Wellesley College News

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Chaplain of Base Hospital 22 Praises Unit High

The chief interest of the following letter is not for scattered Wellesley readers, however great that may be, but for the relatives of the thousands upon thousands of "our men" who passed through Base Hospital 22. The letter was received by the Wellesley War Service Committee.

"It is a great pleasure to commend you—and through you to any others who may be interested or pleased to hear—concerning the splendid work done by the members of the Wellesley Unit stationed with Base Hospital No. 22, at Beau-Desert, near Bordeaux, France.

"The tireless efficiency, the friendly interest and the charming spirit of the members of the Unit made their presence the bright spot in the life of the Hospital. Their being there literally changed everything for everyone—especially for our thousands of wounded and convalescent, the majority of whom would have been miserable, homesome and unhappy had it not been for the continual thoughtful kindness of the members of the Unit, and the remarkable promptness, sagacity and the like which they constantly provided, and in consequence of which the big Hut (that the Unit kept so bright and attractive) was forever jammed all day long with appreciative and grateful patients.

"As Chaplain of the Hospital, I was always indebted to them for their provision for our Sunday services, which were held in their Hut, and their constant solicitude for the moral and religious attractiveness and success of such services. But to me the most tender and beautiful of all their work (not forgetting even their willingness to be up all night ministering to the convalesks of wounded that arrived on our hospital trains) was their continual provision of flowers for the caskets of our soldier-dead and for the graves of those whom we thus laid away. Our Sun and snowy women as they would have thought of such services would only wish that the relatives of those who passed away while in our care could have known of how beautifully the graves of their dear ones were thus remembered."

Yours most sincerely,
Paul B. Jenkins,
Pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Millwaukwe, Wis., Late Chaplain and First Lieutenant A. R. C. with U. S. Army Base Hospital No. 22, A. E. F.

VACHEL LINDSAY AGAIN.

On Thursday evening, February 6, at eight o'clock, Mr. Lindsay will recite some of his later poems. Of this "doughty wandering minister," Professor William Lyon Phelps has written: "Of all living Americans who have contributed to the advance of English poetry in the twentieth century, no one has given more both as prophet and priest than Vachel Lindsay. His poems are notable for originality, pictorial beauty, and thrilling music."

"Vachel Lindsay is essentially human, for he tries to become himself exactly what he hopes the future American will be. He is a Puritan with a passion for Beauty; he is a serious reformer filled with Falstaffian mirth; he goes along the highway, singing and dancing, distributing tracts."

By the generous gift of a Wellesley alumna, Miss Emma C. Smith, 1898, the recital is free to all members of the college who can get into Billings Hall.

K. L. B.

Wellesley Receives Honor Flag for Massachusetts

WAR WORK PLEDGES CALLED IN WITHOUT DELAY.

All United War Work Fund pledges should have been paid to Margaret Christian in the Christian Association office by January 18. Through carelessness or for some other reason they have not been paid in time, and the War Service Committee now wishes to call the attention of those concerned to the possibility of losing their pledges. It has become necessary for Miss Christian to issue a special plea to these girls. Will they kindly fulfill their contract at once?

DARTMOUTH TAKES INITIATIVE STEP IN LEAGUE OF FREE NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

Dartmouth College has taken the initiative in a movement which it is hoped will be extended through the colleges of the country. The following appeal from the Dartmouth President to the United States of America was mailed January 18 to all who believe that the future security of the world can be guaranteed only by a strong, democratic and inclusive League of Nations.

"(From The Dartmouth, Hanover, N. H., Monday, Jan. 20, 1919.)"

As a means of spreading a knowledge of the principles enshrined by the League of Free Nations Association, a local branch of this organization was formed at a meeting of townspeople and members of the College in the Musgrove Building Friday night. This branch is the first local group of the sort to be formed in the state and one of the first in the country. At the suggestion of Norman Hoppuld, president of the national organization, who was present at the meeting, the Executive Committee was authorized to send a telegram to President Wilson pledging their support to the movement.

Prof. C. D. Adams, acting as chairman of the meeting, called for the report of the organization committee, of which Professor Dixon was the head. In his report he suggested that the group be called the Hanover Branch of the League of Free Nations Association of New Hampshire, and nominated the following officers: Honorary President, Dr. William J. Tucker; President, Ernest Martin Hopkins; Secretary, I. D. White; Executive Committee, Prof. R. W. Husbund, chairman; Prof. J. F. Richardson, I. D. White, F. A. Musgrove and R. Proctor, '18, representing the student body.

President Hopkins, in taking the chair, likened the present period in international politics to the critical period in the history of our own country, when great obstacles stood in the way of union between the different states. He also spoke of the likelihood of another war if the program of the League of Nations or a similar program were not carried out, of the dangers of such a war, and read a letter from Dr. Tucker, the Honorary President.

He then asked for a report from the Executive Committee, which centers in Professor Flach's efforts to lure Mr. Wilson in the absence of the chairman, Professor Husbund. The report, which outlined plans for the work of the local organization, follows:

"Last week the Executive Committee arranged for a public community meeting to be held at the earliest convenient time. A prominent leader in the movement shall be invited to address the meeting. The Executive Committee shall consult (Continued on page 6, column 2)"

The Students of the United States to the Students of the World

To many of our friends the opportunity was given of going overseas. Still others planned and prepared to go. We all claimed the privilege of being generous toward the welfare of the world, and many of us have been called to sacrifice more than once. But even now that the war is over, we have not fulfilled our whole duty. The question that has to follow this turmoil is: "Is there any among us who showed activity or made sacrifice for the destructive campaign in which we have been engaged that does not thrill to the idea of taking an active part in a Crusade for Peace?"

"Not among the needy nations of the earth? Shall we be less anxious to plant the seeds of a truly Christian democracy than we were to uproot the rank weeds that have been choking it? Yet it is in the world threatening its very life throughout the other nations of the world?"

At the Student Volunteer Conference in Jan., 1918, representatives from the institutions of higher learning in all parts of the United States and Canada decided on a vigorous campaign in the interest of Christian world democracy. Included in that was the plan to secure at least $500,000 during the academic year 1918-1919. All of that amount is to be devoted to objects in the interest of student life in other countries. These objects are actual necessities and cover a great variety of needs. Certainly as privileged students in America, we feel our obligations to other students less fortunate than ourselves.

In order that we may all have a part in this nation wide campaign, the Wellesley Christian Association has decided to give next Sunday morning's loan collection to this fund. It is hoped that everyone will be able to make some contribution to this great project.

MISS BERTHA CONDE SAILS FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

It will be of interest to all who attended the Silver Bay Conference this year and such as heard Miss Conde last year when she spoke here to know that she has been asked to go to South America with two other secretaries from the foreign department of the Y. W. C. A. to visit various centers of work there. She sailed on January 27 on the steamer "Siga" for Rio de Janeiro. She expects to visit Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and other centers and to return to America in May by way of Chile, Peru and Panama.

In writing of her trip to the Wellesley Christian Association Miss Conde said, "We in North America have a peculiar obligation to our Southern neighbors and I am hoping that through our means and by our gifts we may be able to cement our Christian friendship and co-operate with them in whatever way seems best for the future."

ARTICLES BY DR. COFFIN, WEEK OF PRAYER LEADER.

All those who are looking forward to Dr. Coffin's week of prayer—the third week in March—should read his splendid article in the last number of the Christian Association Office. This article, entitled "Today's Call to Faith" presents Dr. Coffin's thoughts in a vivid, vital way and thereby gives a forecast of what inspirational messages we may expect to receive during the week he is here.
"QUIT YE LIKE MEN."

"You simply scared to death of exams; no one knows how I dread mid-years! Is there any vague familiarity about those words, and do you wish you were some time? Do you hear such exclamations with a sinking feeling, or do you smile wisely, yet sympathetically, as at a childish frame of mind outworn, or as at ease sided? Isn't there any "pay courage of youth" in us? Where is our spirit of adventure, and where the zest of worth while struggle? Mid-years are like mythical dragons—look them courageously in the eye, plunge into their eyes with a swift downstroke of concentrated study, and they will yield without a struggle, and all fear of them will vanish away.

Of course Mid-years must take up a position of importance about now, but they need not drown us in the Slough of Despond. Our knowledge must be put to the test, but whether we emerge from that test successfully or unsuccessfully, let us stand the trial like men. What of the soldier who, afraid and furtive, retreats his dread to his comrades before the attack, loses his fighting spirit, and worst of all, his good cheer? He endangers not himself alone, but his whole company. And what of the other sort of soldier? Every one knows the girl who is sane and cheerful because she keeps in physical trim; who studies hard when she thoroughly enjoys and plays with equal calm when she plays; who escapes mid-years without hollow eyes and chills of fear, and who, even if she thinks she "didn't do as well as she should have" in an exam, can if need be, work her corner of humor a little more. We all want to be with that girl. We all ought to be like her. Let us leave fear behind; it is too heavy and too useless to carry, and in its place put courage with a derel in scarlet "the brave, quiet ye like men."

1992 INSTEAD OF 12.

Notice: Promoting "Try-outs for Intercollegiate Debate" appeared on the various bulletins last week and since then lists of candidates for recalls have been posted. A message has been passed by the Senate whereby it will consider special petitions from heavily pointed officers who wish to participate in the debate providing they be relieved of their work during the six weeks of preparation. Soon the final teams will be chosen, consisting altogether of twelve students.

What is the rest of the college going to do? Unlike Harvard, Yale, Princeton—in fact all the men's universities—we do not enter into intercollegiate athletics so that our only intercollegiate sport is the hurling of argument back and forth in the quick parody of debate. We have not of late years made the debate an affair of all college. We have shifted all the responsibility and work on the debate to other men, who had already a personal interest in debate.

Every successful debate entails infinite hunting up of evidence. The team should be relieved of all mechanical work which any of us might do, so that it may bend its energies to the formulation of the argument and the organization of the evidence. Every one knows the woeful story of Wellesley's debates for the past two years. Our team needs not only our enthusiastic cheering but willingness on our part to do whatsoever work it asks of us, no matter how trivial.

This year it is all Wellesley to the 1002nd girl that is debating and not just the twelve girls of the team.

HOW TO MAKE A KICK EFFECTIVE.

Wellesley's reputation for progressiveness is not so dazzling that she can afford to lie down and rest on her laurels. This is not, as it might seem, due to an uncritical attitude in the undergraduate body. Any girl who manages a college activity of any kind or another can tell you that. And she can go on to explain upon the difficulty of pleasing everybody. Especially when there are enough people here who have what is commonly known as "a kick!" Surely some of these pedal irritations are not only irritations. The individual has to do with criticism to give and reasons with which to support her arguments.

This is the point at which the News has some constructive criticism to make; Why are people's objections so rarely put to the test of helpfulness? Does she read them? What of the soldier who, afraid and furtive, retreats his dread to his comrades before the attack, loses his fighting spirit, and worst of all, his good cheer? He endangers not himself alone, but his whole company. And what of the other sort of soldier? Every one knows the girl who is sane and cheerful because she keeps in physical trim; who studies hard when she thoroughly enjoys and plays with equal calm when she plays; who escapes mid-years without hollow eyes and chills of fear, and who, even if she thinks she "didn't do as well as she should have" in an exam, can if need be, work her corner of humor a little more. We all want to be with that girl. We all ought to be like her. Let us leave fear behind; it is too heavy and too useless to carry, and in its place put courage with a derel in scarlet "the brave, quiet ye like men."

FREE PRESS.

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Only articles that the Editors believe will add to the reputation of the college will be accepted. The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by Friday night for next week.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BILL

We have all experienced this same sensation. Back from the Holiday—had a glorious time—not a thing in the world to worry about. Can there possibly be any mail in my box? What! Splendid...four letters. Letters. Simply great! Now, wasn't it darling of them to write? What are they? Bills—Mrs. Davis, Tallie's, Morgan's, the Tea Room, the Fruit Store, Grin-low's. We have all had it—that curious, stirring, irritated sensation when we think of our perfectly nice January check going to such a stupid performance as paying perfectly silly bills. My word, these are wonderful days to be in college. After all, it wasn't so bad to get back. But now—oh, well, if I happen to think about it when I'm down in the village, I'll pay 'em. Anyway, they'll be here again in February.

Wellesley college girls are not selling commodities to us for the mere pleasure of seeing all the new styles in neckwear and hearing the merry prattle of the jolly college girl. They are selling commodities to earn their daily bread, and as we may some time realize, this is joke! Joke! Conductors are too small to allow them to engage enough people to form a regular credit stuf, but they open accounts for us as a convenience. Do we appreciate what it means? People often used to think by the gracious manner of the trades people, that it is a pleasure to them to open an account for an hour. Do not be deluded! The charge account is a wolf in sheep's clothing for us as well as for the trades people.

I know it to be a fact that at one very small shop in the village, Wellesley college girls owe eighty dollars and the bills run over a period of three or four months. Is that what you mean by "trades"? Is that what you mean by "helpfulness"? Is it simply this—that girls have taken their degrees and left college without paying a bill which would mean nothing other than getting Father to give them one or two dollars extra. It is perfectly disgraceful! Let us not repeat this performance! Go down to the village today; pay every bill you owe; cheer up the Borist and tell him since the war is over, stock has risen. Think how wonderful it will be after February 8! Exams over, no assignments and particularly, no bills! "Isn't it a grand and glorious feeling?" E. D. B., '18.

II. Justice.

The word most frequently heard in the college world at present is Democracy. Precisely what, fierce reader, do you mean by that word? Do you mean a state in which all people have the same chances to pursue life, liberty and happiness? Do you mean a state run by Brotherly Love, not government? Do you mean a state where "all men are born free and equal" and remain so by force?

The college conception of democracy seems to be represented in this last view. No matter how good a book is, it must be sold through life. A cursory examination of this community alone will show the truth of this statement.

Take the five hundred members of any fresh- man class. They start on their college course with equal advantage. None of them can be looked upon as having had any advantage due to his own family and none of them can be looked upon as having had any advantage due to his own family and none of them can be looked upon as having had any advantage due to his own family and none of them can be looked upon as having had any advantage due to his own family and none of them can be looked upon as having had any advantage due to his own family and none of them can be looked upon as having had any advantage due to his own family. These are average students. Some were doomed at freshman mid-years, others dangle mystic keys; some have positions of respons- ibility; some are models of failure. You cannot say of any one what they do what they can for the good of the college, others think it degrading to do anything for anybody unless they feel like it. What are you going to do about this, college girl? Will you produce equality by letting everybody have what she wants? Will you let every senior be College Government president? Will you recruit your intercollegiate debating team from
girls who don't know a brief from a short story? Will you fill the Choir with girls who can't sing, but would like to try? Such is the logical working of democracy, isn't it? But a teacher, instead of being an inferior kind of Bolshevist or merely a rankly unthinking idealist with no sense of justice, should ask the question instantly: How can we attain democracy? The answer fallath as the gentle rain from heaven—You are living in a democracy. It is not a perfect democracy, nor can it be one until we learn to think in terms of the thought and ideals of democracy, yet in equality of opportunity, in legal justice, in representation without taxation, democracy reigns. You demand that good and bad be hung a into a sticky mess of mediocrity, that the bad element be placed in equal standing with the good, and you wonder why your ideals are not attained. Perhaps you are unimportant and perhaps I am fanatical in wanting a change but when I see the amount of unnecessary unhappiness that they keep on building up a long attitude towards the activities which they foster and allow when I consider, together with the outsiders, and thoughtful outsiders, say that the society system at Wellesley is certainly a great drawback to the college, I cannot sit tight and keep still. Can we not see the degree of democra- tize the thing! There must be said to be fought on both sides. It is not only for now that we must plan but we should try to look ahead and fight the whole thing on a true and honest basis.

Mary Crane, '79.

MIDYEAR MUSIC PROGRAM

FEBRUARY 4.
Bridal Song
C. Goldmark

FEBRUARY 5.

Festive March
H. Swartz

SOCIAL PROGRAM

FEBRUARY 6.
Syracuse
Cooperin

Wagner

BRIDAL BONFIRE

FEBRUARY 7.
The Interrupted Reverie
Tschikovskiy

Overture (Rosamunde)
Schubert

DR. KALLEN STRENGTHENS LEAGUE ARGUMENT.

In answer to questions regarding the League of Nations which the College Government Associa- tion has forwarded to him, on January 20th, Dr. Horace Kallen addressed the student of the Mon- day afternoon meetings devoted to the problems of the Peace Conference.

Various considerations which frequently are held to render the success of the League of Nations impossible are the result of a mis-understanding, says Dr. Kallen. For instance, an enforced com- mon language is no more necessary for the conduct of international affairs in the future than it has been for the past 500 years. As to the difficulty of our disengaging war scales the peace Conference has had before it for the past three weeks, the question of an international language is immu- nus, which will reduce the economic friction be- tween the countries. The maintenance of order in so-called civilized nations is not to a policy of dominion and hence will not involve all of the difficulties of an imperial people. We must remember, in applying such a term as "social-civi- lized," that the essence of democracy, like culture, is respect for that which is different. Opportunity without interference, for self-determination, shall be granted the small states; and in the savage states, order will take the form of protecting the natives and their interests against the predatory white man.

The basis for representation at a congress of the League will not be by population alone. That has been definitely decided. Mr. Lloyd George says that the League will be determined in proportion to the responsibility the states assume. Dr. Kallen suggests that organization, or the degree in which the natural resources of a country are available for world peace, and the degree of democracy- attained, or the availability of man power for public enterprises; literacy, or the capacity for moral development; and lastly population, be the considerations on which the proportional represen- tation of free nations be based. The relative sig- nificance of these factors must be settled after careful investigation by the Conference now meet- ing, as must all questions of future policy.

One of the demands, as outlined by the League of Free Nations Association, is with regard to armament. Dr. Kallen explains that this does not require the scrapping of all existing armaments, but implies merely that appropriations for armaments in the future shall not be as such as shall be regarded as being in the war system, but shall be only such as are compatible with safety. France need fear Germany even if the latter is not in the League, for all the world will be with France against her enemy.

But Germany along with Russia and all free nations must be admitted, if necessary, must be forced to come in; her terms of admission will be the same as all nations; for the Germany that enters. The League will not make moral relations. In as much as our economic relations are so interde- pendent, one foresees considerable complication here.

THE FIFTH LOAN COMES IN THE SPRING.

It Will Be Called the "Victorious Fifth" and Will Celebrate the War's End.

The next and last Liberty Loan will come in the Spring, probably in April. It has already been named the Victorious Fifth. This tells its purpose in two words.

The Government's primary funds for taking care of the American Army in Europe during occupation and in bringing the soldiers home.

It is a peace loan as well as a war loan. The men have done their share magnificently in war, and now the whole world is looking to the money that is to be provided for them is being spent now. It must be spent if they are to go on properly with the great work they have accomplished; if they are to come back in good order and are to be demobilized as they deserve.

The billions raised in other loans and taxes have gone to the expense of actual fighting, guns and ships, munitions, transportation, clothes and food.

And with these funds the war has been won. The victory has destroyed the menace to civilization. It has brought the peace for which we have worked and for which our foies have fought gloriously.

The men have finished their work. It is for the nation to finish its provision for them generously. And the Victorious Fifth will do this.

To do it in a way worthy of the men who fought will be a source of pride to every man and woman and child in the nation. It will be done best if the whole people work out the plans for the next year to prepare for the last loan.

The collection of Flower Sunday which amounted to $34,314, and which has been raised by the women of the college has been sent to the War Service Committee which is planning to do Armenian and Syrian relief work.
The Old Kilt Bag.

Editor's Note: This column is to consist of letters recommending the editor to publish any parts of your letters which you consider interesting enough to print. Contributions should be addressed to "The Old Kilt Bag," The Wellesley College News Office, Chapel House, or handed to one of the News editors.

Somewhere in Belgium.

Nov. 5, 1918.

Dearest Mothers:

It has been nearly two weeks since I last wrote but I have been absolutely unable to for we have been too busy and with so much work here we cannot get mail out sent and just but most of all in the "Drift." We are resting now in a field five days drive in which we won good success even if it is a pity. The Gunner is really good and I expect we will go back to France in a few days or else into the line again. I will now tell you of the drive and while I haven't time or paper or words to give all the details I will hit the high spots and yet you will get a real idea of it.

We marched out of T.... on Oct. 30th and arrived at the line on the river at 1 A.M., Oct. 31. We had in a desert factory about a kilometer back from the line from A. M. to 6 A. M., Oct. 31. and at 6:20 our artillery, French 75s, put over a fine barrage for us and we went over the top at 6 A.M. There are no trenches up here; the fighting and moving is done through fields and farms and towns. We came out of the barn at 5:45 and the Germans were putting over a country barrage which was falling right in the village. We were in the front and the shells whined and burst on all sides. G. was acting as runner or messenger for Capt. C. and he was standing in a doorway about fifty yards back. A soldier came out of a building across the street from him and started to go across. A shell hit him and knocked his head off and a fragment of shrapnel hit G. and knocked him into the cellar. I started toward him but there was none of us near him. We were not able to follow company and I had to leave him as we advanced. The first line was advancing and we soon caught up. The German shells were falling so close and fast that we were within range of their machine guns and we had to duck all the time as the machine gun bullets flew over us and near us. We began to find wounded and dead and then the first line of F.C. to C. was firing in a fan shaped line along with the Infantry and I was on the extreme left and soon I got ahead of the others and found I was in the first wave of German fire. I had many wounded to dress but none severe.

We advanced through fields and crossed a creek and climbed a railroad embankment and came to this village. The weather changed the range and were now firing directly into us. We laid in the ditch for an hour and then advanced again. We came to a farmyard and here we found many wounded and I worked here while the Infantry kept on advancing. Capt. C. and the others caught up with me here and some German wounded and prisoners were brought to us here. We dressed them and also a civilian who was shot in the head. The wounded came to change of line of this line and Capt. C. and I advanced another two hundred yards to another farmyard and tended more wounded. The Infantry were now a mile or more ahead and I started a first aid station and worked here till noon.

The German shells were raking the ground directly ahead and our men are at the foot of a hill and under our hope big guns but getting a heavy fire of machine guns and we medics are ordered to stand where we are till darkness and then advance. We get some milk, bread, coffee and red arid at five o'clock dinner. Our men have now reached the top of the hill and the Germans are retreating down fast on the other side. We advance under heavy shell fire and establish the top of the hill under fair safety of the shells and spend the night here with the line dug in on the top of the hill. At six we go forward again and rush down the hill and through the valley, Nov. 1. We advance until noon and find few wounded and no casualties. It is a hot day but lucky for one of us. At 4:30 we reach the outskirts of a town, about twelve miles from where we started. It is very quiet and apparently the Germans are retiring fast. The Infantry is about 100 yards ahead of us and seven of us advance into the town. Suddenly a rain of machine gun fire descends on us in the main street of the town and we seven seek shelter under the eaves of a house near the center of it. We see one man lying flat on his stomachs back of a R.R. track. We go out and try to advance about fifty yards through the open field to them and we are met by heavy fire from the machine gunners. We meet a man from one of the German companies who has crawled back and he tells what is the case. The Infantry advanced through the town and crossed the R.R. and went on across another fifty yards to a canal and waded across it and were advancing to the S. river through a swamp. The Germans let them advance into the swamp and then opened fire with the machine guns. Then they had many men and had to retire and swim back over the canal and take shelter back of the railroad. Our line is now along the R.R. about fifty yards from the main street of the town. The others are just about to break and we are in advance of our officers and so we go through the town and find a Catholic Convent and enter it. The sisters and the priest greet us as heroes and serve us hot coffee and warm buns and we get the fifty little children who are there for shelter crowd about us. It is, one of our men who speaks perfect French and German talks to them and we establish a first aid station there. It is now about 3 a.m. and we began to dig in to make a hole and crawl back into the town. We put up our little Cross flags and marke the streets towards our direction. The sisters are wonderful and we soon have twenty officers, nurses, etc. but we are making hot coffee and soulinches and our wounded are fairly comfortable. We get seventeen wounded in and dress them and at dark six of us make a trip to the lines leaving 11, to keep charge of the Convent. We cover the fifty yards to the lines in safety under darkness and there the line officers tell us it is impossible for us to get to the line and we must climb up the top and advance about twenty-five yards looking for wounded. Suddenly a fire bursts above us and we are discovered. A perfect hail of machine gun fire opens on us and we have to drop as dead. We are shelled right and left and then crawl back to the lines as it is impossible to get any wounded back and it is sure death to stay there. Later we returned to the Convent and that night the men started to dig in and under the buildings around us go down but we are lucky and not hit. The next day, Nov. 3, two medical corps go up to us and they are able to give aid to the wounded and establish communication with the ambulances who get letters up to us from a mile to the rear and take two men away. We continue to get more men in wounded every hour but are able to get our first aid due to the facilities of the Convent for hot water, etc. At noon the Hun shells again and a shell hits directly in our building. Our ward is filled with wounded and sisters and the shells burst through it and killed one wounded man and injured many more. We are all thrown to the floor by the concussion and one of our men is badly cut by the glass and luckily he was unconscious. Then all the wounded were taken away. We afterwards go back to the Ambulance station to the rear. While here I found G., who fortunately only had a flesh wound in the leg and has come up to us in an ambulance and has a crutch. He insists on going back to the Convent with me and I make a perilous trip back with him as the Germans shells are falling all along the road. That night we all stay in the cellar with what wounded are left after trying once more to go out to the line and finding it impossible.

Sunday, Nov. 5. It is very quiet all morning and we have only a few wounded and today we have several trips in daylight out to the line and take a Y. M. C. A. man out with us and hot cocoa to the men as the Germans are showing little activity. The Engineers had tried to put a bridge over the river the night before but it was impossible. The Hun artillery is on a hill directly across the river and has complete control over our lines. About 2 p.m. we go to look at the houses and little children are gathered about us when the Germans shell us again. They are able to get perfect observation on our building and they know it is being used as a hospital but they shoot at the house and the people and they also know the sisters and children are there. They make five direct hits on us this time, one after the other and nearly destroy the whole building. It was a terrible sight for the sisters and children and cried and clung to us and we carried them and the wounded to the cave. Sunday night it was fairly quiet and we got more wounded out into ambulances which came into town now. Mon., Nov. 6, we get ten cases of terrible wounds for they shelled a house in the town where our men had a machine gun and destroyed it entirely. We went to the town and helped dig it out and got ten wounded out. Feet and legs crushed to pieces and one man's arm gone and another's eye. We were worked hard that A. M., Mon., P. M., the Hun aerop. twenty, a parachute aerop. two, and an aerop. sent. Twenty German planes and not one Allied one in sight. It was a shame and we were helpless. The enemy make it a point to blow up the French and it sure was wonderful to get out after five days of hell. We marched all night and the German planes were over us dropping bombs all the time. We had to travel about ten miles back about midnight and slept there and started out in the morning, Nov. 5, and reached this town about noon. We have been here resting since. We leave in a day or so and likely go back into the lines again. We have been cited for bravery by the French and this division is making some record. We are used as shock troops and bear the brunt of the fighting now. I hope it will be over soon, and that Germany will be out and that Germany will quit soon. The medical men made a wonderful record this drive and I am proud to have been among them. I had some narrow escapes but came out without a scratch.

I am feeling fine and fit and ready to go in again but really hope we won't have to as it is a living hell but if we needed the boys from Ohio will be there again as they have been there before. I really feel Christmas will see a real peace, however, I have thought of you so much all the time and our happy times together and I know we will be together soon. It will be the happiest day of my life when I set my foot in the U. S. again.

Sunday Evening Vespers.

Mr. MacDougall played special music at Vespers on Sunday evening, January 26. The program follows:

Service Prelude

Invocation

Service Anthem: "There is a Holy City"

H. B. Shelley

Organ:

Paradigm, T. Dubois

Marce funebre et Chant Sirophique

Choir: "O Pure in Heart"

Arthur Sullivan

From The Old England"

Organ: Adoration

A. B. Good

Choir:"God be with you till we meet again"

Sorority Recessional
COMP. 8.

It isn't that I am a horrid girl
With an underfed disposition;
It's just the thought,
The haunting thought
Of that sorrowing, borrowing subject that's taught
To the students of composition.

The corridor narrow on which I live
Is thoroughly populated
With girls who chitter
Of no other matter
But making up magazines, early and late
Till my ears are suffocated
I'm stopped in the Lib and I'm stopped in the hall,
"Won't you give me a poem?" they cry,
And in and out
And round about,
I twist and turn in my frantic flight
But I never can pass one by.

Comp. 8 may be good for the favored few
Who happen to be in that class;
But those who are not
Must suffer the lot
Of victims to vigorous, voluble friends
And supply them with copy.—Alas!

SUNDAY-SCHOOL SONG.

We do not wish to skate upon
The nice smooth ice on Sunday—
And we just love to have the lake
Get all snowed up on Monday!

ODE TO A JANITOR.

O wondrous overload'd hero, strong and tall
Who stalks down the hallways, night and day,
To thee remain forever right of way!
Tis thou who let'st my Waban package full
With might and main, upon the hallway floor;
While it doth burst its cement gracefully
And sprinkling contents, trailing after thee,
Do trek thee to the next rejigger's door.
Only to thee belongs the knowledge deep
Of radiators, steam pipes, and their kind.
The source of all their groanings thou canst find—
Ay, thou can't cure them even when they weep!
Unshrink one! Who (for more patience) knows
Where desks with larger tops may still be found—
How oft the musical and gentle sound
Of thy soft number tens, with squeaking toes,
Houses me in the morn, when gleefully
Thou trasest trunks about with finnish bliss—
Who but thyself is fitted so for this?
Who can receive echoes more indifferently?
Conqueror of trunks, of laundry and of steam—
All hail to thee, thou autocrat supreme!

HAND BOOK TO BIBLE I.

Eager students of Biblical History, putting for
-crystalline droplets of knowledge hanging, quivering
and about to fall into the straining grasp from
the ruddy cut, elemental caverns, newly eft
in the adamant cliffs of knowledge will find this little-
hand book invaluable. We assure you that the
information here gathered will impress your pro-
fessors with your remarkable ability of projecting
the reality of the life of the ancient Hebrews be-
fore their eyes, making the study a vital, fasci-
-nating subject, frequently so lamentably presented
to young scholars.

Q. Where did Moses get his first suit of clothes?

A. In kitchen clothes.

Q. Where was tea first mentioned in the Bible?

A. When David played in Saul's court.

Q. Why won't Elijah laugh a Ford?

A. He went up on high, and only a Ford can do that.

Q. Who was the shortest man in the Bible?

A. Bilhod the Shoshite.

Q. Where was baseball first mentioned in the Bible?

A. When Rachel rattled the pitcher.

Q. Why did the ancient Hebrews we shop?

A. Because they multiplied over the face of
the earth.

Q. Why couldn't they play cards on the Ark?

A. Because Noah sat on the deck.

Q. Why didn't Moses take cheese into the Ark?

A. It was Noah's Ark, not Moses'.

(Thus last question is a favorite in the Bible
Department.)

Q. What did Adam and Eve do after they left
the garden of Eden?

A. Ruined Cain.

Q. In the difference between Moses and opium?

A. Opium is the juice of the poppy and Moses
was the Poppy of the Jews.

R. M., '27.

REGRETS.

"I'm worried to death," were the words she often
said.

"I'm really quite distracted," quoth she in voice
like tea.

Though I knew she had committed all the books
I hadn't read,

I soothed her, I calmed her, I patted her fair
head
That poor, worried creature; for her my heart
just bled.

But when exams were over, in trembling and in
dread,

"I'm worried most to death," were the words I
sadly said.

"Oh, that was cinchy easy," and a smile about
she shed.

While I—I wished I had committed all the books
I hadn't read.

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WELLESLEY
MR. THOMPSON ON AMERICANIZATION.

Students of education and others interested in the work of Americanization were privileged to hear a second lecture on this subject, delivered by Mr. Frank V. Thompson, who spoke on Friday evening, January 24, at Billings. Mr. Thompson is Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools. His report was Americanization in its National Aspects.

Our great problem at the present moment, Mr. Thompson declares, is that of nationalizing the immigrant problem and getting foreigners to come to this country at the rate of nearly two million yearly. There are three million people in America now who cannot speak a word of English. The largest single element of the population will be born white, who represent 28.9 per cent. of the population. Boston is 78 per cent. foreign.

These immigrants, when they take up the new life in a strange country, have all they can do to get along and the standards of life, civilization began," said Mr. Thompson, "When the cave man first laid up a week's supply of food. Having attended to the necessities, they then had time to devote to culture. Taking him, it is his present day to the immigrant. Taking him, naturalization papers, and even making himself familiar with the language of his adopted country cannot be considered as long as the struggle for existence remains his all-absorbing occupation. He is, in fact, until the habits of his country of his adoption meet extend a helping hand to him.

We have done practically nothing for our immigrants. Taking Los Angeles as a fair example of what larger cities like New York and Boston are. Mr. Thompson declared that out of the four million dollar expenditure for education in this city, not forty thousand was invested in educating the adult immigrant. Mr. Thompson's charge is, not that the years that the government of immigrants from Southern and Western Europe had increased tremendously. High school teachers maintain that many of them are superior in intelligence to the native born American, and that their reading of the stuff that makes the best American citizens. Will America give them the chance to prove it?

Only 0.3 per cent of all our immigrants attend night schools. This way of trying to educate the immigrant is completely inadequate, and often needs. He is a preternaturally social being, and too much of his life is cut out if he goes to evening school. What, then, should be substituted? Mr. Thompson thinks the remedy lies in addition legislation and greater funds. Instead of leaving his Americanization to choice or chance, the immigrant must be materially assisted. "He is the word of the nation, which admits him, and which should therefore Americanize him. Therefore every state in the nation should require compulsory education for all non-English speaking minors.

Steps have already been taken towards the solution of these problems. Educating the foreigner through literature is getting at the source of the matter, which fact is being recognized by employers. The Day School for Immigrants in Boston is a new institution, which overcomes difficulties impossible for the night school to grapple with. There a body of trained workers, giving a full day, not only can offer afternoon as well as evening classes to foreigners, but they can go into their homes to give them further instruction. This is the result—an enormous improvement over the night schools, which the women seldom had time to attend.

"The war has taught us," said the Superintendent, "the futility of the superior race theory. It is the individual that is superior, not any particular race. And if we want to make superior men and women out of the foreigners who come to our shores, it is up to us to educate them first."

THE REPERTORY THEATRE EXPLAINED TO THE COLLEGE.

The Copley Theatre of Boston is the only repertory theatre in the United States. To be a better support for such a splendid example for theatres, Mr. Clive, one of the Henry Jewett Players of Wellesley Wednesday afternoon, January 22. Those who were familiar with the plays and players of the little theatre at Copley Square were glad to hear from so much, who have seen do careful and thoughtful work, something of the ideals of its management and the company. Others, it is hoped, will be moved to get the habit of seeking pleasure and profit at the Copley Theatre.

In the University, these repertory attempts have been made to establish repertory theatres but all except the one in Boston have failed. The reason for this success lies not with the public, who, Mr. Clive said, does not support the theatre as it ought, but with Mr. Henry Jewett himself. Mr. Jewett's enthusiasm and interest, continued Mr. Clive, is what carries that theatre on. He turns up every morning for rehearsal at ten o'clock— with a smile on his face. He is there again in the afternoon and at night he is the best audience. It is Henry Jewett who works the hardest.

It is the ideal of the repertory theatre to put on new plays every week. Combined with the constant change of plays is a consistent adherence to the purpose to produce only the best. A glance at the list of plays and authors used at the Copley gives an idea of the standards of the theatre. For instance the list of authors includes such names as Galsworthy, Barrie, Zangwill, Arnold Bennett, Ibsen, Dumas, Goldsmith, Wilde, Shaw, Jerome, and many others.

Mr. Clive believes that eventually the municipality will control the repertory theatre as it does public libraries and schools for it is as great an educational force as such. For that reason the Jewett players are going to do plays wildly read because "A play is not a play until it is acted."

SPECIAL MUSIC BY MR. HAMILTON.

A program of special music was given by Mr. Clarence Hamilton at the Christian Association meeting on January 22, Maria Wallace, '19, led the services. Mr. Hamilton's organ selection were charming. The playing was skillful and characteristic much of his program left the audience delighted.

Mendelssohn—Song without words, No. 44.
Hollander—Cantata.
Gabal-Mario La Cimpeante
Funkhauser—Nachtlied.
Haug—Minuet in G
McDowell—To a Wild Rose.

DARTMOUTH TAKES INITIATIVE STEPS IN LEAGUE OF FREE NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

with the state committee with reference to paying the expenses of such speaker.

2. The first step that be made to secure a wide enrollment in the Association throughout the community of Hanover. The Executive Committee shall have the power to appoint an enrollment committee, which shall form such an organization as may seem necessary.

3. That those enrolled shall at the outset have the opportunity of making themselves familiar with the problems connected with the existence of a League of Free Nations. For this purpose, the Executive Committee shall make a list of the more important subjects and shall invite the members to enter groups for the study of the various subjects. The Executive Committee shall have the regulation of all persons as Group Leaders, which leaders shall make all necessary arrangements for the meetings of the groups and for the orderly guidance of discussion.

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17. Emma Barrett to Foster M. Coffin, Cornell.

BIRTHS.


DEATHS.


CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

93. Mrs. Allen B. Lyon (Graceickey) to 1416 Wixols Park Drive, Grand Rapids, Mich.

14. Mrs. Frederick J. Griffin (Hazell Cooper) to 122 Washington Ave, Newark, N. J.

14. Mrs. John C. Case (Ann Taylor) to 13 Prince St., Rochester, N. Y.

WELLESLEY'S INTERESTS WORLD-WIDE.

Most interesting reports of work in Provintown, Mass., in Peking, China, and in France, done by Wellesley alumnae, were given January 11, at a meeting of the Boston Wellesley College Club. Mrs. Baker spoke in an amusing fashion of her experience as hostess at the Home Club House for Men in Uniform. This work is carried on at Provintown by the Boston Branch of the Intercollegiate Alumnae Association, all the hostesses being college women. She described it as rather "new" and said "it is a wonder if you’re going to have enough food to go around at dinner" but even so one is so fascinated by the variety of the work and the apparent pleasure it gives the men, that one longs to go again. Miss Mary Burrows then read very interesting and entertaining letters from the Wellesley unit in France. After a group of songs by Mrs. Alice Leavitt King, ’00, Miss Theresa Severin, ’99, spoke of the Wellesley Y. W. C. A. in Peking, China. Emphasizing the fact that the Chinese women of all classes were being taught to be more capable and independent, she said that now the Chinese women themselves were filling the offices and leading the classes in the Y. W. C. A.

THE "FLU" REPORTED IN INDIA.

The following account has been received of the work of Dr. Eleanor Stephenson Picken, ’95, who is again practising at the Woman’s Hospital at Ahmednagar: "We are in the midst of one of the severest visitations of sickness known in this part of India since the early days of the plague before inoculation was known for that dread disease. What is carrying the people off is called Influenza, or by some the Spanish Influenza. While everybody, nearly, has it, Europeans rarely succumb to the disease out here, but with the ill fed natives the mortality is very high. One of the American teachers who has been in Ahmednagar over three years states that the mortality from Influenza is much higher than from any visitation of the plague that he has known during the past three years. While inoculation is a great help, there is yet no remedy for Influenza. Dr. Picken’s number of prescriptions and issues of medicine have totaled a few over three thousand. She has lost very few patients, and those principally people who disobeyed her directions as to taking medicine or leaving their beds or houses until they were well enough to do so; in the latter case a relapse usually proved fatal."

SECOND UNIT ARRIVES IN LIVERPOOL.

Word has been received that the six members of the Second Unit who sailed from New York on the Carmania Jan. 8 arrived safely in Liverpool Jan 18. Owing to illness Marion A. Webster, ’99, has been obliged to withdraw from this Unit. Her place has been taken by Corinna L. Crane, ’11, who will sail with the two other Wellesley members and the Radcliffe representative as soon as all the arrangements can be completed. Miss Crane, who was known at the college as teacher of Studio Classes, had four years of studio work at the Art Students’ League, New York, is a graduate of the Manfield School for Reconstruction Aids, New York, is a certified Red Cross instructor in surgical dressings, was in charge of the Red Cross work rooms at Morristown, N. J., and taught occupational therapy at the Neurological Hospital, New York.

TO SPEAK FOR THE LEAGUE OF FREE NATIONS.

In addition to a list of speakers of national repute including: Ex-President Taft; James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany; Henry van Dyke, former Minister to the Netherlands; Frank P. Walsh, former Chairman Joint Committee, National War Labor Board; Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Harvard University; a number prominent in New England’s civic, industrial and mercantile circles accepted invitations today to speak at the sessions of the New England Congress for a League of Nations at Tremont Temple, February 7-8. They are: E. A. Fellows, Director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, philanthropist; Dr. George Grinnell Wilson, Professor of International Law, Harvard University; Rev. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University.

Peter Collins, Industrial Expert for the United States Shipping Board and Organizer for the American Federation of Labor and Ex-President of the Boston Central Labor Union.

Mr. Collins from his insight into industrial conditions acquired while engaged in war work for the Government at Washington and in other parts of the country will give to believes his views for the necessity of a League of Nations for the protection of industry and the welfare of the working man.

President Lowell of Harvard University will speak at each of the nine regional congresses held in large cities throughout the country. In his letter of acceptance to the National Executive Committee of the League to Enforce Peace, he said:

"Although I have many other pressing duties I gladly take the opportunity to appear at the congresses for a League of Nations to speak in support of so practicable a plan to stabilize and solidify international, social, industrial and political relations. We have seen the products of a century consumed over night on the battle fields of Europe. A League of Nations based on a constitution democratic in character and open only to nations whose governments are responsible to the people, is a most practical safeguard against a repetition of so undesirable a state of affairs."

ENDORSE PROTEST OF FRENCH WOMEN.

The plea of French women to all women to protest against the deportation of Belgian and French women and the treatment to which they have been subjected by the armies of the Central European Powers, was forcibly presented to the District Leaders Meeting of the Massachusetts Women Suffrage Association, Friday. A resolution presented by Mrs. Charles Mason, Councillor from Danvers, demands the trial and punishment of every guilty officer and soldier of the Central Powers and that all women against whom sexual offences have been committed should be officially recognized as wounded in the war. This resolution, already endorsed by organizations of French women representing more than a million women was formally endorsed by the District Leaders for the Massachusetts Women Suffrage Association.

A motion offered by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, President of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, demanding that men of any nationality convicted of such offences against women should be brought to condign punishment, was also voted.
EXCHANGES.

Gogech.

The class of 1922 has pledged $1,000 to the Gogecher Reconstruction Fund, and adopted an alumnus to reign another year in France as its representative.

Raccliff.

To acquaint the meting more clearly and definitely with the plan of a League of Nations, a student mass meeting was held, at which the students themselves gave speeches on the different phases of the League. At the close of the meeting, Raccliff pledged its support to the movement.

Barnard.

In order that her graduates may more often meet in friendly and informal sociability, Barnard has converted the Scudder and Sophomore Studies Into Undergrad Ball Room and Undergrad Reading Room, where all students, without class or academic divisions, may come together to read or chat or dance in odd moments through the day.

University of Kansas.

The Daily Kansan announces that Major General Wood addressed the student body on Thursday, January 31.

Raccliff.

The Annual Luncheon of the Raccliff Club of New York will be held at the Hotel Astor, Broadway and Forty-fourth street, on Saturday, Jan. 26. Ex-Ambassador James A. Foyers and Mrs. Gerard will be the guests of honor. Among the guests will be President Briggs. Dean Boody, Mr. Gordon L. Berry, Associate Director, Les Foyers du Soldat. The Persian Charge d'Affairs will probably be present and speak on the Eastern Question.

PRINCETON CHALLENGES VASSAR TO DEBATE.

(From the Vassar Miscellany News.)

The Debating Committee has just received a letter from Princeton, challenging Vassar informally to a debate. The letter from the Princeton University Debating Committee follows in part:

"Can we agree at once on the following points:

1. The debate shall be held at Vassar, between teams not coached by the faculty.

2. The question shall be chosen by amicable agreement and shall be the Vassar Intercollegiate League One. This seems necessary in order to place the teams on an equal footing.

3. The time of preparation shall be no longer than two weeks. The faculties will probably insist upon this, and a longer period would certainly prevent our intercollegiate debaters from speaking against Vassar. We are anxious to put up the strongest team we have, and hope you will do the same."

AN INTERESTING GIRLS' ORGANIZATION.

The National League of Women Workers held its tenth biennial meeting here at Wellesley last June. This organization is one in which Wellesley girls would naturally be very much interested for it is composed of girls from many different states who instead of spending these four years of their lives at school or college are working as wage earners.

The League has 15,000 members to whom it gives "opportunity for happy evenings, friendships, wholesome interests and education in working together and managing their own affairs." They have self-governing clubs each of which elects its directors to the State Board with control of propaganda, organization and vacation work, while the whole state electorate chooses the state officers. The National Executive Board has three elected representatives from each state and has five Auxiliary Boards, each of which covers a district within which all the clubs can afford to send three delegates twice a year, so that every club can be heard directly upon all national questions.

During the war the League girls were very active in doing war work of all kinds, and are now concentrating their efforts on keeping industrial conditions here as normal as possible. They are very close to the problems of labor and are studying them and attacking them in an intelligent way. They have been addressed by Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, who pointed out the woman's tremendous responsibility at the present time.

A monthly which the League publishes is The Worker. This is more than just a league publication. It is designed to cover news and activities of league clubs, news of other girls' organizations, and accounts of movements and current events of interest to wage-earning women. Many people in social work read it regularly, professional workers in the field of girls' recreation find it of particular help and usefulness.

Another activity of the National League is the Training course in girls' club work given in cooperation with Columbia University.

And the League girls are interested in Wellesley too. They were welcomed warmly by Miss Tufts at the June meeting and have ever since felt in a real friendship of all kinds with the Wellesley Club Worker is an article on the democracy of the college which describes our activities in waiting at table, farming, doing laundry work and driving the laundry wagon.

This is a really live organization and one which has a fine influence. Notice its motto: To Have and To Share.

ENDLESS LIFE.

The sermon of Professor John Winthrop Platt of the Andover Theological Seminary, delivered at Houghton Memorial Chapel on Sunday morning, January 26, was filled with high idealism for the lives we should strive to create for ourselves.

Ancient Hebrew tradition contained the story of a king of unknown origin, Melchizedek, whose power was supposed to be endless. The this prince and king, Christ was not of the ordinary Levitical priesthood, but he was great in "the power of an endless life." There are two kinds of people, those who live in the present and those who govern their lives in reference to the future. For such as these last there are three special weaknesses to avoid, ignorance, strife and sin. By avoiding religious ignorance we may attain that purity of heart of the Believers. Always we should work to attain such negation of violence as will mean peace. Finally, we should cast out sin and seek for righteousness. In all aim toward the life of Christ, whose power came from the "endless life.""