Wellesley College News
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VOL. XXVII
FRAMINGHAM AND WELLESLEY, MASS., MARCH 6, 1919
No. 20

Wellesley Leads IN RED CROSS WORK
STANDS HIGHEST ON LIST OF FOUR COLLEGES
KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Students Registered</th>
<th>Average Attendance per day</th>
<th>Surgical Dressings</th>
<th>Sewing</th>
<th>Knitting</th>
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<tr>
<td>BARNARD</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>Not Reported</td>
<td>1675</td>
<td></td>
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<td>732</td>
<td>Made in town work room Amount not recorded</td>
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<td></td>
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1922 "PUTS ONE OVER" ON THE SOPHOMORES.

The Freshman class elected its Tree Day Mistress on Wednesday night, the twenty-sixth of February at 9.45 P. M., Gladys Ambler was chosen in a unique manner; the plan had never been tried before and it was highly successful. When, on the following morning, the mistress was announced by cheering on the green, the whole college was surprised at the absolute secrecy with which the election had been carried off.

On the night of the election Emmaville Luce sent the following note around to the various Freshman houses, "Tonight at 9.45 P. M. the Freshman class is going to elect its Tree Day Mistress. If there are no sophomores in your house hold a meeting; if there is a Sophomore ask each girl individually, and for her own sake not innocent. Don’t let her suspect anything. Telephone Emmaville Luce, Nasonet, the results of the election unless a Sophomore is in the way. In that case call her early in the morning.

"Tell the girls to set calm tomorrow and avoid all appearances of excitement. If we are perfectly normal we shall succeed. Do your best! It’s up to you."

The Sophomores showed their astonishment in their reply to the announcement of Tree Day Mistress: “All we can say is — congratulations.”

1922 TO MAKE LITERARY VENTURE.

The freshmen are going to publish their own paper. In order to preserve the best work of the English Composition classes and to circulate the work of the various divisions, they will put out a paper every two weeks. It is to contain no news only the work of the English Composition I students will be used. There will be nine issues and, as the class is financing it, only 300 copies will be printed unless there is a greater demand.

A board of editors chosen from the eighteen divisions will cooperate with Miss Hamilton and Miss Liddell. A rotating system has been worked out whereby each issue will be published by a board of six editors assisted by twelve others who will succeed to the managing position in groups of six.

The Vassar freshmen have a similar paper “The Sampler” which is proving very successful. 1922 at Wellesley expects to equal that success.

R. B., ’22.

Dr. Moissaye Olgin Speaks on Russia
HELP SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO DO PRACTICAL WORK HIS MESSAGE.

"There is no happiness or comfort in present day Russia," said Dr. Moissaye J. Olgin, the first speaker of the college lecture course on Thursday, Feb. 28. "But to understand Russia, it is not enough to enumerate or condemn the situation; we must know the forces.

"A TEMPEST IN THE RUSSO DUCHESS.
In March, 1914, there was the imperial Duma, not representative of the entire population of Russia. Many parties existed, among whom were the Constitutional Democrats led by Milyukov, the Moderate Socialists with Kerensky as a dominating spirit; the Socialist Revolutionists who were decidedly radical; the People’s Socialists; and the Social Democrats including the Menshevik and the Bolsheviks. "Leaving the Bolsheviks out of consideration the other parties agreed after the Revolution on four principles: first, the fundamental of the economic system should be maintained; second, a sweeping agrarian reform; third, Russia should be a Democratic Republic with a Constitutional Assembly; fourth, the war should be continued." Most of the parties were intellectual, excluding the peasant class from any part in the government.

DISAPPROVAL CAUSE OF REVOLUTION.
"How was it that the Revolution took place? Not because of parties. But because of dissatisfaction in the country induced by the length of the war, by the lack of supplies and food and by the fact that the Russian government did not tolerate any interference. The Russian people were inclined to believe that everything that came from the Czar was bad. People saw it was ridiculous that Russia had taken sides with freedom. "One day the people cried: ‘We want bread in the streets—and then a miracle happened. The soldiers refused to fight the people! The new generation of soldiers was sympathetic with the people for they understood the mismanagement of the Russian army. It was amazing to watch how quickly the Russian bureaucracy disappeared. In one day the machine was gone forever."

PROFESSOR GOVERNMENT NOW REPRESENTATIVE OF MASS.

The intellectuals were supposed to be the leaders of the masses. Unfortunately, however the (Continued on page 8, column 2)

WELLESLEY’S UNIT FOR THE NEAR EAST.

Wellesley has sent five of her graduates with the expedition of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East. The Committee is to set up twenty-five stations, fifteen of which are to have hospitals. The women desired for this work, in addition to doctors and nurses, are social workers and industrial leaders, who can visit, bringing relief, carry on soup kitchens, organize needle-workers productively, manage orphanages or schools.

In the choice of its various Units Wellesley’s War Service Committee has made careful study of the fitness of candidates for the work confronting them. As a result, because this Unit is one of the best equipped groups to be sent out, it is to be stationed at Constantinople, which is considered the most important post.

The Unit has for its leader Miss Maribe C. Phillips, ’00, of Plainfield, N. J. Miss Phillips is a graduate of the New York School of Philosophy and has been connected with the N. Y. organization that corresponds to associated charities. For ten years she was secretary to the chief executive of such an organization in Plainfield. For six months she has been Supervisor of Home Service, Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross, New York City.

The four other members are: Miss Isabel H. Carter, ’06, of East Orange, N. J. who has specialized in domestic science courses, cooking, serving, etc. She has travelled a great deal, speaks French and German, and has taught Mathematics and Spanish in her home school. She has had training in Red Cross work, surgical dressings, bandaging, etc.

Miss Bernice J. Everett, ’06, of Franklin, N. F. is a Democrat who has done graduate work at Simmons College. For a year she has been city leader in Lowell, Mass., of the home demonstration work of extension service in agriculture and home economics.

Miss Olive A. Smith, ’07, of New York City, is an M. A. in political science from Columbia. She has been a teacher and speaks French and German. For two summers she was head of dormitories at the State Normal School, Charleston, Ill., being responsible for the entire management. A tornado having brought serious disaster to Charleston, she served on a civilian relief committee and with professional workers sent by the Red Cross.

(Continued on page 7, column 1)
Board of Editors

ASSISTANT EDITORS.


THE BUSINESS OF A REPRESENTATIVE.

In the light of the recent discussions which have been going on in the House of Representatives (and victory) it has become evident that popular ideas concerning women's own beliefs, which are the results of a broader and more detailed consideration of the matter at hand than it is possible for those women to be representing, is chosen (presumably) for her good sense and powers of discrimination, she is at liberty to vote according to her own beliefs, which are the results of a broader and more detailed consideration of the matter at hand than it is possible for those women to be representing, the tendency in their district and vote accordingly.

Consequently, if a class at large can be accused of not living up to what is expected of her if she votes contrary to the opinion of the house in which she lives, it would be unfair to those citizens of a school that they feel they are not being fairly represented, let them agitate the question of district representation among the three upper classes. Until then, let them be fair to the representative.

FEBRUARY BLUES.

The "February Blues," incidentally lasting into March, is a contagious which starts its career after examinations are over. The causes are probably over-crowding and the natural let-down after the strain of mid-years; the symptoms, an excessive number of "hissing parties" and a tendency for all classes to aim at a perfectly painless nature. The girl infected with this disease is apt to think, "everybody's queer but me and then, and there's a little queer," and that college, represented at the moment by its organizations, is the queerest of all. Consequently there's an unfounded, unfounded criticism which, in order to do any good, should have a legitimate outlet. This means that the general destructive criticism, which does little but make everyone dissatisfied, should be turned into specific, constructive criticism. The girl who com-

plains abjectly about "boiling-school-room-rules," to college should set herself to the task of determining just which rules are "boiling-school-room-rules," what the consequences would be if they were abolished, what the substitutes would be. The result of clear, conscientious thinking on this subject might be a constructive plan of real value to the college. At least it would be more helpful to both the girls and the organization than haphazard, arbitrary, and weakening. Who knows but that in the end "February Blues" might stimulate a period of advancement instead of one of backing-down?

FREE PRESS.

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Only articles thus signed, the Editor will use in printing the articles if the writer so desires.

The Editor reserves the right to refuse for opinions and statements which appear in this column. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 9 A.M. on Monday.

Answer to "F. B."

Speaking as a Wellesley graduate and not as a member of the Student Body, I answer the question of "F. B." in the latest issue of the News: "Why, at lectures, should precedence be given to the faculty?" There are, I think, two chief reasons.

There has been handed down very carefully at Wellesley College a tradition of respect and courtesy. Here as in other civilized communities it is the custom to observe certain well-established and long-accepted conventions. Is it not reasonable that members of the college body who have lived longest and thought hardest, who have borne the burden and heat of the day should be given precedence over those who are comparatively young, inexperienced, and, perhaps, insensitive? What sort of society is it in which there is no difference made between older and younger, between expert and novice, between permanent and transient, and between those who have given ten years of thought to be treated with exactly as much deference as her teacher receives? If education and experience and added years mean nothing, whatever, then it is obviously time for us to abandon this experiment in the higher education of young women.

Moreover, I think I can speak for many Wellesley alumnae when I say that we, in our student days, had for our teachers a feeling that varied in degree but was, at its best, a keen appreciation of attainment and of personality. We were glad to deny ourselves chairs, if necessary, in order to show deference and to give some meager college comfort to those women who by intellectual force and keen power of teaching had given us some insight into truth, who had been to us an example and an inspiration guiding us to deeper thinking and finer living. On behalf of those alumnae who feel that the faculty are an important and integral part of the college and who feel that, therefore, they should be shown all proper forms of respect, I quote the most "democratic" of all the great English poets:

"Youth should be awed, religiously possessed with a conviction of the power that waits on knowledge."

M. H. Stackpole, '96.

To Represent or Not to Represent—That Is THE QUESTION.

Many of us who attended the meeting of the House of Representatives came away with the conviction that the name of that body is a misnomer. It seems that few people in our governing body really know what representation means. Does one mean that we elect a person to respect the sake of which we chose a representative, or to respect the sake of which we chose a member of the legislature. If the opinion of the college is asked upon a subject, and is specifically given, then it is just that for expression of opinion to be disregarded by those whose function it is to represent! Those of us who were at the meeting heard, with astonishment, the discussion as to whether a member should vote according to the sentiment of her house, or according to her own judgment in the matter, even when her house had so explicitly expressed its opinion. But with more astonishment we heard one sage junior say that certainly the House of Representatives was more capable of deciding questions than the community at large, because the college was a sort of a small town, and before that the individuals outside the House of Representatives were incapable of deciding issues, moral and otherwise (chiefly otherwise!) or that the students themselves knew more about the group who "represent" us yet who do not consider our wishes. Certainly our wisdom must be as nothing when a representative reports a large majority of her house as of a certain opinion and that votes contrary to that opinion.

Henceforth Wellesley College girls have taken pride in loyally upholding the ideals of College Government. We have loved College Government as a sort of a nursery, uncomplainingly living organism. Now we are shut out, even though we have the power to elect our representatives. They do not represent us. We as a student body do not govern but are governed. Our attitude is swiftly becoming one of reaction. We can no longer cherish our ideals of self government. Decrees are imposed upon us regardless of the wishes of the majority in the community. Where will all this lead to if not to the failure of Wellesley College Government unless the House of Representatives realizes that its function and raison d'etre is to represent the student body, not to act as an external governing body.

H. E. Henderson, 1919.

May I ask whether F. B. (in the Free Press of last week) is perchance our First Bolshevik, writing in the temper of Russian democracy? F. P. IV.

Inertia—or Conservation?

Is inertia or conservatism New England tradition which prevents Wellesley from making any change in the Sunday rules? If inertia, it must be changed. At present we are not fighting against any of these rules. In this respect, let me say that even the most religious, most refined, most conservative girls at Wellesley feel that these weekly meetings are not the best place to discuss religious themes. If it is conservatism and a wish that Wellesley may appear to respect the Sabbath, may I say that Wellesley girls do not wish to stand for conservatism. They are progressive and not tied by tradition. "Curiously we may respect the Sabbath and yet ride in an automobile on Sunday. Coursing is an excellent contemplative sport for those who wish to meditate; skating is healthful and not necessarily unlawful. It is one that girls have an entire day in which to enjoy the outside-of-doors. If they wish to make a trip into the country, by bicycle, why, that is any more irreligious than walking? I am certain that we are glad to listen to reasons but..."
is it at all reasonable or necessary that these rules be enforced?

Moreover, girls frequently wish to dine with friends in Boston on Sunday. This they may do if they just go to church. They may not have any desire to go to church and yet that is the condition if they go to town. Special permission must be obtained in order to hear a concert and yet this is an educational entertainment—one, I should think, to be encouraged. The argument that girls may have too frivolous a time in Boston on Sunday is obviously foolish. There are no public places at which to dance and theatres are not open.

If the college argues that the reasons I have given are not the foundations of the Sunday rules, may I ask,—What are they?

Meredith

The much-admired Meredith’s Board can be made more useful than one might think from the biting comments concerning its present state. It must be admitted that the opinions expressed thereon nowadays have been for the most part absurd and petty, and the comments even more so. The idea seems to have been rife that the Meredith’s Board was a medium for humorous perils with no thought back of it, whereas it ought to afford an opportunity for the presentation of valuable ideas in a way which would assure their being known more widely and more definitely than if expressed in mere conversation. Here is a chance for the individual in that interested throng which is obliged to sit silent through the liveliest discussions in the House of Representatives to “put over” the opinions she is burning to make known.

There is a lot of thought, good, clear thought, too, flying around loose here in college, and owing to the fact that there is no satisfactory way in which it can be put together and presented its effect is practically lost. Therefore, all ye who pine to spread your ideas broadcast and ye more modest ones who have the ideas without pining, lay aside your modesty and your paralyzing fear and help make the Meredith’s Board a real organ of student opinion. Go to the Meredith’s Board, then stagger, consider its words and be wise. 1920.

VI.

More Blue Slips

Does F. B. realize that with faculty-ship and advancing years comes certain infirmities, such as falling eyesight, hardness of hearing, and inability to stand long in line? Can the students be trusted to recognize these defects and to lead us, without any delay, to appropriate rows, or would it be necessary for us to present, with our lecture tickets, blue slips from Dr. Raymond, stating where we should be seated? The issue is not one of Democracy. Even the Bobsherevists plan to provide for the aged and infirm!

Katharine Lindell, Donald S. Tucker, Agnes F. Perkins, Elizabeth K. Kendall.

NO SMOKING AT VASSAR.

(From Vassar Miscellany News.)

“A motion strictly prohibiting smoking by the students at Vassar was passed at a meeting of the Students’ Association on Thursday evening. This unmistakable expression of Vassar’s stand is in definite contradiction of the widely circu-

lated misstatements in the newspapers, all copied from one story which started on no one knows where and which was an incorrect report of the action taken at the Students’ meeting a week ago. At that time two motions were passed widely stated that public opinion at Vassar is against students’ smoking at college, and that smoking shall be prohibited in the halls. The new motion, which is inclusive of the previous ones, puts the strictest interpretation on them, that no Vassar student shall smoke while under the jurisdiction of the college at Vassar, this rule to be enforced under the honor system.”

RED CROSS AUXILIARY REPORT.

Campus Red Cross Work Room.

Attendance.

Total number of pledges received 792
Average attendance per hour in afternoon 39
Average attendance per day in evening 371
Average number girls in work room per day 144
Average number hours work accomplished Per day 178
Per week 1202

Absence due to discussion group meetings, all class meetings or illness is considered legitimate. For other absences the girls are asked to send a substitute worker and to make up the time later. The Clerk’s Committee tries by its system of keeping records to stimulate a desire for keeping pledges among the workers.

(Signed) Anna Russell, 1920, Head Clerk.

Sewing Committee.

Articles finished on December 16, 1918.
2550 Comfort Kits.
700 Bathed slat foot socks.
100 Trench supporters.
50 Men’s Undershirts.
9 Chemises (girls’).
6 Aprons.
2 Women’s dresses.
5 Boys’ undershirts.

(Signed) Margaret Stevenson, 1920.

Surgical Dressings Committee.

Articles completed.
302 Davis Slings.
16 Paper Back Pads.
With the signing of the armistice on November 11, and the cessation of need for surgical dressings, the committee automatically went out of existence.

(Signed) Elizabeth Cox, 1920, Chairman.

Knitting Committee.

1700 pair of socks were handed in, which were largely made during the summer months from wool given out last June. 314 sweaters, 5 pairs stockings and 5 mufflers were also received.

(Signed) Louise Chase, 1920, Chairman.

In general the spirit throughout the college with regard to the Red Cross Work has been splendid. The campus room has been better attended and the village room has reopened since the signing of the armistice. That event made little difference in our plans. We have of course given up the making of surgical dressings entirely and are devoting ourselves exclusively to the sewing of refugee garments.

(Signed) Marius Borg, 1920.

Chairman of the Red Cross Auxiliary.

Village Red Cross Work Room.

No very satisfactory report of the work in the village room can be given since it has been open only intermittently and work has not up to date been done on a really business-like basis. The room is open only in the afternoons on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday from 2:30 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Attendance.

This report is for the past two weeks in December and although it may not be entirely accurate, it gives a good idea of the average attendance during the two weeks before the Christmas holidays.

Average attendance per hour 22
Average attendance per day 88
Average number hours work accomplished Per day 88
Per week 332

(Signed) Margaret Stevenson, 1920.

Chairman.

Sewing Committee Report.
18 Flannel shirts.
9 Cotton shirts.
14 Pr. booties.
5 Jackets.
12 Slips (dresses).
5 Hooded capes.

(Signed) Margaret Stevenson, 1920.

Chairman.

Surgical Dressings.

1500 Drains.
1200 Compressees.

As on campus, the activities of this committee have ceased in the village since the signing of the armistice.

(Signed) Elizabeth Cox, 1920, Chairman.

The Sewing and Surgical Dressings work have until now been under the direction of the campus chairman of those branches of the work but after the vacation, freshmen chairmen will be in charge. Also up to date, upper class monitors have super-

vised the work, but after the holidays freshmen monitors will be appointed.

(Signed) Rebecca Stickney, 1922.

Chairman of the Village Red Cross Room.

(Continued on page 4, column 1.)

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

TREMONT and BOYLSTON STREETS

COLLEGE GIRLS

Will find the newest Coats, Dresses, Gowns, Silk Petticoats, Skirts, Sweater Coats and Furs at moderate prices at the Meyer Jonasson Specialty Shop for Women and Misses.
THE NEEDS OF POLAND.

Mme. Laura de Czolawa Turczynowicz, who is to speak in Billings Hall March 16, needs no introduction to those who have read her book, "When the Prussians Came to Poland," the vivid description of her experiences during the time of the German occupation of Russian Poland.

A Canadian by birth, Mme. Turczynowicz has thoroughly identified herself with the interests of her native land, with whom she worked to further the education of the peasantry, especially in methods of agriculture. At the outbreak of the war, Count Turczynowicz was sent as sanitary engineer to Leningrad, and she was obliged to flee with her three young children from her home, to which she returned later, and was an eyewitness of the conduct of the Germans who then were occupying Swatow. In 1914, she was allowed to leave the country and she came to America. At present she is devoting herself to the cause of Poland in connection with the Polish Reconstruction Association. While the story of her vicissitudes, under Prussian domination is thrilling, her intimate knowledge of the character of the Polish people enables her to speak with authority on their condition and possibilities.

FACULTY AGITATE FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING.

On Saturday morning, March 5, telegrams were sent out by the faculty of Wellesley College to the Massachusetts senators and to their representatives in Washington, arguing the defeat of the proposed repeal of the daylight saving law. This action was the result of a unanimous vote of all members of the faculty. The repeal of the law seems to the agitators a futile and inefficient procedure and it is the purpose of the faculty of Wellesley College to do all in their power to oppose it.

ALCOVE IN LIBRARY IN MEMORY OF PROFESSOR HILL.

The friends and former pupils of Professor Junius W. Hill who worked to make contributions to the Alcove established in Billings Hall Library in his memory are invited to send copies of music and reference books on music to Professor Hamilton C. Macdougall, Wellesley College. Chamber music, orchestral scores, copies of oratorios and operas are especially desired as well as standard reference works of latest editon and bound volumes of old musical magazines.

(Continued from page 3, column 3.)

Principal Library, Harvard.

Subscriptions to Camp Deven.

We arranged for special rates so that we were able to send, at a total cost of $646.00, ninety-two one-year subscriptions to Camp Deven. The list was suggested to us by the Camp Librarian.

Just at present we are waiting to hear from the camp as to whether all the subscriptions are still needed after the demobilisation or if they should be changed to some army hospital.

Used Magazines.

We have collected and sent 924 magazines to a hospital for American soldiers in England where a worker among the Americans wrote us there was a great need for American magazines. We have spent about $40 for postage, etc., for these magazines.

The advertising sections of the magazines we tear out where possible and these are sold for subsiding the money coming to the Red Cross. Also we have begun to collect newspapers and magazines unsuitable for sending to England and these are sold for the Red Cross.

The committee in charge consists of twenty sophomores and freshmen, each one the representative of a dormitory. They each seek to the collecting of the magazines in their own houses and are divided into sub-committees to wrap and address ten magazines each week.

(Signed)

Principal Gordon, Chairman.

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(Signed)

Principal Gordon, Chairman.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

ANNOUNCE AN EXHIBITION OF

Newest Spring Fashions

For Women and Misses

AT THE

WELLESLEY INN

Wellesley, Mass.

MONDAY

March 10th

TUESDAY

March 11th

WEDNESDAY

March 12th

Suits, Coats, Wraps,

Tailored Dresses, Afternoon and Evening Gowns,

Waists, Skirts, Shoes, Sweaters,

Gymnasium Apparel, Sport Apparel,

Riding Habits, Underwear, Negligees, Etc.

A selection thoughtfully chosen to fit the needs of the College Woman

At Moderate Prices

College Girl! That Coat You Never Wear

SEND IT TO YOUR NEAREST RED CROSS CHAPTER.

WEEK OF MARCH 24-31, 1919.

Charity begins at home, but it only ends when need and suffering is no more. Always asked as the destitute refugees of lands just released from the Teuton grasp, according to Col. Harvey D. Gibson, the American Red Cross representative in Europe. Therefore the Red Cross appeals to every man, woman and child to send during the last week of March every available discarded article to the local chapter, from which it will be forwarded to the suffering peoples abroad with all dispatch. More than ten thousand tons of used clothing, shoes and blankets must be sent immediately.

The appeal is timed for the season of the year when people are laying aside their winter garments and clearing out their wardrobes and store-rooms. There is not one person in a hundred—perhaps not one person in a thousand—whoes eyes falH upon this appeal, whose home will not yield at least one cost-off piece of clothing or bedding. But let everybody send something. If it be clean and whole it is acceptable. We who are well nourished and warm cannot conceive what relief this clothing gives to these, until recently, housed human beings, so long deprived of even the bare necessities of life, not to mention the ordinary creature comforts.

Don't add to your sins of omission by failing to extend the helping hand. The need is great to a degree that few here of home can possibly realize.

1921 EXCITING 1920.

On Saturday last the following notice was perpetrated by the sophomores:

1921 Challenges 1920

To Recover their Hidden Possession.

Conditions.

Be it known that the Sophomore class has in its keeping that which is dear to the hearts of a Junior. If these said juniors desire to discover the whereabouts of their lost possession they need only to watch closely the actions of the president and vice-president of the Sophomore class between the hours of 4:30 P. M. Monday and 4 P. M. Tuesday. The Sophomore class will expect the Junior class to produce its possession, if discovered, by the chapel between 4 and 4:30 o'clock Tuesday.

The Sophomore class will expect to receive a reply to this their challenge by noon today.

FRESHMAN COMPETITION AT ITS HEIGHT.

Members of 1922 are desperately competing for the place open to one of their number on the News board. The competition started two weeks ago, when twenty freshmen assembled in room 29 were instructed as to the responsibilities and privileges of the incumbent upon becoming a competitor for the Wellesley College News. Since that time contributions have been pouring in, as satisfactory in content as in quality. It is, however, not too late for the News to enlist new competitors to the ranks. Those already trying-out are urged to continue in their good work, others are urged to start without further delay.

LOST—A gold watch. Initials E. A. W. Finder please return to Elizabeth Wight, 255 Tower Court. Reward!
QUESTIONNAIRE.

Please fill out and hand to head of house without letting this get outside the college.

Do you believe in paper bag lunches?

Would you associate with a girl who indulges in them?

Do you object to paper bag lunches?

1. From Elliot?
2. From Nonnette?
3. From Washington?

If so, why? If not, why not?

State your personal relations with paper bag lunches?

Do you think a rule should be passed against them?

Do you think they should be suppressed by strong public opinion?

Remarks: __________________________

M. E. H., ’22.

DIRECTIONS FOR BEHAVING IN THE NEWS OFFICE.

1. Speak humbly to the Editor whenever entering the Office, whether she is present or not. It will please her, and she will appreciate your showing her that you realize her position.

2. Remember that it is professional etiquette among reporters to let each person do her own assignment. Therefore do not interfere with another’s work in any but a critical way. If you find that you are of a Christian disposition and not naturally of the News, newsy,—in other words, if you feel that you would like to do extra work on the Board without interfering with your neighbor’s assignment—speak to the Editor. She will then give you pleasant little odd jobs.

3. If you find you have lost something valuable somewhere in the Office, call the Business Manager and have her sweep it out. You will find this a convenient way of locating subscription blanks as well, and it will also give the Business Manager something to do.

4. If anyone enters the Office and asks you if you are connected with the News, tell her you are the Editor.

5. If you happen to be in the Office on Tuesday morning make a point of calling up the Lakeview Press every ten minutes to inquire whether they have heard of the proof. These little attentions please them and help to create a friendly spirit between the Press and the Board.

6. Place all articles of an important nature under the Editor’s boltet. It is easier to find them then if one is in a hurry.

7. If the type ribbon gets in your way when you are hurriedly typing, remove it. It has its faults like the rest of us.

WELLESLEY JABERWOCKY.

"Twas looking, and the House of Rep. Did fast and squabble round the point; All let up were the spectators, And their tempers out of joint.

"Beware the House of Rep, my friend, The claws that catch it rend the air; Beware the "Reps" that disregard The obvious quizzing.

They called the roll, and all did gasp To hear opinions personal— They had not thought so soon to find Representation nominal.

As Hamlet said, "O do not lay That flattering morn to thy soul" That REPRESENTATIVES alone Can see our mortal goal.

You’d think to hear one Junior speak That those who filled the questionnaire Lacked reason, and were capable Of giving vent to mere hot air.

"A little knowledge," says the sage, "May prove a dangerous thing to be," So they play safe, and disregard Opinions of majority.

How fortunate they do not think Public opinion has much weight! For otherwise they’d find themselves Most painfully inadequate.

S. O. S.

THE FRESHMEN’S GLEE CLUB.

List to the tale of a sad-eyed youth
Who thought he'd bid to the Prom,—in truth
A freshman from Wellesley had sent a note,
A perfumed sheet, wherein she wrote:

"The Glee Club Dance is on the way,
I want you up without delay.
For tickets I stood two hours in line,
Bring your glad rags, Jack, and I’ll wear mine.

At the Inn the lovers twain had lunch
Where she introduced him to ‘the bunch.’
In the P. M. they went to tents,
Our campus plowed, mud to the knees!

That night, alas and much afeard,
A thunderbolt awaited Jack
When the maiden leaned, with a downcast glance,
"We’re not gonna go to the Glee Club Dance."

"Twas but an artifice I did use
To get you here—a bit of a truce.
Your spirits, Jack, I hate to lose
But we’re gonna dance at Washington House!"

"Twas thus many young Dick, Harry, and Tom
With hopeful thoughts of the Glee Club Prom
Returned to Herrard, Teek, and Yale
With a curse in his soul, and a similar tale.

M. J., ’22.

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THE OLD KIT BAG.

Editor's Note—This column is to consist of letters read off from the old editors' or of any parts of your letters which you consider interesting. Some good stories should be addressed to the Editor of the Old Kit Bag, and sent to the New Old Kit Bag, 211 W. Keene Ave., or handed to one of the News editors.

Diedenhofen, Lorraine, June 30, 1919.

I am at present and expect to be for a long time to come, with the Third Army in occupied territory, working on Detached Service with the Postal Express Service. Before coming here, it was at G. H. Q., but didn't like it, and worked a little scanty and got shot up here among real men again. I was ordered home the first of January but I couldn't go (anywhere in that last, and I knew it). I was a regular officer and intended to stay in the game, I feel certain that here is the place for a soldier until things get straightened out.

Any time there, I have learned to speak more German than I could French and I find the language easier. Here and in the Rhineland Provinces it is much more like America than anything I've seen yet. I like the country-people much better than the French, as do all of us. With us, good people are good people, and an American can't jump on a lugged man. I think America will be surprised to learn the attitude of our occupying troops.

I shall try to work every possible means to be one of the last home. Anybody can be in the U. S. but everybody can't have a chance to see Europe in the period of transition.

The reason I haven't written much is because I had nothing to say that I cared to put on paper to anyone. I don't believe in it, and furthermore it is unseemly.

Physically, I am improving and expect to be as good as ever. I've had many disappointments in the game so far, particularly in regard to promotion, but in as much as it was merely a matter of circumstances, unavoidable, I'm satisfied, and work will bring it in the end.

Here I have an opportunity again to do real work and am therefore happy. Putting in from 7 to 21 hours per day now, depending on circumstances. Have good quarters and good civilian friends. Am able for the first time since I have been in Europe to enjoy a bit of family life here in a Lorraine family, the Mayor of Diedenhofen.

He has a son who was a Lieut. in the German army and has a paralyzed arm. He is a fine fellow, and we are good chums, and have some interesting discussions on the war. It is very interesting to know first hand the enemy's point of view. There are also two very beautiful daughters, one 20 and one 14. The family speaks English, French and German. I have the best of my life there, in typical soldier fashion. Hear all, say little, and am broadening my education far more than I ever did in college and so much more interestingly, but the college education gives the foundation to build on.

Hail to stop here and talk ten minutes with a German who is seeking a couple of his kids who have run off with some American soldiers. Today received first real amount of mail I have had since I was wounded, 47 letters dating from July to January 2.

My field experiences I don't like to write about, but I will describe the action in which I was wounded because you all seem so concerned about it. It was in the battle of Leymen, and our brigade was engaged with the 41st Prussian Guards and some Bavarian troops. We were cleaning out a big wood that was lousy with M. G. nests and one couldn't see five feet in front of him. I was Bottion Adjutant, who in action is a good, a likable officer. We cleaned the wood and then hit a wheat field and by that time we were all shot to hell, having had about 500 casualties out of 3100 men in the hour it took to clean that
damaged wood. So I run up to gather in the advance companies with another staff captain and organized what was left of us, with two officers left in the advance company and we started for our objective which was across that field, an old farm house cellar. We were afraid we were late and were behind our thinking troops, and were exposing them, but it was just the opposite— they weren't up to us. Well, the four of us started with about 200 men— what was left of the advance companies—for our objective. Just as we started, I was bumped by a 140 that hit about 15 yards in the rear, but she span me around three or four times and sent me down. Did not hurt any. I tried my leg and she seemed all right, so I got up and went on. Well, we got our objective, and I'm there and there, and God knows we only had to come in a zone with Fritz on three sides of us! Of the 38 that got there of the Alabamas (16th) men, and 348th men (Iowa) 15 of us were wounded, some pretty badly. Our wounds that didn't look bad were stunning, but that didn't make any difference. We couldn't go back, we would have been bumped off sure, as Lt. Smith said "God damn, Jack, we're Alabamians anyway." So we made a foray in the direction in which we knew the machine guns were on, and barged the dirt, waiting for dark. Fritz countered once, before dark, which was only an hour away, but couldn't quite make it. Dark soon came and we got a message back telling how we were fixed. We straightened out the line I went to the dressing station. Had to walk 3 kilos (about 1 1/2 miles). When I got there I passed out, and couldn't walk again till October and have been home ever since. Why didn't it make me lune at first?

That's about all there was to it. Just one of the everyday incidents in an infantryman's life.

GEORGE ARLISS COMING TO HOLLIS STREET THEATRE IN REMARKABLE DOUBLE BILL.

That always brilliant and distinguished actor, Mr. George Arliss, and a company of notable associates will come to the Hollis Street Theatre on Monday, March 19th in a quite unusual offering—a double bill including "The Mollusc" and "Deserted", the latest playlet by Sir James M. Barrie "A Well Remembered Voice". The engagements of Mr. Arliss are looked forward to each year in Boston as the most important artistic events of the season. For this sterling actor always brings something especially fine and out-of-the-ordinary.

"The Mollusc" which is in three acts, is considered the cleverest comedy written by Hubert Henry Davies, who also gave us "Cousin Kate" and "Outcast". It would not be fair to reveal just what a "mollusc" is in this play—enough that it is one of the most laughable and brilliant comedy ideas brought to the stage.

A Well Remembered Voice" was first seen in London, September where Sir Johnstone Forbes Robertson played the leading role. Manager George C. Tyler immediately secured the American rights for Mr. Arliss and the playlet is now having its first presentations in this country. Mr. Arliss plays the role of a timid, misunderstood and lovable old artist who suddenly finds himself in a most unusual situation. It is in very sharp contrast to his part in "The Mollusc"—two such parts in the same evening are a striking achievement. Important supporting members of the company are Olive Telf, Viva Bliekitt, Philip Merivale and Mrs. Arliss.

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WHAT IS THE GENERAL AID COMMITTEE?

Girls are wanted daily to do typewriting, mending, taking care of children, housework or the like. It is through the General Aid Committee that girls are found to do these various kinds of work. One way of getting a girl to do some typewriting for you, for instance, is this: Sign your name on the large white sheet on the self-help board, also the kind of work you want done, and when you want it finished. If no one signs up to do your piece of work, then go to the C.A. office and leave word with Miss Christian, who in turn hands it over to a member of the General Aid Committee. By means of a catalogued list of girls who signed up in the fall to do one of several kinds of work, she finds a girl to do this particular kind of work. You call her up in her classes and ask her to do your typewriting.

There has been a good deal of uncertainty on the part of those wanting work done about how to find a girl to do it for them. If there are girls who would like to do work and haven't signed up, they can do it in the C.A. office.

A word now to those girls who arrange to have other girls clean up and wash the dishes, after parties in society houses. Do you realize that washing dishes at night is the least desirable kind of work a girl can agree to do? She has been busy all day long and is working at the good times in her day. If you will stop to think a bit about this, I think you will agree that she ought to be paid more per hour for doing night work.

If there are helpful suggestions you can give to the General Aid Committee you will be more than glad to receive them.

 MARTHA RICHARDSON,
Chairman of General Aid Committee.

AFTER THE VISION HAS FADED.

Has America won the friendship of God? Can the nation continue to deserve His bounties? Bishop Macdowell of Washington put these questions slowly and forcefully before his congregation at the Communion Service in the Hospita! Memorial Chapel, March 2, 1919, at eleven A. M.

For text, Bishop Macdowell chose the whole twenty-second chapter of Genesis—the story of Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac. By his willingness to sacrifice his son, his obedience to what seemed an arbitrary command of God, Abraham showed the supreme element of faith-dependability. In the great test, America, like the rest of the world, has shown dependability. The older generation, which was called upon to sacrifice its children, gave them up heroically. Like Abraham, these older people will always have for the rest of their lives, the moral strength that met this supreme test. They will always have this evidence of their latest strength behind them.

But what about the lesser—the boys who went across and the girls who worked at home? What will the personal sacrifice mean to them in the great years of national growth just before us? As a nation, the Americans have shown what sacrifices they can make under the white-hot pressure of war. Food and clothes and theatres the nation at home denied itself; all their ordinary comforts of living the boys in khaki denied themselves that the nation might prove to God its dependability. Will the moral stimulus of these years last for these youth? Will it govern their actions for them always?

PLEASE DON'T FORGET TO PAY FOR YOUR NEWS AND MAGAZINE
On Second Pay Day, March 5, 1919.

ANNOUNCEMENT

I desire to announce the establishment of a modern-equipped office for the practice of dentistry.

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BIRTHS.

'97. On March 1, a daughter, Katharine Vesta, to Charles H. Merrill (Katharine Pietschman).


'08. On Feb. 2, in Syracuse, N. Y., a son, Richard Luther, to Mrs. James P. Slusen (Irene Merriek, '93-'96).

'17. On Feb. 3, in Framingham, Massachusetts, a daughter, June, to Mrs. Samuel Dyer (Alice E. Dexter).

'17. On Feb. 5, in Middlesex, Conn., a daughter, to Mrs. Dean Acheson (Alice C. Stanley).

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

'14. Mrs. Thomas B. Gill (Sarah Walbury) to 516 Wildwood Ave, Akron, Ohio.

'17. Mrs. Paul Howe (Dorothy Rhodes) to 78 Kensington Heights, Meridian, Conn.

'17. Mrs. Thomas C. Woods (Sarah Ladd) to 3 Linwood St., Canobie, N.H.

DEATHS.

'89. On Jan. 10, at Cincinnati, Ohio, W. B. Thalheimer, father of Elsie Thalheimer.


'12. On Jan. 29, from pneumonia following influenza, Abbie Caldwell.

Wellesley's Unit for the Near East.

(Continued from page 1, column 3.)

Miss Ruth Whiting, '98, of Winsted, Conn., is a sister of the leader of Wellesley's first Unit in France. She is a teacher and speaks German. She has done much volunteer social service and was a delegate to a district council during the recent influenza epidemic, in Waltham, where she was teaching.

UNIT FOR NEAR EAST REACHES BREST.

The Levittown, on which our Wellesley Unit for the Near East sailed from New York, docked at Breest Feb. 29. An army hospital train was secured so that the trip from Brest to Marseilles could be made without discomfort. The best possible care of all on the expedition was promised at Marseilles and it was believed that through the cooperation of the British reasonably prompt transportation could be secured for the final stage of the journey.

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LECTURE ON SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS.

Dr. Eleanor Berline, Director of the Student Program Bureau of Social Education, will speak in Houghton Memorial Chapel, March 12, at 8:15 P. M. This Bureau was established by the Y. W. C. A. at the request of the United States government in co-ordination with the Yosick Commission, for the education of women on the question of right social relationship. Dr. Berline is a physician on the staff of the Bellevue Hospital, New York, and is giving this year to directing the program for students. She has already spoken at a number of colleges, including Vassar, Oberlin, Amherst and Syracuse.

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**ORGAN RECITAL.**

Mr. Francis W. Snow of the Church of the Advent, Boston, charmed a large and attentive audience on Thursday evening, February 31. The program included four or five particularly enjoyable pieces, notably a lovely Palestrina Ricercare, written in the 16th century, which was played almost entirely on the antiphonal organ. A very dainty Gavotta by Padre Martini relieved an otherwise rather serious program. This was followed by a complex Fugue in G Minor by J. S. Bach, one of the greatest writers of organ music.

Mr. Snow then played Karg-Elert's Choral Prelude and Christians in Sicily, well known at Wellesley College. He was Sonata by the modern French composer Alexandre Guilmant.

The next four recitals promise to be very enjoyable and include the works of Bach, Liszt, Handel, Pietro Yon, Schumann and many others.

Last week's program:

- **Concertino**
  - Christmas Chorale
  - Ricercare
  - Gavotte
  - Fugue in G Minor
  - Christmas in Sicily
  - Paysage
  - Erbe
  - Andante in F
  - Rhapsodie in A Minor
  - First Sonata
  - 1. Pastorele
  - 2. Final

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**AN OPPORTUNITY IN WEEK OF PRAYER.**

Have you stopped to think that our week of prayer is coming soon? In fact, it begins March sixteenth. And have you paused to consider that this week of prayer is especially planned so that you may have an opportunity to bring your problem, your questionings of life, its purpose, its meaning, before some one adequately fitted to give you help and inspiration? And again, do you realize that Dr. Coffin, who is coming to us this year, is especially well-situated to satisfy our needs of him and to bring us understanding and inspiration? It is to cope with our problems, doubts or questionings as regards religion, higher life or the meaning of this life that Dr. Coffin is coming. So do not hesitate to write out such questions as you wish answered and place them in the envelope on the Christian Association Board.

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**Drs. Misratu Ogini Speaks on Russia.**

(Continued from page 1, column 2)

intellectuals and masses did not work in harmony. The masses were utterly disorganized. "Then, as by magic, people began to organize. The Soviets sprang up. There were two governments, the Provisional Government and the Soviets. The great tragedy of the Revolution," continued Dr. Ogini, "was that the Provisional Government made believe that the country was behind it." The difficulties over the land question were intensified by the Revolution. In order to make a living a peasant was forced to rent land. They believed that the land should belong to those who worked on it. So when the Revolution came the peasant did not wait for proper solution of the agrarian problem. They took over the land through the Soviets.

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**WHAT SHALL WE DO?**

"What shall we do? We have sent soldiers without the expected results. Intervention on a small scale will do no good. Shall we furnish supplies to the Reds? Will we furnish equipment? Shall we furnish men? Shall we furnish a system of credits to the Bolsheviks? No. We should leave Russia to work out her own destinies. We should establish economic intercourse with her to help. Commercial and business relations will bring the Soviet government to do practical work."

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**THE HAIR ON A COW.**

Mr. Aiken Clark, in opening his discussion of *The Results of the Eastern Nations participating in the War* on February 25 at Billings Hall, said that the Chinese language has been compared to the hair on a cow, of which most scholars "know but one leg." Similarly, the problems of the Oriental nations of today are vast. We cannot hope to understand them all, but we do know this much—"that India by her whole-hearted contribution to the war, by her idealistic expression of loyalty to England has ushered in for herself a new era.

This change, due partly to the experience of the men at war, and partly to those who stayed behind, is inevitable, for the part played by India has been enormous. It was at the time when the Germans were about to sweep the weak flank of the Allies, when their attacks were coming to a climax, when the destiny of the world was hanging in the balance, that the repressive army of India maruded into France and saved the channel ports. At home there was the same loyalty. India made a free gift of $6,000,000, and the women, Christians and Mohammadites alike, worked together to new for the soldiers, and the whole country poured out its wealth and its life for the Allies.

The new era in India will be a great experiment in democracy. This broad step toward self-government, has aroused a flood of discussion and a flood of self-examination by the natives themselves. For example, the Brahman city lawyers, who care little about the villages, are being replaced by the Justice of English law. This means the emancipation of all classes—the downtrodden, the outcasts, the artisans, 35,000,000 inhabitants.

It means the gradual breaking down of the caste system, and a better educational system, the latter greatly hastened by the use of the English language.