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The Wellesley News (01-23-1919)

Wellesley College

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Welesley College News

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VOL. XXVII
FRAMINGHAM AND WELLESLEY, MASS., JANUARY 23, 1919
No. 14

"We Are Driven to a League of Nations,"

Mr. Ratcliffe Shows Problems of Peace Table.

"America's decision to enter the war was the greatest happening of the present time, and must be one of the most significant events in the history of the world," Mr. John Wisher, in his talk on Wednesday evening, January 13, Mr. Ratcliffe made clear the position that Mr. Wilson occupies in Europe. The public mind of England was caught by the utterances of the President, for he was the lead in the statement of the policies of the war. "Looking at the root principles of war, the European people went into the war for liberation. Yet the liberal leaders had

(Continued on page 7, column 2)

Exhibition of Rare Books and Manuscripts at the Library.

Precious Reminders of Petrarch and Savonarola.

There has been placed in the case in the hall on the second floor of the library a selection of manuscripts and books illustrating the beginning of the printer's art. Of the manuscripts, the oldest and one of the most interesting is a 15th century copy of a philosophical work, said to have belonged to the library of the Italian poet, Petrarch, and having marginal notes written by him. This precious book is bound with vellum upon which may be seen the faint writing of the manuscript of the 11th century which was used to cover the boards. A manuscript of the Trionfi of Petrarch himself has an illumination representing the poet sitting under a tree, book in hand. A small and beautifully executed manuscript of the 15th century, written at the time of the nascency of printing by Giovanni Bonifé in his youth, formerly belonged to the Marquis d'Adria whose bookplate it bears; the lead seal attached signifies the permission of the Italian government that the copy should leave Italy. This was purchased by Miss Jackson, the curator of the Pilgrim collection, in Italy a few years ago, and like the other manuscripts and books, all from the Pilgrim collection, is the gift of Mr. Pilgrim.

Mr. P. F. Bissell, next case contains examples of incunabula, books printed before 1500. Two of these are the only copies in this country. Books in the third case, also of the 15th and early 16th centuries, illustrate the art of the early illustrators. Of these The Divine Comedy is a copy of the second book ever illustrated and besides the two full page plates has many small cuts in the text. The collection of Savonarola tracts, published during the lifetime of the great Italian reformer, contain some that are very rare and valuable. Of two of those in the case, our library owns the only copy in the United States.

At the other end of the library, in the third floor hall, the large case contains a few examples of the many books which the library owns containing autographs or engravings of famous men. Of the English men of letters represented in this section, Ben Jonson is the earliest. Perhaps the most interesting book is one which has not only Thackeray's autograph but a series of various engravings hanging by fly leaves. The autographed letters displayed in the other half of the case are also from English authors and include letters from Edward Young, Thomas Campbell, Thomson, the Avenues, and a poem by Leigh Hunt written by himself.

E. D. R.

Miss Bissell Returns from France.

Tell's College of Units Work.

Miss Grace Bissell, formerly nurse at the Infirmary and a W.E.F. member here at Wellesley, has related some of her experiences in France to a group of faculty and students in Billings Hall on Friday afternoon, January 12. She has returned to this country from France where her Red Cross nurses are no longer necessary, a little search revealed the men under the beds—there not because they were afraid but because according to military instructions it was safer on the ground.

Miss Bissell spoke of the wonderful cheerfulness of all the men and women in this country who went into one of the contiguous wards in the morning one of the eight cases of measles called lastly—"Mesgles number by fours" and the two cases of mumps, not to be outdone followed with "Mumps number by two." She could not say enough for the supreme courage shown always. One lady told her of having hand and foot black with gangrene. When she prepared to give him the anaesthetic he said to her, "Don't use it. It is too strong. Almost over the bed. That won't do any good." With a little bit of encouragement he consented to take the ether but he was right that the end had come, for he lived only to come out of the anaesthetic.

At various times Miss Bissell was stationed at Joury, Chateau-Thierry (the nurses of the detachment she was with were the first to enter the town) and in a dangerous position in the Verdun sector.

Ladies Will, All Others Must Obey Quarantine Regulations.

Upon the reopening of college after Christmas vacation students found posted in conspicuous places the following regulation: "On account of the influenza in Boston, students are asked not to attend any public place of amusement."—Signed, Edith S. Tufts.

This logical appeal to the reason and courtesy of college women was in line with Wellesley ideals of self-government and the home system. The administration never suspected that the polite phraseology of this request would by any one be interpreted as meaning the rule itself binding. Yet there is evidence that quarantine regulations have by some been disregarded. The administration now addresses itself to those who require a command rather than a request in order that their co-operation may be enlisted.

The prevailing condition in regard to the influenza epidemic is such that the attention of all students is again called to the requirements of the Board of Health of the College, and students should refrain from going to all places of public amusement, including drama-houses, music-halls, and public eating places. Students should also refrain from using subway and trolley cars. As soon as conditions permit these restrictions will be withdrawn and announcement will be made whenever time shall be faithfully observed by every student. Signed—Eilen F. Pendleton.

Letter from Madame Breshkovsky Received at Wellesley.

"The Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution" Describes Conditions in Russia.

The News counts itself very lucky to be able to give its readers this letter written by Madame Catherine Breshkovsky, "the Little Grandmother" of the Russian Revolution, which is an answer to a note of congratulation, sent by a member of the faculty, upon the success of the Russian Revolution of the spring of 1917. The Boston Herald of January 4th announces that Madame Breshkovsky is expected to reach Seattle on January 18, and it may possibly be Wellesley's good fortune to have again a visit from her.

Dear and much esteemed Madame:

Your letter of April 15, and those of many other friends from America, now as before, are of great comfort to me. True as I am, and my dear country too, and my fellow nationalists have so much to do that we cannot enjoy quietly the happiness sent to us. Such large country as Russia, and such numerous population as ours, with a mass of material people, demands a great deal of work to be done, before we attain the desired order and peace. Before the revolution we were revolutionists; now we have not to struggle physically; we have only to develop the good works that were started to the state of consciousness, to the degree of dignity and brotherhood. It is a task that demands an army of devoted, indefatigable and experienced and wilderness women.

It is now almost a year that I am to-day, but my rest forever in the snow of Siberia, and those that were grown in Russia did not see good examples during the last ten years. So we work without rest, and depend on a little army of devoted young of 40-40 years old.

Going through Russia I address myself to the youth in every city, and to my great joy the children of 15-16-17-18-19-20 years answer well to the final bit before February.

Our best aid we find among the women teachers. They fulfil their duty in summer as devotedly as in winter. They are not many, for the old government suffered too severely; they were clever and enlightened the population seriously. And such devoted persons are barely found not only amongst this or that specialty; they are few in any specialty. Thanks to the help of the manufacturers. We have to begin from the alphabet, and at the same time to do with a lot of German agents and corrupted rascals that endeavor to betray the interior peace by false promises and treachery.

All this makes us thoughtful and sometimes sorry. For my part I proceed perhaps as a result of my eagerness to see the country happy because of these eyes. New hope is good; my spirit strong, my energy young enough. But my age, and all that I suffered in the past make my

(Continued on page 7, column 3)

COLLEGE NOTICES.

Mr. Thomas Thatcher, who was a member of the Red Cross Commission to Russia under Colonel of Engineers, Robbins, spoke to a fortunate group of faculty and students at Miss Seagrave's on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Thatcher, although he is thoroughly out of sympathy with Bolshevism, is strongly against the idea of having allied troops withdraw from Russia at once.

Try-outs for intercollegiate debate were held on Thursday and Friday evenings, January 15 and 16.
DOES WELLESLEY SEND OUT TRIALISTS?

Maidenly modesty is all very well in its way. No one admires the college girl who thinks she knows it all now that a bit of education has come her way. But then it should be obvious that college students are fast growing old. Soon they will have reached that stage when aspiring admirers can say that they are on the verge of wisdom. Mature consideration and "past experiences" will take impulsive footsteps, and never again will they indulge in an irrational act. But before leaving this blissful land of irresponsible youth for the maidenly mother, they are entitled to continue to be made to the world, to civilization, to social idealism, if you will. Has not Wellesley often heard that the impetuous schemes of the younger generation give the stimulus to social idealism?

It is all very well to say, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," but the love of adventure is not all foolishness, nor yet pure romance. It is only then that dare to experiment that ever make discoveries. Madame Brachkowsky’s letter in this issue of the News—although perhaps every one will not consider this a good example in point—tells us that in Russia it is the boys and girls from 15 to 30 years of age whose courage and constructive idealism have made possible the overthrow of the autocratic regime of Czar Nicholas. Students here at college are in an academic and more or less scholarly atmosphere, where rightly much emphasis is laid on careful, constructive action. But more than this many are really quite old enough and intelligent enough to translate thinking into something more constructive.

Take the college attitude to the League of Nations, for example. There seems to be a large number of people in Wellesley favorably disposed to this plan of the President. Certainly there is no doubt about the significance of the issue at the present time. Speakers have said that college women can directly help this movement by joining the association, writing to senators, making stump speeches, starting clubs, and by no means of least importance, helping to create the atmosphere which alone can make the League of Nations a real success. How about it? Has Wellesley responded? How many joined the association? Have you seen any letters from Wellesley girls in any of the papers? No doubt you wrote to your Senator.

But it is not so much for the sake of this one particular issue, but as it is, that the News takes this stand. It is that me may have concrete evidence that college is not graduating theorists, but women of action.

DO YOU EVER HAVE A CALLER?

"Wouldn’t you like to play cards?" says the student to her caller, and suddenly, remembers that card-playing in the dormitories with men is forbidden, so she apologizes and they bemoan a rule which spoils their pleasure. But change the subject and go outdoors in search of some amusement. There are so few occupations, amusements, pastimes, what you will, with which one can entertain a man? 

recoiling to pass by and wonder at the campus on a sight-seeing tour is all very well for one, but the possibilities of even this outdoor sport are somewhat limited. The ban against cards seems to be a relic of the days when theatre-going and dancing were among the list of sins of the first degree. Why does it still persist? And another why in line with the first is, "Why is dancing with men forbidden in the dormitories?"

Sometimes there is a group of men and girls together, sitting in a room, a plane in sight, musical hours not yet over, a good floor, and nine chances out of ten, some one in the party who can play. One is again "up against a rule" and exclaims, perhaps at last, "What, Why?"

What is the object of these repressive movements which would be allowed every girl in her own home? Why does the rule still continue to be enforced? How can the student body change the ruling?

For one thing, if the students of their attitude towards the men coming back from France has said that they crave excitement. Would they not get more wholesome, satisfactory enjoyment if they were received in the dormitories as they would be in a private home and allowed the pleasures of dancing and card playing, than to be by the usual method of spending time at Boston hotels or killing three or four hours in the, libinace was for me, the seven "card parties" now being advertised to characterize the entertainment of callers at Wellesley?

FREE PRESS.

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Only articles which seem well be published and will be returned on request. Contributions of 300 words or over should be typewritten and should be accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope. The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions or statements which appear in this column.

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

WHY STUDY SOCIALISM?

That collegeans must be informed regarding the meaning of Socialism and the Socialist movement. If they wish to understand world politics and to function intelligently as citizens, is the contention of A. W. Ladd, the President of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, in a statement recently issued from the office of the Society. "A few years ago," declared Dr. Ladd, "the college student looked upon Socialism as the philosophy of a few utopians of economic theorists, but of no practical importance in the everyday world. The struggle for human freedom was waged largely in the political field. With the signing of the armistice, this struggle is shifting from one for political democracy to one for industrial democracy. The great mass of the people of Europe are already engaged in that struggle. The commonwealth is a smaller unit."

The need of these workers is evident here as abroad is no longer a question of disputes. The real question is shifting to this: Is the new order to be ushered in with violence and pain, or in a peaceful and orderly fashion?

"The answer to this question will depend to no small extent on whether the collegeans in this country possess a sufficient knowledge of industrial conditions and the world wide movement toward industrial democracy, comprehended under the general name of Socialism."

Socialism, becoming increasingly difficult for students to know the meaning of world politics unless he knows something about Socialism. If future leaders are to come from the college, an increasing amount of attention must be given to the impartial study of this problem.
"It was for the purpose of assisting the student to learn more about Socialism that the Intercollegiate Socialist Society was organized in 1903. The Society is an educational, not a political, propagandist organization and includes within its ranks men and women of all political and economic views desirous of gaining more light on the subject. It issues a magazine, worth while literature, sends lecturers to colleges and holds winter and summer conferences."

The headquarters of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society are at 75 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Literature will be sent on request.

**THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S LAST WORDS ON SOFFRAGE.**

It will be a cherished memory for suffragists that Ex-President Roosevelt wrote under date of January 3, three days before his death, to Senator Munro of New Hampshire giving strong expression to his suffrage conviction. The letter follows:

"You know how fond I am of Cabot Lodge, and I think he has done wonderful work during the past three months in international matters. But it is a misfortune, from the standpoint of the war and from the standpoint of party expediency, that he and Senator Wadsworth of New York and some of the old England Senators should have been so bitter about woman suffrage. I earnestly hope you can see your way clear to support the national amendment. It is coming, anyhow, and it ought to come. When States like New York and others adopt it, it can't be called a wild-cat experiment. I very earnestly hope you can see your way clear to support the amendment."

**APPOINTMENT BUREAU.**

Inquiry has been made by letter regarding opportunities for teachers in the Philippine Islands. The U. S. Civil Service Commission announces a competitive examination to fill existing and future vacancies in high school positions in the Islands. Entrance salaries range from $1,000 to $3,000, and there are positions reaching $4,000 or even $8,000. A copy of this announcement will be mailed on application to the Appointment Bureau, Wellesley College, accompanied by name and address.

**INTERCOLLEGIATE VOCATIONAL CONFERENCE.**

At Radcliffe College Saturday and Sunday, January 17 and 18 was held the third Intercollegiate Vocational Conference. Fourteen different colleges sent delegates. Miss Chamber, of rear Langley, ' 19, the student chairman of the Vocational Guidance Committee were the fortunate ones to represent Wellesley. Perhaps a short summary of the vocational ideas gained from the best speakers will most adequately acquaint Wellesley students with the benefit to be derived from the conference. The interests represented by the speakers were as varied as possible, including opportunities for college women in stores, in factory employment management, in chemistry, in social service, in problems of reconstruction, and in theory.

Miss Emma W. Hirth, Manager of the Professional Division of the United States Employment Service for the State of New York gave a general survey of vocational opportunities for college women. She spoke of the remarkable development of work for women during the war. Then in answer to the very evident question—will the end of the war and the return of a large number of men to their old occupations put an end to the opportunities for women created by their absence, she said she felt women's success had been so spectacular that an industry that absorbed women from the army women's work would again develop soundly. To a great many vocations they themselves have created the need for them. Libraries have been introduced into industrial or governmental work. They are there to stay until the libraries with them. Women with a "nurse for news" and an aptitude for writing have done such splendid information service that they are too valuable for their staffs to lose. Even when the government is ceasing to need workers, private corporations are offering them positions, which is the situation existing in regard to statistical work. In speaking of training for work after discharge Mr. Roosevelt emphasized undergraduate work in regard to such studies as social economics and psychology, or mathematics and sciences. The real tragedy in the inevitable displacement of women by men is among those who were untrained but having found life and work in the business world to their liking do, not want to leave it and yet have no other alternative.

Lucinda W. Prince, Director of the Prince School of Education for Store Service in Boston, spoke from her fund of experience on "Opportunities for College Women in Stores." There are about forty students at her school of whom the majority are college graduates, for the vocation one going into is the more liberal an education one needs to make and store service. There is an immense demand for trained graduates in this work. After the students are trained to fill consist of introducing and carrying out scientific methods of store management. For instance, one girl may have learned the system of a certain store. If anything goes wrong in a department she studies the problem and because of her knowledge of the complete workings of the store in their relation to that department, and because her judgment has been trained she can solve the difficulty, leave some one in charge of the solution, and be free to work at the next problem. There are also openings in the employment management and assistant sales management departments. Mr. Prince emphasized the point that the work was essentially of an educational nature in applying psychology, in reconstructing attitude, and in demonstrating the value of education.

Mrs. Williams, Employment Manager of the Plymouth Press, Northwood, Mass., divided employment management under three heads: the sale of the product, the purchase of labor, the use of labor, and the interpretation of the plant to the laborers. A scientific method for the selection of help has not yet been worked out, but every employment manager must use some standard of selection. In offering jobs to labor it is necessary to know every job in the plant. Yet the actual hiring is by no means the whole problem. Hours of labor, factors, and sources of labor present their separate difficulties to be overcome. As to the utility of labor it is the aim of scientific management to make good citizens as well as good workers out of their employees. At the Plympton Press a careful record is kept of the time and amount of money every man takes home each week in his envelope in order that opportunities for work may be equalized wherever work is slack. These studies are in a large number of cases in which protect the worker from being driven by his employer and also protect the company from being imposed upon by labor. The provision of recreation is also a prominent factor in increasing the general utility of labor. The interpretation of management to employees comes in the settlement of grievances. There are committees for this purpose who work with the facts on both sides as the only right basis for judgment. The services of the factory hospitals, first aid, libraries, lunch room, savings, loan and life insurance agencies, all contribute to the employees' realization that the right minded management is his friend.

Dr. Richards Ewing, Professor of Chemistry at Harvard University, saw opportunities for women in the branch of chemistry in industrial, research, and analytical work. There is a growing need for teachers of chemistry because of the increasing demand for its uses. He endorsed on these uses to some extent in accordance with his interests in the subject itself, particularly in connection with the war, which has been essentially a chemical war. However, he referred to work for women in times of peace in control laboratories, experimentation, research work, and in medical application.

Mary Jarrett, Director of Social Service Work at the Psychopathic Hospital in Boston, explained the peculiar office of the social worker and the consequent great need for her services. She said if the lawyers, doctors, ministers, and politicians all did their work perfectly there would be no need for the social worker. Since they fell far short of perfection there is a need for a type of worker who organizes the whole life of the individual who has fallen into some difficulty. An essential of this work is becoming recognized to call for psychiatric workers or those who specialize in the treatment of mental disorders is being recognized. Salaries range from $800 to $1,500, and a few workers receive $2,000. However, the main argument for entering the service is its humanitarian value.

James P. Muiror, Chairman of the Federal Board of Vocational Education at Washington,
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[Note: The only value of this is that it is just what did happen.]

LETTER FROM ONE HARRIED REPORTER TO ANOTHER.

"My darling classmate: I now write
To ask a boon of you. I
Know I've asked it oft before
(You were with me, too).

"I do beseech you, kindest one
Knowing how rushed I be,
To lend me of your fertile brain
To do the F. of P.

"The cold—shearseless one!—
No pity has on me,
She thinks I live an' move an' breathe
To do the F. of P.

"Whereas, as you must surely know
My academic's low,
Instructors with me do confer
At every class I go.

"So please have pity, generous one,
(My misery you see),
And lend me, ere morning comes
A finished F. of P."

THE REPLY.

"If I could write a P. of F.
I'd gladly help you out,
For nothing more appeals to me
Than poetry to spout.

"But now my genius has to burn
Most editorially,
And, you may know, these two don't jibe,
And mixed up they might be.

"Therefore, my friend, the boon you ask
I fear I must refuse,
So make your own attempts at wit,
And put 'em in the News."

THE SEQUEL.

Reporter desperate then became—
She could not fancy bite,
For nights before the News came out
She dreamed of F. of P.

She met the editor the day
Her little pome was due—
"My child, your P of F. is good,
And very clever, too!"

"My P. of F.?," the youngster cried,
"I haven't done it yet!"
"Then who those two cute letters wrote?
You did 'em both, I'll bet?"

No more was needed. Heroine
With swift dispersing blues
Snatched up those letters (as I've done!)
And stuck 'em in the News!

EVEN ALICE WOULDN'T BE GUILTY OF THIS!

"You are old, Reverend Senior," the Young Girl said,
"And your hair is becoming quite white,
And yet you incessantly talk through your hat—
Do you think at your age it is right?"

"In my youth," Reverend Senior replied to the child,
"Sad were my reflections upon it,
But now that I have one so single, so mode,
Why shouldn't I talk through my bonnet?"

"You are old," said the maid, "as I mentioned before,
And have grown most uncommonly thin,
And yet you are always partaking of food—
Pray, what can the reason have been?"

"In my youth," said the Senior, and powdered her nose,
"I sometimes attended my classes,
And the crush in the Ad. Building's more than enough
To explain the gaunt state of the bones."

"You are old," said the maid, "and your strength is too frail
For anything wilder than knitting,
Yet you dance at the ball with the gayest of all—
Pray, what are the causes permitting?"

"In my youth," said the Senior "I went to the Gym,
And jumped with ecstatic endeavor,
And the muscular strength that it gave to my frame
Will last me for ever and ever."

"You are old," the girl said, "I should hardly suppose
That your nerve was so steady as ever,
Yet you stole an umbrella which its owner loved well—
What makes you so awfully clever?"

"I have answered three questions and that is enough."

Said the Senior, "Be off to your play!
Don't let your wit spoil nor drink cod liver oil
And you'll know all that I know some day!"

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ACCOUNT OF MISS SIDGWICK'S LIFE AND WORK.

Wellesley has felt so keenly the tragedy of Miss Rose Sidgwick's death, realising that the loss of an educator of such wide vision is indeed a loss to Wellesley, that no doubt many members of the college will be interested in the following account of Miss Sidgwick's life, taken from a letter to the New York Evening Post.

She came of a sturdy Yorkshire stock; her father is Mr. Arthur Sidgwick, the well-known Greek scholar, first a master at Rugby and then an Oxford don, younger brother of Prof. Henry Sidgwick, whose wife, late principal of Newham College, Cambridge, is the sister of Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary. Her father's youngest sister was the wife of the late Archbishop Benson, so that Miss Sidgwick was a cousin of Mr. A. C. Benson and his two well-known brothers. There is a letter in Henry Sidgwick's Life, describing a visit to his brother at Rugby, in which he says: "Rose (aged then about two) 'is certainly a charming creature'; and a charming creature she was throughout all her too short life. "Mrs. Sidgwick's nieces," Rose and Ethel, the future novelists, from the time when they were quite young girls were very familiar to us at Newham, where we used to come to stay with their aunt. Miss Rose Sidgwick studied at Oxford, and took high honors in the history school. For a time she was librarian at Somerville College, Oxford, and later went to the University of Birmingham as lector in history, at a time when it was still unusual for a woman to be appointed to a university post. At Birmingham she lived in the Hostel for Women Students (taken over by the military during the war), then in charge of Miss Margery Fry, now so well known for her share in the Friends' Reconstruction work in France. There were other distinguished women lecturers also residing there, and the building was beautiful in itself, and charmingly situated and equipped. I know intimately many women's colleges in England and in this country, but the hostel at Birmingham stands out in my memory, beautiful outside and in, with an atmosphere of cultivation created by Miss Fry and Miss Sidgwick and their colleagues. This residence in a provincial university was felt by Miss Sidgwick herself to be of the highest value in broadening her academic experience, and it made her far better fitted to appreciate and understand the educational problems of this country than if she had only known Oxford and Cambridge.

Her impressions of American education gathered on this tour were so sympathetic, and so vivid and acute, that it is nothing short of tragic that she cannot share in writing the educational missionary's report, or in shaping the policy for the important new educational moves which we hope to be so close. That is the public aspect of her work, but all who knew her even slightly, or heard even one of the addresses she made in this country, must feel that the world has lost the poorer by the death of one in whom loftiness of thought and character and power of intellect were combined with rare sweetness and unselfishness. In the tragedy of her death so far from home, we are forced to realize, that there are many here who have not an opportunity of seeing one who was in such a high degree a composition and pattern of what is loveliest in English life; and think that her heart gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given; her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day; And laughter, heard of friends, and gentleness, In hearts at peace, under an English heaven.

Gustave Huret,
Barnard College, January 1, 1919.

EDUCATION LECTURE ON "AMERICANIZATION."

On Friday, January 17, at 4:30, Mr. Charles F. Towne spoke in Room 24 on "Americanization." Mr. Towne, who is at present working with foreigners in Massachusetts, under the auspices of the State Board of Education, considered the subject in its significance with regard to general re-construction work. The war, he said, gave the impetus to this new effort for Americanization. By the 1910 census, it was shown that there were in the United States 800,000 people unable to read or speak English. Specifically, this meant inability to read election papers, food conservation pledges, draft notices. In the first draft there were called two hundred thousand men who could not understand the orders of their officers. Even immediately before the armistice there were still fourteen hundred men at Camp Devens who could not speak or understand the language of the country for which they were ready to give their lives.

Each of these conditions presented a definite problem. Just two years ago Secretary Lane called a meeting of the Governors and leading men of the country, at which he requested that everything possible should be done to teach English to the foreign-born population, that they might understand the purposes and ideals of America. His definition of America as "the striving of the human heart for something better," and the President's appeal to make the world "safe for democracy," furnished the key to the motive power of the social forces in Europe and America today. On February 3 the textile workers of this country will work eight hours and no longer; if they wish, their employers' wishes. This is only one illustration of the fact that men everywhere are thinking more about democracy. It is the duty of the state to provide them the means of thinking intelligently.

One cause of industrial strife, said the speaker, is the inability of the workers to understand conditions. Ignorance was a factor in the Lawrence, Connecticut, and I. W. W. troubles. Without any desire to prevent industrial peace, if one must justifiably strike, we should desire them to decide their conduct after knowing the facts. It is essential that there shall be a basis of good understanding for right relations between the native and foreign born.

The war has changed our attitude to the immigrants. Before, they were not really free. Illiterate and helpless, they were crowded into foreign quarters, into insanitary housing conditions, hard work and low pay, and were held in general contempt. Now that their men and the men of happier fortune have fought together and proved each other, we recognize a common relationship.

How meet the problem? A war emergency required speed. In Massachusetts, with the co-operation of the manufacturers, trained teachers opened classes in the factories for the employers, but ultimately beneficial to them in greater efficiency, safety, and lessened friction through understanding. In Boston the Woman's Municipal League did the same work with forty classes. The method is comprehensive and direct, in contrast to the old grammar-translation study. It is practical, dramatic and simple, based on the fundamental idea of association and objective teaching.

Teaching English is only one step in Americanization; the effort to bring out the best that these people can give, for a united nation has many phases. If we realize, however, that these "Polelook" and "Dagoes" are of the race of geniuses, we shall see the opportunity in it, said Mr. Towne. The Americanization movement has need for college women. "If in college you acquire broad views, while focusing on social interests, you will be able to render some service in the great work."

DISCARDED EQUIPMENT.

Life is like a road on which are dropped the discarded spiritual equipment of the past, said the Rev. James Gordon Gilkey at Christian Association meeting January 15. Some things it is wise to leave behind—outgrown friendships, many religious ideas and convictions—but many times one drops the wrong friendships or throws away not only the frame but the religious ideas that in themselves are valuable. It is well to throw away the philosophy of past years and find new to express developing ideas. One no longer believes the universe was created in six days of twenty-four hours each but that a "great, loving, intelligent Power made this world and stands firmly behind it."

So it is with the life of humanity, said Dr. Gilkey. Since 1860 the world has been dashed ahead to world democracy, and the reason for the appalling disaster of war was that it had discarded the wrong equipment. Now it is the tremendous task of the modern church and a new generation to bring back these spiritual qualities,—to see that the new social order is based on an ideal that in international diplomacy there is frankness and honesty, that a new economic order is based on brotherhood. "The church is not here to preach theology and perpetuate denominationalism," said Dr. Gilkey, "but to preach the new order of democracy and world peace. It has a right to demand your help."

COLLEGE NOTES.

Friday night, by the light of two huge fires and a full moon the college held carnival on the ice of Stone Hall Cone.

ENGAGEMENT.

"15: Mary Scotland McLouth to Lieutenant Howard J. Henderson, University of Rochester, '97.

MR. RALPH HARLOW

Before the war—in educational work in Turkey. During the war—in Y work in France (which he will continue after the war)."—Now—sailing to return to Turkey.

WILL PREMUS.

"FIELDS OF FRANCE AND THE WORLD IN 4325 FIELD."

Tower Court, 2:50 P. M., Sunday, Jan. 30. The Student Volunteers want you to get acquainted with Mr. Harlow, and the work which he represents, which is of such interest to college students.
Alumnae Department

(The Editors are especially grateful to this department for supplying data for the Alumnae General Board. Miss Perkins' opportunity will demonstrate their practical ability in this line.

HOW TREE DAY LOOKS FROM FRANCE.

To those who have wondered how the alums feel toward the question of keeping Tree Day it will be enlightening to read this extract of a letter from Miss Elaine Reginald, '15, in the midst of war work in "a little town in the foothills of the Vosges," where she has been close to the war, and this is what she wrote last May:

"On my table I write there is a bush of red poppies, poodles, and iris, and tiny fragrant white carnations from Madame's garden—a little garden closed in by the house and a warm gray-stone, red-tiled wall against which grow fruit trees and grape vines. Since we moved Madame's garden is "beaucoup" de vegetables, but each bed has its border of flowers—and so it is from one end of France to the other. . . . I suppose you aren't having Tree Day Saturday—or are you? Oh, I wish we could be sensible at home and keep up all the beauty there is, at the same time that we are making a real business of winning the war. The French here have done it—and the world needs it too!"

Appeals for the support of the needs of the uplift settlements and schools in the Kentucky moun
dains are being brought to our attention from time to time, and we learn that the advice of the authori
ties of the various settlements is sought by graduates regarding the work in that section.

It is difficult to obtain accurate information regarding conditions, responsibility and reliability of new enterprises in these inaccessible regions, though the need of uplift work is becoming more and more apparent, and commanding more and more attention. However, from investigations made in the mountains, and generally—in behalf of Wellesley, Radee, Smith, and Mt. Holyoke, we feel warranted in unreservedly recommending as entirely worthy of support the long and well
established and highly recommended work of Hindustan and Pine Mountain Settlement, each of which is under the guidance of a strong, able and self
sacrificing corps of helpers, including many grad
duates of Wellesley and other colleges. These in
titutions are properly officered, supervised and advised, as well as financed. They are newer and doubtless well intended enterprises soliciting from students, which are yet to make their record. Wellesley women are nobody to respond to such appeals unless they personally know of the work of these newer schools.

ELLEN F. PENNELL.

Dr. George E. Greenleaf

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The All Important Issue
OUTLINED BY MR. NASMYTH.

When Mr. George Nasmyth, at present secretary of the League of Free Nations Association, spoke in Billings Hall on Monday afternoon, January 13, he did not so much supply the college with new information as to this most important venture of the Peace Congress, but rather he pointed that which most of the students already knew, in a way that made it valuable and more than ever convincing. As the first talk of a series to be delivered at Billings regularly at 4.30 on Monday afternoons, Mr. Nasmyth's lecture roused much enthusiasm. He showed clearly how each of President Wilson's fourteen points which have received such deep emphasis would be futile if not enacted in connection with an organized League of Nations.

"The League," he said, "can not be overl ideal if every problem which shall come up at the peace conference will depend upon this one fundamental problem for their settlement." As an illustration of this point Mr. Nasmyth showed that the settlement of Italy's claims in Dalmatia as well as to Italy Irridenta would be looked upon very differently if taken from the point of view of a League of Nations, instead of from the standpoint of the time worn doctrine of power. In the same way France would have her claims to the left bank of the Rhine as well as to Alsace looked upon quite differently by each of these theories. Not only is the League of Nations all important to every other settlement, but it is the supreme issue at stake for the United States. "I don't believe that any plan of annexations or indemnities is worth the life of a single American soldier," Mr. Nasmyth said, "if we can get a League of Nations, the fight was worth while." Moreover he affirmed that the League would become a fact if only the United States were solidly behind it. But all over Europe it is being said that President Wilson stands almost alone in his conviction, because those who are against the League have made so much more noise than those who are for it.

Then Mr. Nasmyth showed how dependent were the President's fourteen points on the idea of a League. Points from seven to fourteen are concerned with territorial problems, Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, the Balkans, Poland—all the great territorial difficulties and ultimate causes of the war. These shall be dealt with from a perfectly unselfish standpoint by an unprejudiced League, a League not for the repression of war but to remove the causes of future war. "On territorial principles of international justice the League can endure," the speaker said, "but the findings of international justice can not stand without a League to enforce them.

The first six points of the President's program are then analysed as affected by a League of Nations. The utter impossibility of secret treaties, of restricted navigation or trade opportunities under such a system were well illustrated. Mr. Nasmyth assured his audience that disarmament could not possibly come without a firmly established League. That colonial oriental will become a menace to the peace of the world unless Wilson's principle of satisfying equally the native population and the mother-country under an Imperial League, was clearly pointed out.

Mr. Nasmyth, in dealing with Wilson's sixth point, the evacuation of Russia, showed very strikingly that this is no more territorial question, but that it will be the precedent for future interference of the League in the internal affairs of a single nation. If the Allies interfere in the hypnotic revolutions now they are setting like the drowsy Holy Alliance which gave peace to Europe for a time after the Napoleonic wars, but which, because it suppressed revolution, became absorbent to all progressive people.

"The alternative to the kind of settlement Wilson wants is not an imperialistic settlement, but a widespread revolution." If the people of Europe see that the conference is going to have no more conferences in the past it will lead to war, "the breakdown of civilization." European diplomats realize this and will be careful for this reason. "There must be a new idea of justice in the world," said Mr. Nasmyth, "We must be just to those we don't want to be just to.

The League of Nations, the speaker concluded, is the greatest task mankind has ever set out to accomplish.

A 1919 WEEK OF PRAYER.

The third week in March has been set aside as a week of prayer similar to the one held last year with Dr. King. Our leader is to be Dr. Henry S. Coffin, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York City. During the fifteen years in which he has been its pastor the church has grown to be one of the leading institutional churches of the country with a membership of over twelve hundred and a ten-story parish house, equipped with gymnasium, swimming pool and many kinds of work rooms.

In addition to his work as head of this church, Dr. Coffin is professor of sermon writing at Union Seminary and the author of a number of books presenting the modern view in religion. "It is a Time of Rebuilding"—the book embodying the Beecher Lectures given by him at Yale this past year—is one of the clearest statements of the problems and the opportunities of modern social Christianity. In view of his wide range of work, Dr. Coffin seems especially fitted to bring to us a message of faith and courage in this great time of change, "a time to challenge or puzzle us. There will be a box placed beneath the Christian Association Board to receive any questions which you would like Dr. Coffin to answer.

FRESHMAN CLASS OFFICERS.

The class of 1922 has chosen its leaders for this year.

President, Emmavail Luco.
Vice-President, Nancy Toli.
Recording Secretary, Helen Woodruff.
Corresponding Secretary, Mary Pringle Barrett. Treasurer, Grace Osgood.
College Government Advisory Board, Margaret Eddy, Eleanor Norton.
Senator, Margaret Byard.
Class Executive Committee, Marion Scofield, Frances Sturgis, Lois Cleveland.
Fuctomets, Dorothy Underhill, Martha Anderson.

Your Opportunity To Learn STENOGRAPHY

By coming to us two or three times a week for the rest of the year, whatever time you can spare, you could master the principles of SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING

By June 1.

BURDETT COLLEGE
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