Wellesley College News

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No. 10

BARN PLAY ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.

The Barnswallows present All of a Sudden Peggy.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights All Of A Sudden Peggy was presented to an enthusiastic audience in the Barn. The play itself was a light and humorous bit of improbability, dealing with the havoc wrought in a noble and scornful British family by gay, irresponsible Peggy O'Mara and her mother, who was "a bit of a dear."

Laura Chandler made a delightful Peggy, completely winning the hearts of her audience and creating the whole play. Virginia Jenkins, as Major Archie, poked shyly but kindly fun at pompous Lady Crackenthrope, petted her little mother, and exhaled the absent-minded and innocent Anthony. No less entertaining was Mrs. O'Mara (Edith Perre), whose Irish bouge and humorously expressed epigrams were greeted with delight.

Jimmy (Ruth Nichols) was almost too youthful in appearance to make a convincing mama for the family, but there was nothing doubtful about his ability to make love in a highly satisfactory manner. Frances Stargis as Lord Archie looked part, and though her acting was conscious she was the most convincing man in the play. Barn Bates had a difficult part in Lady Crackenthrope, but she did not make the most of what opportunities she had for some real acting. Care Iglehart's acting as Anthony was too obvious, yet she got her part and added much to the amusement of the evening.

Perhaps the best part of the play was the permanent setting. The fire-place looked like a real fire-place, and the window seat in the second act might have been a real one, too. The artistic lighting was the worthy result of much hard work by the committee. The present staging in the Barn is so much better than it used to be that one cannot help wishing that the plays chosen and their presentation could keep pace.

The cast and Committee are as follows:

CAST
Anthony, Lord Crackenthrope. Care Iglehart, '22
Lady Crackenthrope, his mother. Barn Bates, '22
Jimmy Keppel, her other son. Ruth Nichols, '20
Major Archie Phipps, his brother
Mrs. O'Mara, Edith Perre, '20
Peggy. Laura Chandler, '21

COMMITTEE
Chairman of Play—Katherine Collins, '20
Chairman of Scenery—Alice Kingsbury, '20
Chairman of Costumes—Eleanor Walden, '20
Chairman of Properties—Marjory Cook, '20
Chairman of Lighting—Helen Cox, '20
Chairman of Make-up—Katherine Hughes, '20
Chairman of Vaudeville—Caroline Charlee, '21
Director—Ruth Belgien, '20.

DANGER. NOTICE TO ALL BICYCLE RIDERS.

All bicycle riders whose wheels are not equipped with lamps are requested to provide themselves with lights at once. It is an offense against the law to ride without lights after five o'clock, and only the forbearance of the town police has kept many students from being brought to court. More serious than this is the fact that students riding without lights are in great danger of collision with automobiles, involving not only themselves but the occupants of the automobiles.

RUTH S. TEPPL.

THE ROMANCE OF FLYING.

On Friday evening, November 21st, in Billing's Hall, Captain James Norman Hall of the Lafayette Ecadriile and the American Aviation Corps, lectured on The Aces Abroad. His purpose was not to talk on the technique, the mechanics of an airplane, but rather to give his hearers an impression, however vague, of the romance of flying.

As fitting introduction to his subject he told a story for whose truth and customary courage, he vowed absolutely. "A pilot who had been separated from his squadron was attacked by German Fokker's. There was nothing to do but die or give up. Unfortunately he did not warn his machine-gunner, who, not being strapped in, was burned out of the machine. Both plane and man fell straight down until, several thousand feet below, the pilot righted his machine—and placed himself under fire."

"It is here that Captain Hall, quickly becoming serious, "to think of those air-fights as actual occurrences, and not dreams. Yet they were real and often tragic enough at the time. Most of the airmen were only boys, full of joy and enthusiasm and chivalry. They would fight their battles with the same spirit as medieval knights, knowing that the victory was for the boldest and most skillful, and content to have it so. Often,however, by their inexperience they were shot down in their first combat. That was sheer tragedy."

Captain Hall turned then to his own experience. He and two others also assigned to the Lafayette corps, were sent to a little village on the Aisne front. They were very happy, for they knew they were going to do a job really worth while. Their planes were not less desirable for being patched and battle-scarred. They felt no hesitation, no fear, only a fine enthusiasm. The orders they received for their first trip, to run with open throttle from any German they might meet, were consequently unwelcome. Captain Hall went up, lost his partner and immediately found his German. He was driving a big two-seater, and was so intent on taking photographs that he paid no attention to the American above him. Captain Hall lost his temper at such neglect, and started pursuit. Perhaps the story would have had a different ending if the young aircr was not pursuing him. As he was, he came upon the enemy so suddenly that he turned perforce, took a spinning nose dive and lost his German.

(Continued on page 3, column 3)

IBANEZ GIVES HIS OPINION OF AMERICA.

His subject, The America We Know, gave Vicente Blasco Ibañez, who spoke on November 24 at the Barn, a great opportunity to give his own impressions of this country as well as its reputation in the eyes of Europe. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Spanish department, to which tongue Senator Ibañez spoke. The difficulties the American audience encountered in comprehending the lecture were overcome by dividing his talk in three parts, each of which was translated beforehand by Mr. Albert Smith.

"I was so obsessed by its magnitude that I felt like Gulliver among the race of giants when I (Continued on page 4, column 3)

FORUM VOTES FOR REFERENDUM.

At a meeting of the Forum held in Shakespeare room, Tuesday evening of November 19, the subject of Wellesley's honor system was discussed. There was first a formal presentation by Margery Borg, Jane Cook and Eleanor Skerry of their impressions of the system. Miss Cook agreed that there had always been an honor system—but an individual one. She defended the soundness of girls' aversion to reporting each other, and demanded a restatement of the honor system defining it as a personal one. Miss Skerry considered a referendum advisable to insure an appreciation of the value of this work by the students and a consequent living up to the system.

In the open discussion which ensued the following points were made. The system permits an individual conscience to decide the question of reporting another girl's misdeed. It does state, however, as Charlotte Haskell pointed out, that one "is expected to remind her of her obligation" to report herself. The weakness in the present system seemed to other speakers to lie in the half-hearted support of the college. But three of the chasers in the college now voted, and the percentage of their members who did vote was very small. There was a difference of opinion about the advisability of discontinuing the use of proctors at examinations. A student who transferred to Wellesley from a state university spoke in favor of proctorless, "calm" quiz periods. Others said that the distraction of perfect freedom to wander around was worse than the presence of a supervising faculty member. Rachel Jones concluded with the statement "College government is our own instrument, not an arbitrary authority placed over us. We must grasp the idea that we are a community living together."

It was found that the majority of those present at the Forum were in favor of a referendum vote on the question. To show that there is back of the movement a responsible group—not three or four confirmed revolutionists—a motion was carried that a committee should be chosen to draw up a statement demanding a referendum. The members of this committee are the presidents of the College Government Association, the Debating Club, and the Forum, and in addition to these, two Juniors, one Sophomore, and one Freshman, to be chosen by the Senior members from a list of those nominated at the Forum.

DES MOINES' CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

1920
Helen Bailey
Elizabeth Poole
Katherine Taylor
Barbara Bean
Margaret Haddock
Eleanor Burch
Marion Lockwood
Margaret White
Margaret Byard
Emily Gordon
Margaret Eddy
Helen H. Jackson
Barnesville Luce
Plan far. If and '21. Dorothy Eleanor change enterendum other state academic but gotten dollar one 1917, March office by the,—triumphs. The answer is attained, of the students of Wellesley College, which is the basis of our present Constitution and the case of the College Government system the first clause reads: "Whereas the students of Wellesley College desire to assume individually and collectively a responsibility for the conduct of students in their college life." What is the present Honor System but a closer definition of this rather vague statement? The rules in the Honor System that are disturbing the peace of the college are:

Proceeding of Honor System.

I. Any student violating the Honor Code is expected to report herself.

II. Anyone observing the failure of another to report herself is expected to remind her of her obligation under the honor system.

"This to me is the more than an abstract expression of the principle stated in the beginning of the agreement between the Faculty and Students of Wellesley College which is the basis of our present Constitution and the case of the College Government system the first clause reads: "Whereas the students of Wellesley College desire to assume individually and collectively a responsibility for the conduct of students in their college life."

DO YOU BELONG?

Do you belong to the Bird Club? "If not, why not?" With a membership fee of only twenty-five cents a year, and without any obligation of membership, the Bird Club cannot succeed without an all-college support. Through its efforts are our campus songsters attracted and kept here; through its work, also, are hosts of gypsy moths destroyed. (If you say you are not interested in gypsy moths, write us a letter and we will send you a set of postcards to put on your door or window.)

--DO YOU BELONG?

OUR PERSONAL DEBT.

On Sunday morning, November 25, in Houghton Memorial Chapel, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Gilkey of Springfield, Massachusetts, asked and answered, in so far as it was possible, the question "What does God expect of us?" Ritual, ceremonial display, dogmatic creed, he said, are not enough. We can vindicate our right to be alive to receive the love of God, only through our characters. We must make the most of ourselves. We must give back to the world, in love and service and self-abnegation, more than that we take from us. And we must strengthen the organized agencies for good, in the world. These are the things God expects of us, these are the services we owe Him.

WATCH FOR OUR SPECIAL CHRISTMAS ISSUE.
"DEAR BRUTUS" STILL PLAYING.

It is small wonder that of all the dramatists who enter to the English-speaking world that modern all else, but, J. M. Barrie is the best loved. All of his plays breathe of sunshine and happiness. He never scolds. While he does on calling attention to little human frailties, he does so humorously, for as he hopes to be forgiven whatever little blunders he may possess, so is he ready to forgive his neighbor for his shortcomings.

Barrie made a deep impress on the discerning portion of the public with "The Little Minstrel." That this play was not a flash of an accidental turn was proved by "Peter Pan" and later by "What Every Woman Knows," "The Admirable Crichton," and "A Kiss for Cinderella." All these plays added to the lustre attached to the author's name, but the brightest feather in the cap of his reputation is "Dear Brutus," the charming work that William Gillette is now giving at the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston. The only trouble with some of Barrie's earlier work was that he was so subtle that his meaning was not always clear to the majority. But in "Dear Brutus" he is particularly lucid. Depth there is to the play to be sure, a wonderful amount of it, but it is all easily seen. The argument given is a lot for thought, and it is one that has furnished any number of ministers with material for sermons.

Mr. Gillette's stay in the play in Boston has been wonderfully successful. There have been times when the Hollis Street Theatre has not been large enough to accommodate all those who have desired to see the play. How much the work is appreciated is shown by the manner in which it is received and the enthusiasm shown at the end of the acts. In view of the success of the play it seems unfortunate that its original stay of a month cannot be prolonged. As it is Mr. Gillette must end his stay in two weeks, for other cities are waiting to see the rest of all the Barrie plays. The work is artistically staged, and surrounding Mr. Gillette is one of the best companies that has ever gone on tour in this country.

You all know
DR. RAYMOND CALKINS.

Here's a chance to hear him speak
Where: The Chapel.
When: December 3, 1919.
On what: "The Des Moines Conference."

DO YOU WANT BUSINESS EXPERIENCE?
Try out for the Business Staffs of
EXPERIMENTER and the NEWS.
MEETING for Candidates in the News office at 4:30 P. M. Thursday, December 4th.
OR—If you cannot meet this appointment see—
ELEANOR SANFORD or ELIZABETH PEAKE IMMEDIATELY!

COLEY THEATRE.

"Milestones" will be the next play to be given by the Henry Jewett Players at the Copley Theatre. This play was written by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch, and was given at this same theatre in the spring of 1917. Such delightful memories has "Milestones," left in the minds of the patrons of the Copley that there has been an urgent call for its revival.

"Milestones" is a very unusual play in many respects. It is chock full of the most delightful kind of romance. There is a beautiful love story which is carried through three generations. The first act is laid in 1885, and the third act in 1912. Thus is given a splendid opportunity for pictorially depicting the various eras as to manners, costumes, and household appointments. For what was in vogue in 1860 was in bad taste twenty-five years later; and similarly the styles and manners would not be in keeping in the present day. One can easily see the wide opportunities that are given the men and women of the Jewett Company to "progress" from one generation to another, and herein lies one of the delightful charms of the play as one watches the transition from youth to middle age and again from old age. "Milestones" calls for the full strength of the Jewett Players, and the performances may well be anticipated with the greatest pleasure by the patrons of the Copley.

EXCHANGES.

"FLY" FREE AT GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.
The high cost of illness has been reduced very cleverly by the students of Washington University who have planned a system under which any one may get "Flu," "Sleeping Sickness" or any other popular ailments, and recover a doctor's bill which is less than $8.60. This is made possible by a voluntary students' activity tax just authorized by the board of trustees of the university. Subscription to the tax entitles the student to free medical and hospital attention during the year, three home and three office visits for each illness, and a room, board, medicine and nursing for a period of three weeks at the university hospital, besides being admitted to all sorts of debates, athletic contests, etc. A university physician will be appointed to take charge of the plan.

A KINDERGARTEN FOR GOUNCHER.
The department of Education of Goucher College has decided to enlarge its scope this year by the foundation of a denominational class for kindergartten children, in the hope that its success will justify the gradual development of a complete system of education to fulfill a real need, for although the schools of Baltimore have been very kind in permitting Goucher students to visit them, there are many difficulties in such an arrangement.

The new kindergarten will have all the advantages which modern theories of education can provide. Many of the traditional nursery toys will be missing and in their place large building blocks, saws and hammers have been substituted.

NEW WOMEN'S COLLEGE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
A site at the corner of Walnut and Thirty-Fourth Streets, Philadelphia and a sum of $500,000 will provide for a new college to give expanded facilities to the women students of the University of Pennsylvania.

In response to the demand of women who want the same advantages of corrective and gymnastic work which the men students enjoy, the university inaugurated on November 1 a new course in physical education for women students, with a special staff of women physicians and instructors.

THE ROMANCE OF FLYING.
(Continued from page 1, column 2)
"I confess that the adventure made me self-confident," said the speaker smilingly. But my conceit was soon knocked out of me, when, a group of staff officers having come to the squadron, some of us were sent up on a demonstration trip. I was late starting, on account of trouble with the engine, and had to fly alone. It was early dusk. Though I could hear nothing but the roar of my engine and the scream of the wind as it shook the plane, I yet knew, by the flares of rockets and bursting of shells, that a heavy attack was going on. I felt at first remote, detached, then unbearably depressed at the horror of the battle field. The mood passed swiftly at the sight of a group of machines outlined against the sky. Thinking they were our planes, I started to join them, only to be welcomed with machine gun fire. For a while I lost control—I had been hit very badly—and sat helpless while my plane, running loose, did fantastic things. I managed at last, just before losing consciousness, to shut off the motor. I knew nothing further until I looked up from a stretcher and saw the French helmet.

(Continued on page 4, column 1)
The Romance of Flying.
(Continued from page 3, column 3)

worried by my bearer. I can never make you realize how thankful I was at finding myself in French hands. They told me later that my machine had fallen in a trench, and that the wings, buckling under, had broken the force of the fall and saved my life."

"The air is treacherous," Captain Hall said, conclusively, "you are utterly free—and at every turn may come glorious adventure. You are a disabused spirit, and then suddenly you find yourself in the midst of heroic struggle. I have seen things more gloriously beautiful than ever dreamed of on land, the glint of sunlight on a heaped-up mass of clouds, perhaps, but against the beauty stands the tragedy. It is fortunate that there was not time to think." Captain Hall finished with a graphic account of his last flight when, with disabled engine and broken wing, he was brought down, wounded, behind the German lines. He ate his squadron orders, that they might not give information to the enemy. He gave honorable credit to the decency of the German officers in whose hands he found himself. "The intelligence officer was a bluff old fellow, very cordial and effusive, who really knew a lot, except that most of it was wrong," he said. "The Germans certainly played fair with me."

In the course of the lecture, Captain Hall quoted from the speech of Lloyd George in which he moved the nation's thanks to the army and navy, "For above the squalor and muddle, they are the knights of war; they recall the chivalry of the past; they are without fear and without reproach. I don't know about the fear," Captain Hall commented humorously, "Someone defined a aviator's life as 'months of uninterrupted leisure punctuated by moments of intense fear.' But those young fellows were glorious fighters."

The INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AND THE COLLEGE FORUM.

The college has many times heard voiced the opinion of Labor. It is now to have the great opportunity of hearing Capital's side. Mr. Edward Farnham Greene, a member of the Employers' group of the Industrial Conference, and president of the Board of Trustees of the college, is to speak in the near future under the auspices of the Forum. The Forum thought it expedient to have a meeting to discuss the main issues of the question before Mr. Greene came. The next meeting, on Tuesday, December 8th, will therefore be devoted to the subject. The speaker, chairman, and place of meetig will be announced later. Watch for it! Then come and bring your friends. The question is a vital one! A resumé of the Industrial Conference follows. Read it!

The Industrial Conference, called by President Wilson and composed of representatives of Labor, Capital, and the Public, chosen by him, convened in Washington, October 7. Its purpose was to provide an opportunity for Labor and Capital to talk over their differences in the hope that they might come to some agreement on many important industrial questions of the day.

The conference chose Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, as chairman. It was voted that each of the three groups should act as a unit. The employers group immediately drew up a recommendation of twelve points, presenting its views. Of these twelve points the most important are:

"Two—Each industrial establishment to be considered as the productive unit in dealing with industrial problems."

"Six—Each industrial establishment as a unit to provide adequate means of settling disputes."

"Seven—Rights of employers and employees to join lawful organizations, but without coercion."

"Ten—The principle of open shop where mem-

bership or non-membership in any association is not made a condition of employment, shall be denied or questioned."

"Eleventh—Right to strike or lockout in private industry as a last resort is recognized; boycott, blacklists, sympathethic strike and lockout are declared indefensible, anti-social, and immoral; continuous and uninterrupted operation in public utilities must be assured; strikes and combinations to prevent the continuous and orderly functioning of government must be prohibited." The Labor group immediately answered these twelve points by announcing their platform, the most important clauses of which were:

One—The right of workers to work through trade unions.

Two—The right of wage-earners to work under, of their own choosing.

Three—The appointment of a national conference board in each industry.

Four—The eight hour day for all workers.

Five—The suspension (for two years) and control of immigration.

Six—The prohibition of child labor for private gain.

The first question taken up for discussion was collective bargaining. And upon that subject the groups came to a deadlock. Neither Capital nor Labor would make any concessions. Mr. Gompers, the leader of the Labor party, saw no hope of any compromise. On October 23, he walked out of the conference, followed by the rest of the Labor party. The conference tried to continue its discussion without the Labor group, but failed. The conference proved a complete failure.

This failure has made the industrial situation even more critical than it was before the conference was called. No compromise seems possible between capital and labor. Discussion seems to be a thing of the past.

Truman Gives His Opinion of America.
(Continued from page 1, column 3)

reached New York," he said, "It is like a huge apocalyptic animal with elephant-like legs."

Senator Ida-Orr said that much of the misunderstanding of the United States prevalent in Europe was due to ignorance. This has largely been remedied by the war, however, and the countries have come to know each other better.

The United States has thought to be a prison for imaginative human beings. You were called the land of the dollar. Yet you are the most romantic, generous and quixotic nation—the only nation that went to war for its ideals. Your Civil War was a war of great masses struggling to free slaves. The Great War was entered into dispensatoriness, for principles. You asked for nothing. no hands, no indemnities—nothing but to vindicate the rights of the people. Senator Hoar compared the United States to Don Quixote with his laudably generosity. "You, too," he said, "may be storied. You must not expect gratitude."

"Another false idea that prevailed was that America had no art and no contribution to intellectual thought. But you have a man who has influenced every country in Europe—Edgar Allan Poe," Senator Ida-Orr said, "He made the American people so ignorant of Poe. "He opened the portals of art to me, and I consider myself the spiritual son of Poe."

The unquestionable defect of America is its youth—if youth is a defect. But we outgrow that, unfortunately. I don't consider you perfect, but at least you are the least imperfect of nations. Your defects are short-lived where in Europe they stay on as institutions."

"Before the United States entered the war, Europe doubted if you could bring the force necessary, or if it could be crystallized into an army. We remembered Edison and thought of marvelous (Continued on page 7, column 2)

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Sometimes
I am convinced
That Congress doesn't know
What it is going
to do
About
The Treaty.
I think so now because
I have read the papers,
And now
Some words I can't
Understand as:
"Clothier," "Filibuster" and
"Protracted filibuster Terry." The
"Battalion of Death," and
The "irreconcilables", are
at odds; one says
The other is all
"Bluff!"
And the other says
The other sides talk in all
"Bunk!"
They both
talk a great deal
But then,
So do I.
("Hugger-mugger," sounds
well. I
must remember it.)
"Ratification or extinction" has a pleasing sound,
Does it mean
"Liberty or Death?"
The rhythm is the same,
"Wee-se paas?"
One phrase I understand:
"Making mud pie." I
used to make them only.
("Hugger-mugger,"
I love its sound; it
gurgles so.)
We are told
That Congress
May "drape the poet."
Well, let it.
There are enough

Amendments
And
Reservations
To make a new Treaty
We already have a
Preamble, and
Art. X.
Senators
Reed and Hitchcock
Like to talk,
But their talk is mostly
Hugger-mugger.
(There! I used it; now
I'll quit.)

A BABY FRENCH STUDENT'S PRAYER.
I've been sitting in the chapel ever since I can recall
I'm sure by now a century's rolled by,
And still the Frenchman lectures and I struggle
not to fall
Asleep beneath my village senior's eye.
And I'm trying to remember just a word or maybe two
That I learnt at high school in the days of yore
Since I cannot talk the language well enough to
"Parlez-vous!"
How can a lecture thrill me to the core?
So what I want to know is why send me and my
pals
We Baby French companions who are green
Since our talk is all of "oiseaux" in those stately
college halls
How should we guess what longer words can mean?
Our minds are not developed past the first phonetic
stage
The French is Greek to us—that's plain to see,
Please save the facts and figures for the students
who are sage
To stay at home is our one longing plea.
SERVICES IN SAINT PAUL’S CATHEDRAL.

A series of services for school and college men and women will be held in St. Paul’s Cathedral in the city of Boston, during the school year 1919-20, under the auspices of the St. Paul’s Society of Harvard University.

While the general public is welcome, we wish to point out that these services are arranged especially for the students in the high schools, academies, boarding schools, and colleges in and about Boston. They are primarily student services. It has been felt that there is a need for corporate student worship in Boston, and, with this thought in mind, we are placing this plan before the members of the educational institutions in this community. The idea is somewhat of an experiment; its success or failure lies with the students and instructors, for whom it is designed.

It has been said that the future of our country rests with the men and women in our schools and colleges. Our nation is calling for trained and well-balanced leaders from our educational institutions.

The preachers at these services will be men who are in sympathetic touch with school life and problems. They will be men of national prominence.

The first service of the series will be held in St. Paul’s Cathedral at four o’clock on the afternoon of Sunday, November 23. Bishop Lawrence of the Diocese of Massachusetts will be the preacher. Bishop Lawrence needs little introduction. He is one of the great outstanding figures of our country, a man known and beloved in California as well as in Massachusetts. He has always been in close touch with student life and has been for years a Fellow of Harvard University.

We urge careful consideration of this service among the various student bodies in and around Boston. It should be no ordinary gathering. There are approximately forty thousand students within twenty-five miles of Boston. These men and women are studying the same problems; they have the same interests; and they should have an opportunity to meet together in worship and to hear their problems discussed by the best and biggest men of the country.

If you believe that you owe it to society to obtain the best all-around development possible; if you believe that the normal life of a healthy man or a healthy woman requires religious as well as social and intellectual development; or, if you are honestly skeptical about the whole question of religion, come to these services.

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MUSICAL VESPERS.
Sunday evening, November 23, 1919.
Pastorale in A major
Lied
Grellet
Verne
Walter Gerswey Reynolds
Choir: "O gladsome Night"
H. C. M.
Prayers (with choral responses)
Recessional
The Wellesley College Choir, Professor MacDougall, Organist.

HOOVER FAMILY LATINISTS.

Since Mr. Hoover’s name has been so prominent during the last few years, the readers of the News may be interested in the following item from the San Francisco Argonaut in regard to his knowledge of Latin:

"Both Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover are Latin experts. Mrs. Hoover was the leading geologist of her class (Stanford, ’96). Together the Hoovers turned into English the huge work, "De Re Metallica," the first book ever written on mining and metals. In March, 1914, at a dinner in the Biltmore Hotel, New York, a gold medal for the most distinguished achievement in mining and metallurgy, offered by the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hoover for their joint accomplishment. Together they had an equipment which no translator had ever possessed, and with the foot-notes which they added to the original text they made their book a complete history of mining and metals down to the beginning of modern science.—San Francisco Argonaut."

This translation of De Re Metallica is now in the Wellesley College library and may be found on the shelves of recent additions.

ADALINE BELLE HAWES.
MARRIAGES.

"11. Bruce-Coward. On November 26, at Buffalo, N. Y., Hazel Gertrude Coward to Mr. Oliver Standard Bruce, Jr.

BIRTHS.

"11. On December 3, 1918, a son, William Elmer, to Mrs. Elmer W. Norris (Louise Brown).
"12. On November 4, a daughter, Margaret, to Mrs. Leal A. Headley (Herriet Maeston).
"13. On July 18, in Meriden, Conn., a daughter, Julia Ayer, to Mrs. Paul Howe (Dorothy Rhodes).

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

"06. Mrs. Arnold Knapp (Julia James Long) to Deere Place, Camden, South Carolina.
"08. Mrs. Luther C. Fowler (Helen Curtis) to Tenafly, N. J. (Until June, 1920).
"11. Mrs. John W. Moore (Constance Eastis) to 14 La Lomita Avenue, Berkeley, Cal. (For winter, 1919-20).
"14. Mrs. Paul Gray Hoffman (Dorothy M. Brown) to 129 South Norton Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
"29. M. Alline Caskey to Box 532, Deer Lodge, Montana. (For the winter).
"19. Louise Hunter to 417 Riverside Drive, New York City.

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Iranius Gives His Opinion of America.
(Continued from page 4, column 3)

inventions he might make, perhaps a machine which could suck the submarines out of the sea. We expected everything except what happened—two million soldiers quietly crossing the ocean."

"The best Europe could do was to create a great statesman every hundred years," Senator Ibañez said. "But America, in its short life, has had four. Washington, the great general, Lincoln who preached the gospel of liberty, energetic Roosevelt, and Wilson, who is not only a statesman but a great poet and seer." Senator Ibañez pictured Mr. Wilson, grotesquely, as an angelic being in a frock coat whose "wings trail when he has to walk on the earth with the people."

Speaking of the United States he said, "You can be self-sufficient, a world within the world. You have absolute, unquestionable, national greatness. Morally you have dealt militarism its death blow. Nations may forget and wish to return to enormous armies because nations have short memories. But they can look to the United States whose power lies in its industry and the work of its citizens. The center of gravity of the world now lies in Washing-

Saher Hall Anniversary.

The tenth anniversary of the opening of Shaver hall was commemorated by a series of teas given by Miss Lester, Miss Smith and Miss Copeland; of whom the first two have resided in the house during its entire history. Members of the faculty were the guests on November 7 and November 14; while student members of the Shaver family, both past and present, attended on November 18.

Shaver Hall was named in honor of Helen A. Shaver, head of the department of mathematics from 1877 to 1888, and president of the college from 1888 until her death in 1894. In the reception room are four memorial windows, designed by her former student, Professor Helen A. Merrill. These windows and a photograph of Miss Shaver were objects of interest to those attending the tea.

Beginning at the left, the first window represents the oldest mathematical treatise now extant, the Phlind papyrus, written about 1700 B. C. by Ahmes, an Egyptian priest. It is entitled "Directions for obtaining the knowledge of all dark things."

The second window contains three figures representing different stages of Greek mathematics, the Pythagorean theorem; the sphere inscribed in a cylinder, which Archimedes directed should be placed on his tombstone; and the section of a cone, which was first studied systematically by Appollonius.

The beginnings of modern mathematics are illustrated in the third window by an open book, on whose pages are the graph of a cubic equation, and an integral, typifying the work of Descartes and Sir Isaac Newton respectively.

The fourth window bears the seal of Oberlin College, Miss Shaver’s Alma Mater. C. E. S.
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The Red Cross provides the hut and equipment and the army places all its information resources at the disposal of the hut secretary to help in the task of locating graves. At Bony near St. Quentin and Amiens, where the boys of the 29th and 30th Divisions were in action, at Fers en Tardenois, at Belleau Wood, and at Thiaucourt, it is proposed to establish these huts, all of them places where otherwise there would be no shelter for those ar

Previous to assuming the hostess house direction as the successor to Miss Mabel Salmon of Onahs, Neb. who is returning to the U. S. A., Miss Goddard had varied experiences as secretary in charge of the Hotel Centrale and Regina at Tours, France, at first with the American girls working with the American Army, and then, when they left in June and English and French girls took their places in the quartermaster, ordnance and signal corps departments, continued to make a home for them in the same hotel. In addition to the family regularly in the house, there were always transients arriving to be sheltered, women war workers going to and from duty or on leave, and at times there were during a month from 100 to 200 extra to be provided for, because the hotel was also a hostess house. When the S. O. S. moved to Paris last September, Miss Goddard was confronted with the duty of sending the 300 girls to Paris, housing them temporarily in the Hotel Petragrad, which was in the state of upheaval incipient to being renovated in preparation for reopening as an American Women's Club, with furniture piled high, painters at work and general chaos reining. Then, as things are done in the army, word came that a big school building was vacated by American soldiers, and in six days Miss Goddard had made ready the big, barren place, in which had been left only the frame work of the army cots and much dust and debris, and had girls moved in. However, they stayed only a fortnight, because another army order notified them it was time to move to the French government wanted the building for its boy's school, and again the girls packed their belongings and fitted to other quarters, which the army designated. Moving a family of 300 three times in six weeks was quite enough to disturb the serenest soul, but there is no evidence that Miss Goddard's calmness was unduly ruffled. Her family is all settled, at least as the term settled is understood in army parlance, and she hearing another capable secretary to carry on, has turned her attention to her new duties of directing the hostess houses.

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