainly among the best speakers in the College, failed this year to present their case in a clear, attractive manner. We cannot count ourselves educated until we have improved this record. Few girls are taking the course in Argumentation; yet it should be popular when good thinking is possible and expression is so necessary. Undoubtedly more could also be done through training in oral recitations. The Reading and Speaking department must have a future. Wellesley girls cannot be slow to accept this challenge when they fore it. Are you at all interested when you say "Madam Chair- man?" The need for improvements is obvious.

But every girl must have, for herself, a unity of purpose and the ability to express it, not necessarily in large orations, for the sake of the woman's reputation and the world we ought to talk well, too). And unity of purpose must underlie all expression, vocal or otherwise. If the purpose is great enough, the expression will take care of itself. The unity of purpose in our study and our life in Wellesley College today? Have we unity of any sort?

Our daily life here seems to consist of a series of events, a lump of discussion meetings, a lump of War Relief, and a lump of Barn. Our academic work itself furnishes such a series—lumps in Biology, Zoology, and French, banding indiscriminately together, seldom dissolving or merging. Our non-academic lump is full of the same uncomfortable collisions between Christian Association, Societies, Class meetings, and lectures. Once in a while a trip to Boston or a magazine offers relief, but the collisions continue when we return. Perhaps individual effort could produce order from confusion, but we are few in numbers. How between. How many of us belong to two or even three discussion groups? How many of us apply our theories of Economics to Medieval History or to the present war? How many of us know the relation of Ethics to College Government? Few of us, in our whirlpool, have achieved even a unity of thinking. Not until we have learned to think in terms of unity can we hope to find such oneness of purpose as to make us articulate, people.

If Wellesley is to justify its existence, it must stop a moment, heat up the lumps in its life, and force each individual to attain a singleness of aim. Through lack of synthesis our delimiters lost this year. Because we have divided our interests our discussion groups cannot be a success. Because we haven't stopped to think—or even dared to stop. Perhaps the faculty could aid in teaching us how to "think out the problems" given in our courses. We might gain in being forced to make up our own minds. In our study, some of the courses be planned to teach us the common-basis truth in all our work. As we are trained to see the relation between Latin and Civics, we can also find such relations between War Relief and the Barn. Hysterical action will give way to well-considered plans and public opinion may even approach a point of stability. As we recognize the great purposes in our lives, we may cease to classify as academic and non-academic in the college, and consider the whole. We shall find real community of aim as each organization takes its place as the exponent of an all-college interest.

But, after all, the solution of our lumps rests with each separate girl. Even if we do not, as a college, keep "silent time," we can all sit down quietly to think our way through our problems, examine our purposes, and make our decisions. And if each girl can achieve a unity of purpose that her life must count to that end, Wellesley will have no need to justify its existence. We shall bring to our world independent initiative and courage, and gain from it strength and inspiration. We shall be not a mere congregation of college girls but a body of American women. Until we individually find new resolution in purpose, we have shirked the duty of educated people in war. Can we start to face it now? In our motto Non ministraret sed ministretur? J.

BIG PARADE!

Grand Patriotic Parade, on West Parkway, Sunday afternoon, May 26th, will bring many members of the College. Expect to have 2000 at least in the procession. Band, Flags. Students on horseback. Military marching, gymnastics, dancing, and games. Everybody is coming. Faculty and students, young and old, will be in costume. Dancing after the exercises. If every member of the college will take one ticket at fifty cents, we can promise $1000 for the Wellesley Unit (Red Cross). Let us take $2000. See posters for detailed information.

THE WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS
THE WHEREABOUTS OF 1919.

The members of the class of '19 sincerely regret that their absence was so keenly felt by the children of '20, at their little play funeral on the Saturday evening immediately preceding this last one. Although modestly conscious of the added pleasure that her presence must add to any social function whatsoever, she decided that too much joy was perhaps unwise for such a solemn occasion, fully realizing what a lasting bond has joined many members of '20 to their mathematics books, and the consequent sorrow inevitable in the final parting.

Should '20 again indulge in some innocent passion of a less deeply serious nature—such, for instance, as a marriage to some king of Israel, '19 would be charmed to assure the success of the festivity by her presence.

1919 SUBSTITUTES BANDAGE FOR BADINAGE.

There is a battle raging in Wellesley! It is to be hoped it won't be a "fray," for its nature would make ravelings disastrous. 1919 has challenged 1920 to a contest to see which of these classes can make more surgical dressings from Monday morning, May 6, to Friday evening, May 10. The contest will be judged first 80% for number of compresses made and second, 20% for the personal efficiency of the class working on the compresses, in Shakespeare House during the week. The challenge was given after chapel on Friday morning, May 3, and was formally accepted by 1920 when their president picked up 1919's gantlet which took the form of a bundle of compresses.

SING, OH SING.

The Barn was never more crowded than on Friday, May 3, the night of Song Competition. As each class came round to position to sing the enthusiasm of all the college rose. It burst in a storm of applause when the judges pronounced the Seniors the best singers and the Juniors possessors of the prize song-words and music.

One of the reasons their successful innovation to stimulate collegiate singing was the splendid work of the Freshmen and their leader, Laura Chantller. Another was a quartet of new songs—something to go into the new Song Book. To Professor MacDougall must go credit for pushing through an enthusiastic revival of Competition Singing without the addition of troublesome practices.

THE A. K. X. PLAY.

As there seems to have been some misapprehension in regard to the purpose of giving the Alpha Kappa Chi play this spring, it seems advisable to state officially at this time that the play is to be given not primarily as a commeriment activity, but as the society's contribution to the Red Cross. The expenses are being kept to a minimum: Miss Bennett is coaching the play and Miss Bester directing the chorus as their bit of patriotic service, due to the present day's saving plan, the play is to be given from a quarter of seven to a quarter of nine, thus eliminating all artificial lighting, normally one of the heaviest items of expense; all necessary scenery and many of the costumes have for some time been in the possession of the society.

By turning over the net proceeds of the Alpha Kappa Chi play to the Red Cross, the members of the society consider that they are accomplishing more in a constructive way for war relief work than by directing the same time and energy into the usual channels.

Dorothy H. Davis,

Faculty Member of A. K. X.,

Executive Committee.

A MODERN TREASURE ISLAND.

A Treasure Island that has proved for more interesting to many Wellesley girls than one within the covers of a book is to be found in Long Island Sound, a little way out from Stony Creek, Conn. It was purchased several years ago by Dr. Coffin's church and has been used since as a vacation home for members of his congregation who would be unable otherwise to get away from New York during the summer. The house with its huge porch, the bowling alleys and observation tower, the rocky, pine-tree covered island, the bathing beach and the boats, the fresh air and fine views have been enjoyed to the full by mothers and children in June and September and by young girls in July and August for the two weeks' outing allowed to each group of about fifty. Where do the Wellesley girls come in? To help, of course. To teach swimming and rowing, to teach baseball and run off field day events, to accompany motor boat parties and picnics, to get up some sort of entertainment for each evening, vaudeville, fancy dress balls, amateur theatricals in the tiny "theater," marshmallow roasts about the bonfire on the rocks, and anything that ingenuity can devise. The more ambitious have even attempted circuses and "Free day" dancing. In June and September, stories must be told, games organized, band work supervised, and broad battened for the little East side kiddies, and the mothers must be given the "time of their lives," just such times as they missed in their youth.

Dr. Coffin often says he thinks they couldn't run the island without the Wellesley girls who go in groups of two or three with no remuneration except the pleasure of helping and incidentally receiving as much as they give for two weeks. Many are the lasting friendships between college girl and factory or shop girl begun in the commoner of Treasure Island and many have been the joyful reunions in New York at Christmas or Easter vacations.

The dates for the parties this year are June 17-29, July 1-13, July 12-27, July 29-Aug. 10, Aug. 12-24, Aug. 26-Sept. 7. If any girls who have been before wish to go again will they please let Miss Streibert know the dates they prefer as soon as possible. Any others who think that they and Treasure Island have something to offer each other will find in the Christian Association office application blanks which should be filled out and given to Miss Streibert very soon.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE.

The National Consumers' League has seen fit for several reasons to discontinue the use of its label. This label was given to manufacturers of goods whose factory conditions met the requirements of the League. To the consumer it was a sign that the goods purchased were made under sanitary conditions and in accordance with laws for child labor and employed women. The chief aim of the college League was to promote the purchase of labeled goods, since the college girl is a buyer to a considerable extent. What then is to be done now that there is no label, no tangible thing which she can demand? There are several ways, which are of equal importance. There are the Minimum Wage question, the summer half holiday for women in stores and the week's vacation in the summer time; also there is the opportunity to make oneself familiar with the laws of one's state in regard to child labor and hours for working women. Any one of these are vital questions, more so now than ever before because so large a part of our industrial world in these war times is composed of women workers. Are you going to strengthen the economic line, here at home, by giving them opportunities for the most efficient work? Now is the time to start.

R. L. R.
MINUTES OF THE HOUSE.

The first meeting of the House of Representatives was held on May 2nd. Charlotte Penfield was elected Speaker, Elizabeth Cox Secretary, and Dorothy Doerrman Social Schedule Officer for next year. The question of Freshman membership to the House was decided by the carrying of a motion to the effect that fifteen Freshmen should be elected, one in each of the fifteen districts by nomination from the floor and two informal ballots. The suggestion that the present members of the House should form the House of next year without re-election except in the case of vacated seats was referred to the governing college of holding other offices was not put through.

A letter from Washington was read requesting our approval of a bill for War Time prohibition. This is at present before the National House. It was decided that the opinion of a committee appointed by the Christian Association Board should be presented to the House for decision. Elizabeth Cox, Secretary of the House.

A VACATION SUGGESTION.

It is a common occurrence for college girls to spend part of their vacations at settlement homes. A new departure was recently made by a group of eight girls from Smith College who spent one week of their Easter vacation at the Psychopathic Hospital in Boston, studying the social service department in relation to the hospital and the community.

They attended the social case discussions, needed them, visited the wards, heard special lectures on certain phases of psychiatry and social work by the Chiefs of the Psychological, Social Service, and Out-Patient Departments, the Chief of the Staff, and the Director of the hospital. They also visited some four or five institutions dealing with social cases presenting both economical and mental problems. On the last day the girls attended a luncheon given by a group of Smith social workers in Boston.

The advantage of such a "hospital week" is obvious. In no other way can girls get such a first hand view of what the work really means. Any girls who wish to make such a visit this summer, should consult with the undergraduate representative of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association, Miss Margaret Littlehales, who will make arrangements with the Chief of Social Service at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital.

THE WOMEN OF FRANCE.

Tuesday afternoon Mlle. Clément gave a most fascinating talk on The Women of France. She took her audience first to the country of France, showing how the women have taken the place of their husbands in the work in the fields, and have raised immense crops for three years. As proof of the ability of the French peasants, she gave the example of one woman thirty-five years old, who was overseer of thirty healthy German prisoners granted to her by the government for work on her farm. She managed them easily and with no complaints on their part.

The turn that women's work has taken in the cities is both unique and satisfactory: the trade that the man had before the war became the trade of his wife when he went to the front. The very presence of women filling the place of men in making shells is surprising. The women are more expert in this exacting trade than men. Fewer shells are discarded as imperfect since they have been made by women than when made by men.

Educated women are invaluable in the capacity of nurses for children, superintendents of factories, instructors in schools, etc. As to schools, not one has been closed since the beginning of the war. Even in the most dangerous sections of the country, school is held under ground. In one city, a young woman of twenty-two taught daily a class of seventy pupils.

Mlle. Clément herself made the possibility of the French women seem near and vital to us. Her vitality made it all the more possible for us to see the indomitable women of France who, as they work, think only of their country. C.G., '20.

PATRONS OF THE ARTS! ATTENTION!

Here is your opportunity to help the Wellesley War Relief Organization, and at the same time become familiar with the work of Wellesley's newest poets. Reprints, a volume of verse by students in the Poetry Course of the Department of English Literature, contains nearly forty poems selected from a large number written by the class. It is twenty-five cents a volume, and all proceeds go to war relief. Copies of this limited edition may be obtained from F. Pickett, Stone, G. Taylor, Tower Court; and B. Kerney, Clifton.

Wellesley College, May 9th.

Next week the Freshman will meet in the Drawing Room to hear Mlle. Clément give her talk on the Women of France.
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VOCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

STANDARDS FOR WORKING WOMEN.

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has recently adopted as its standards for women in industry those issued by the Ordinance Office of the Army. The "ordinance standards," as given in a Summary of Recommendations to Arsenal Commanders and Other Employers, provide:

1. Tryers—Existing legal standards should be rigidly maintained, and even where the law permits a 9 or 10 hour day, efforts should be made to restrict the work of women to 8 hours.

2. Prohibition of half work. The employment of women on half shifts should be avoided as a necessary protection, morally and physically.

3. Rest periods. No woman should be employed for a longer period than four and a half hours without a break for social work that has to do with case work should be allowed in the middle of each working period.

4. Time for meals. At least 30 minutes should be allowed for a meal, and this time should be lengthened to one hour or an hour if working days exceed eight hours.

5. Places for meals. Meals should not be eaten in the workrooms.

6. Saturday holiday. The Saturday half holiday should be considered an absolute essential for women under all conditions.

7. Seats. For women who sit at their work, seats with backs should be provided, and the occupation renders this impossible. For women who stand at work, seats should be available and their use permitted at regular intervals.

8. Lifting weights. No woman should be required to lift repeatedly more than 50 pounds in any single load.

9. Replacement of men by women. When it is necessary to employ women on work hitherto done by men, care should be taken to make sure that the task is adapted to the strength of women. The standards of wages hitherto prevailing for men in the process should not be lowered where women render equivalent service. The hours for women engaged in such processes should, of course, not be longer than those formerly worked by men.

10. Tenderamt house work. No work should be given out to be done in rooms used for living purposes or in rooms directly connected with living rooms.

SOCIAL WORK

Social Work as a profession is worthy of all the thought and care that has been directed toward the reorganization of the educational and social institutions of our times. The work of the social agencies is of the greatest importance in the social life of communities and has a direct bearing on the social well-being of the individual and the community.

WELLESLEY'S REPRESENTATION AT VASSEY TRAINING CAMP.

Among the names enrolled for the Training Camp for Nurses at Vassar, New York, to be held in April, is that of fourteen graduates from Wellesley. These are the Wellesley third place in the registrations at this patriotic emergency course, which holds a three months' intensive session preparatory to the two years of hospital experience which is necessary for registration as a nurse. The Alumnae Recruiting Committee, 106 East 52nd Street, New York City, announces that the following Wellesley alumnae have enrolled for the Training Camp:


As enrollees are coming in every day, it is probable that other Wellesley alumnae will add their names to this roll of honor of patriotic women who have thus answered their country's call. With Red Cross and government authorities both expecting a tremendous increase in the number of trained nurses available for war and home service, additional nurses has been given to the enlistment of college women in this most vital profession. Applications for entrance to the Training Camp should be sent to Dean Herbert E. Mills, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN.

The United States Government is in urgent need of thousands of typewriter operators and stenographers and typewriters. All who pass examinations for the departments and offices at Washington, D. C., are assured of certification for appointment. It is the manifest duty of citizens with this special knowledge to use it at this time when it will be of most value to the Government. Women especially are urged to undertake this office work. Those who have not the required training are encouraged to undergo instruction at once.

Examinations for the Departmental Service, for both men and women, are held every Tuesday, in 140 of the principal cities of the United States, and communications should be addressed to the Commission at Washington, D. C., at any time.

The entrance salary ranges from $1,000 to $1,200 a year. Advancement of capable employees to higher salaries is reasonably rapid.

Applicants must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination.

WOMEN AS MUNITION WORKERS.

Women munition makers in England are turning out a better product than the skilled male workers of the United States, we are told by a writer in School and Home Education. The entire industrial life of the people has been reorganized on the woman basis, the writer continues, and women have taken control of the English explaining the necessities of such a revolution. Perhaps it was this that at last convinced the Englishman that his wife and sisters and daughter and also his brother might be safely entrusted with the industrial battle. It is true that the legislators of Massachusetts at the National Capitol will not wait for similar expression in their own country but will take confidence from the attitude of women of all countries and adopt the Federal Suffrage amendment when it comes up in the Senate.

EMPLOYMENT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Official Bulletin of April 33 printsin full the regulations concerning the employment of prisoners of war and officials of the Department of Justice in U. S. internment camps. The consolodated officers are not required to work, but all other men, either military men or interned aliens will be made to do so except on grounds of health or sickness. They may be required to work for public service or, in exceptional circumstances when especially authorized by the Secretary of War, they may, upon their written request, be authorized to work for private persons or corporations. The tasks assigned to prisoners of war are not to be excessive and are not to have any connection with the operations of war. The days are to be eight hours long, except for agricultural work the working day will be ten hours. Except for labor performed for their own comfort or for the upkeep of the prison, the prisoners will receive a compensation. The wages will be improving at the expense of the laborers, and the balance, the cost of their maintenance, is to be paid them on their release. Individual accounts for each prisoner are to be kept at the war prison barracks.

INCREASE IN WORK WOMEN.

The Bureau of Labor has just issued a bulletin which shows that women workers have replaced 1,143,000 men since 1914. The government posi-
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HOURS FOR MEALS
BREAKFAST ........................................ 8 to 10
LUNCH ............................................. 12 '2 2
DINNER ............................................. 6 '8
AFTERNOON TEA

OLD NATICK INN,
SOUTH NATICK, MASS.
One mile from Wellesley College.
BREAKFAST from 7 to 9
DINNER 6:30 to 7:30
Tea-room open 3 to 5
Tel. Natick 8630
MISS HARRIS, Manager

COLLEGE NOTES.
The three societies, T. E. E., Agora, and Z. A.,
held open house from the end of step-singing on
until the last possible moment.

ENGAGEMENT.
"20, Margaret Montgomery to Donald Gould
South, U. of Maine, '15, Ensign U. S. Naval
Reserves.

MARRIAGE.
"18, Lucy-Matthews. On April 15, Mona B.
Matthews to Lieut. Clive W. Lucy, U. S. R., Bos-
ton Institute of Technology, '15.
PEALPS TO KNITTERS.

Women are asked to make woolen garments for soldiers and sailors only.

Women who knit woolen sweaters, for themselves and their civilian friends are robbing the soldiers and sailors of wool which they need for their uniforms and the wind-swept seas, according to the American Red Cross, which has sent letters throughout the States urging that steps be taken to stop this waste of wool and prevent a wool shortage.

The letter explains that many women, after knitting an article or two for the Red Cross or a soldier relative, knit sweaters, mufflers and similar articles for themselves or for friends other than soldiers and sailors. Each knitter who does this is helping to exhaust the existing supply of wool and the amount available for military clothing.

Women who wish to knit sweaters and similar garments for themselves are told in the letter that they can knit these of silk, cotton or some other wool substitute without depriving the soldiers. The suggestion in regard to conserving the wool supply applies also to other knitted garments made of wool, and the public is urged to substitute cotton, silk, corduroy or some other material for wool wherever possible.


EXHIBITION.

May 2 Through May 17, 1918.

The Farnsworth Museum takes pleasure in introducing to the college the work of Mr. Leo Meiliner of New York.

The exhibition consists of portraits of such great variety in the personality of subjects and such wide choice of medium, that there is no effect of sameness. In each portrait is seen the unique characteristics of a distinct individuality and the artist's unusual insight into human nature is evident.

Art students will be especially interested in the variety of mediums used: silverpoint with its delicacy and sureness of touch, lithography, oil, pastel, chalk, and charcoal.

Methods vary—in the Special Correspondent (No. 26), a few bold touches present the man himself; in My Lady (No. 17), a pastel portrait, the handling is as finished as it can be.

The subjects are as various as the methods. They are young and old, rugged and delicate. Of peculiar interest is a Lithograph of General Pershing which the artist, summoned to Washington over night, executed in one sitting while the General dictated letters to the end of starting for France. Another, a combination of water color and pastel, of Mark Twain,—true to type with peculiarities intentionally emphasized,—contrasts with the delicate beauty of the Boy (No. 8).

The exhibition will repay a careful study by art lovers.


EXHIBITION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE.

During the week beginning May 6 and ending May 11, Shakespeare will be open daily for Sur-

tecture for Women, which, has been lowered to the Botany Department for use in the course in Landscape Gardening as it has been placed, through the courtesy of the Art Department, in the Art Lecture Room, that all members of the College may have an opportunity to see it.

H. I. D.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR SURGICAL DRESSINGS CLASSES.

During the week beginning May 6 and ending May 11, Shakespeare will be open daily for Sur-
gical Dressings Classes from 8:30 A. M. until 5:30 P. M. and from 7 P. M. until 9 P. M.

The sewing classes will continue as usual at Agora.


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A unique assemblage of

GOWNS

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SPORT SKIRTS

SPORT SWEATERS

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DISTINCTIVE FUR COATS

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GERMAN PSYCHOLOGY EXPLAINED.

Why has the civilized world been forced to recognize with increasing stuperfication that the mental processes of races other than our own are inconceivable? A suggestive answer to this question and to many others evoked by the inevitable arrogance, the imperceptible self-esteem, the delight in childish metaphor, the entire lack of humor with which every spokesman of Germany from Emperor to journalist has made us familiar, is given by W. Trotter in his "Instincts of the herd in peace and war," a study of the different types of gregariousness, and especially of the working of the herd instinct in species at war.

He finds three strongly marked types of gregariousness: the aggressive type of which the wolf pack is an example, the protective type exemplified by the sheep, and the socialized type represented by the bison and the ant. It is evi-
dent that the nation consciously or unconsciously following the instincts of one of these social groups would evolve along entirely different lines from one which allowed itself to be swayed by the instincts appropriate to another group. The author regards it as of epoch-making biological significance that one of the antagonists in the present conflict—Germany—has discovered the necessity and value of conscious direction of the social unit. Given this direction however, along what lines was it fated that the nation should evolve? Mr. Trotter points out that the form of socialized gregariousness is only possible for a people whose political evolution proceeds on democratic lines. The protective type of gregariousness having no appeal to an audacious people there remains only the aggressive or lupine type of society. As the author points out, "The wolf in man, against which civilization has been fighting so long, is still within and ready to re- respond to incitations much feebler than the Ger-
mans state could employ."

There are numerous examples of the correspondence of German psychology to instincts of the lupine type. The fierce aggressiveness which regarded the enemy as an object of hate, and the ever-present desire to incriminate him by fright-
fulness are outstanding characteristics of the Ger-


D. B.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO THE FUTURE.

Those who were at Billings Hall Wednesday evening, May 1, heard Mr. Balch of The Boston Transcript give a strong appeal to all Americans, and particularly to young people, to stand firm in defence of the ideals for which the Allied Armies are fighting. Mr. Balch told first of the lies on which Germany bases her side of the war, of her treatment of Belgium, and of her plots to spread German influence throughout the world. It is our opportunity and our duty, he said, to check this influence, to guard the ideals of truth and justice, and by our personal sacrifice to uphold them as the guiding power and protection of civilization. Our ideals must be based upon religion,—not so much the orthodox religion of churches, as the personal religion of every man and woman, and it is only by religious faiths that we may hope to win a permanent foundation for the civilization of the future.

HEARD ON THE LAKE.

The languid young thing being paddled by her devoted rosamunde, lifts her head dreamily from a pillow and murmurs—"This sure is enos-hal bliss!"
Alumnae Department

(The Editors are currently striving to make this department of value by reporting events of interest to Wellesley Alumnae as promptly and as completely as 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.)

ENGAGEMENTS.
93. Henrietta W. Roberts to Rev. Harold G. Booth, Boston, 786, of Portland, Me.

MARRIAGES.
97. On April 29, at El Paso, Texas, a third daughter, to George Holman LeBouron (Laura Townsend '04-'06).
98. On April 18, a son, Harold Birmingham, to Mrs. Harlan True Stetson (Florence M. Birmingham).

DEATHS.
100. On March 28, in Verona, N. J., Mrs. Elizabeth Sands Simonds, mother of Mary Simonds Johnson.
102. On April 19, Ada Bothwell (G. W. '78).

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
103. Mrs. Paul Howard (Dorothy Dey) to 23 Myrtle St., Winchester, Mass.
104. Mrs. Marion Russell Lathwell to 72 Passamaquoddy Ave., Newark, N. J.

WELLESLEY WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE.

The committee wishes to announce that after May 20, and until further notice, the Wellesley War Service work room at 419 Boylston St., Boston, will be open only three days a week—Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Everyone will be interesting to hear that about 3,200 garments were sent over with the Unit as personal baggage, the sweaters taking ten trunks and four large extension cases. The committee hopes to send in this way many more garments with the next four people who will go to complete the Unit.

Miss Simonds will be glad to have all outstanding pledges paid as soon as is convenient. Money should be sent to Miss Candace Simonds, 277 Lexington Ave., New York City.

ALBANIA.

On Saturday evening, May 11, there is to be a lecture in Billings Hall on the subject of Albania, by Mr. H. Charles Woods. No one in America knows more about Albania than Mr. Woods. His slides are from his own photographs.

OUR TWENTY CARROT.

1908 capped the climax of our series of Liberty Loan parades when she appeared en masse at step-singing last week headed by a group of horsewomen, Red Cross nurses, etc., as well as the Goddess of Liberty in a certain dark green Buick. Last but not least appeared two faroebirres trundling in a wheel-barrow the only 20-carrot in captivity. The latter demonstrated the patriotism of even the vegetable kingdom when the Star Spangled Banner was sung by endeavoring to stand up upon the place where her feet ought to have been.

Certainly You Will Wear Silks

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Patriotism demands Silks to conserve wool
Economy recognizes Silk as the fabric of Service
Fashion decrees Silk as the logical spring fabric
Beauty finds in Silk its counterpart

BECAUSE You, as a College Woman, appreciate quality

YOU WILL INSIST ON

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A VISITOR FROM YALE.

On Friday afternoon next, May 14th, at 3 o'clock, in Billings Hall, a lecture on Markham will be given by Professor C. F. Tucker Brooke of the English Department of Yale. Professor Brooke, as a Rhodes scholar from West Virginia, took an Oxford first-class some twelve years ago and has since written several notable books bearing on Shakespeare and Marlowe. He is the leading Markham scholar in this country. Come and hear him.

K. L. B.

SURGICAL DRESSING REPORT.

Total sent this semester. 

Previously published...
April 29
Compresses...
9,270
Game pads...
81
Oakum pads...
57
May 1
Compresses...
2,200
May 6
Compresses...
1,860
Compresses made May Day (a few not yet turned in)...
18,720
Total...
38,318

KATHLEEN MERRY

TUFTS COLLEGE MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOLS

The Tufts College Medical and Dental Schools are co-educational, and provide women with an opportunity for entering vocations of great possibilities.

The requirement for entering the Medical School is that the candidate shall have a diploma from an accredited high school and two years of medical preparatory work covering Chemistry, Biology, Physics, English, and either French or German.

Tufts College Dental School admits graduates of accredited high schools on presentation of their diplomas and transcript of record covering fifteen units. Many successful women practitioners are among its graduates.

Tufts College has announced that it will give a summer course in Chemistry, Biology and Physics, so that college men who lack these subjects may enter the Medical School in September, 1918.

The Tufts College Medical and Dental Schools already have several hundred graduates holding commissions either in the Army or Navy.

For further information, apply to

FRANK E. HASKINS, M.D.
Secretary
416 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
COLLEGE CALENDAR.
Friday, May 10. 5 P. M., Billings Hall. Lecture by Professor Tucker Brooke on Marlone.
8 P. M., Billings Hall. Third reading in the series offered by the Department of Reading and Speaking. Lecture and reading by Charles T. Copeland.
Saturday, May 11, 8 p. m. Lecture with lantern slides by Mr. H. C. Wood. Subject: Ailostria.
11 A. M. Chapel service as usual.
7 P. M. Vespers.
Wednesday, May 15. Christian Association Meetings.
Thursday, May 16, 8 P. M. Zoology Building. Meeting of the Bird Club.
Friday, May 17. Fourth lecture in the Reading and Speaking Series.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON FRENCH LITERATURE.
The literature of directly before the war as strongly influenced by the Nietzschean doctrine of individualism and the French doctrine of dilletantism. The first tends to do away with all pity and with the Christian principle of service, and to justify the development of the strong individual at the expense of his weaker brothers, as the superman has no duty but to himself. For the last twenty-five years the superman hero has appeared consistently in the novel and on the stage in France. During this period, too, writers have had a social function, the present movement of forming detached schools of writing, without attempting harmony of thought.

The dilletant is wafted on every breeze, guided by the spirit of the present moment. It affects a superhuman interest in all as he passes, taking refuge in irony, resorting to evasive answers if questioned on any subject. He disregards the three fundamental ideas in classic literature, mysticism, patriotism and morality.

The war is fast doing away with the doctrine of individual development. The spirit of sacrifice and service between individuals and between nations is now dominant in France. Since August, 1914, there has been unity of purpose and whole-hearted willingness on the part of the people to be guided by the nation's leaders. The dilletant is no longer a Be so much as compared to the war, has proven himself to be the exceptional, rather than the average Frenchman. Mysticism, patriotism, and morality are again to appear in French literature.

The French Press, in closing his address, prophesied a rich period of French literature, to come shortly after the end of the war. The mediocrity of war literature now on the market is not the war literature which will live. As Victor Hugo wrote his "op'tale of Napoleon I long after the first impression which inspired the writing of the poem, so the man now in the trenches will later give to the world the true war story. This literature will be purely national; it will be agreeable with fire of patriotism; it will reveal to the world the soul of France.

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Leghorns
Sport Hats
Tailored and
Dress Hats

KORNFELD'S
65-69 Summer St., BOSTON

HOPEFUL FACTS ABOUT ENGLAND.

The lecture of Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe in Billings Hall, Friday afternoon, May 3, was particularly interesting and illuminating in that it pointed out the fundamental changes in England both present and those probably in the near future, from the point of view of a well known exponent of the British Liberal party.

Mr. Ratcliffe said that the outstanding change which no one who had known England of 1914 and the England of today could fail to notice was the control of government. This idea of control of government is fairly universally accepted as a phase of the changing order, but we greet with surprise the kind of government control which enters intimately into our daily lives. Yet the Englishman is becoming inured to a system whereby he procures his food only through an individual food card of government issue. Mr. Ratcliffe told us that he himself had not been permitted to leave England until he had turned in his "sugar card" to the government. It is really common civilian citizenship to which the English are at present being introduced. Another most interesting phase of government control has been the muzzling of the press. In the early months of the war, when it was seen that Mr. Kitchener could not by himself manage the country's war supplies, there was created a ministry of munitions under Mr. Lloyd-George. It was a comparatively easy task to gain control over 5,000,000 munitions plants; but the problem of gaining the cooperation of the labor there employed was far more difficult. It took infinite tact and persuasion on the part of the government, and infinite patriotism and selflessness on the part of the trades unions to procure a promise from this labor to abandon all their rules concerning hours, wages and conditions of work for the duration of the war.

Another factor in English industry and its reorganization is that of the vastly increased numbers of women now entering the labor market. This change has been most notable; it will be of the greatest importance when the war is over. What is to become of the men in the army when the war is over? What is to become of the women who are filling their places? There are departments of government at present not on work. Just these problems, said Mr. Ratcliffe.

One of the greatest changes in England brought about primarily by the war is that which is indicated by the fact that she has nearly doubled her electorate. The most important part of it is that of the 16,000,000 voters enfranchised in England, 6,000,000 are women. We in the United States, who have been inclined to scoff at England's conservation of women, have a better look to our laurels. One point of interest in the English equal suffering amendment is that women do not become voters until they are thirty while men are enfranchised at twenty-one. Mr. Ratcliffe hastened to assure us that this could be at least partially accounted for by the desire of the government to keep the number of men and women voters equal.

All these things have happened in the face of a great challenge to democracy to justify itself. At first sight it may seem that some of these influences are in their nature autocratic, and in form the English government is tending towards centralization. But in its working out it is actually by the principles of democracy, as is shown by the fact of the material and spiritual awakening in all classes. Everywhere men and women are thinking of the principles and the methods of reconstruction, in the houses of Parliament, in the British Labor Party, and on the battle front. The great lesson that the war has taught us is, that before any program, whether it be for permanent peace or whatever, can gain vitality and vigor the people themselves must be awakened to the need. This is the lesson which teaches us that permanent peace can come only through a democracy. This is the lesson which Mr. Wilson is holding before the citizens, not only of the United States, but of her allies also. Wellesley cannot be too grateful to Mr. Ratcliffe for pointing this lesson so forcibly.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE NEAR EAST.
"The Armenian massacre was the greatest tragedy in all history," said Dr. Coon in his talk on the Near East on May 3. The terrible crime, though executed by Mohammedans, must be blamed on Germany for it has long been Ger- many's desire to bring Mohammedanism on her side even if by so doing she would draw down a Holy War. At the accession of the Young Turk- ish party in 1908 many reforms were promised; but this baby was far surpasses any cruelty ever contemplated. Dr. Coon's intimate knowledge of the countries concerned, his intense feeling on the subject, his vivid stories, all made his talk one of the most interesting of the year.