WELLESLEY ENDOWMENT FUND CAMPAIGN OPENS IN NEW YORK

First Campaign Gun Fired
February 12

Perhaps it was fitting that on the evening of Lincoln’s birthday, every Wellesley girl in the vicinity of New York gathered under the glittering glass chandeliers of the Colony Club to hear telegrams from district chairmen pledging their support to the libera-
tion of Wellesley from her shackles of poverty. Corinne Crane, ’11, aided by an efficient committee, added much to the evening by exhibiting four excellent pictures. The last one—a replica of the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial posed by Mary Deason and Alice Case in a wooden niche—is mentioned first because it was so good most of the audience thought it real pictures and also because the girls who was vaselined and powderd their hair and put on sufficient clown white to paint the ken coop deserve special comment, although the presidents’ portraits were equally well posed. Gertrude Knight Shoul represented Alice Fre-
man Palmer, Miss Barker of the John Price Jones Corporation sat for Miss Hazard, and Miss Pendleton herself duplicated her own familiar portrait. The pictures were done by the T. Z. E. back tassel process and were as excellent as we have been taught to expect from these experts.

President Pendleton stopped from her frame to announce that an un-
known donor had divided $10,000 into twenty $500 parts to be distributed to the first twenty classes checking up 100% of their members as Campaign donors. Miss Pendleton opined that with 45 classes just aching to reach the goal first there would be some scramble. She then introduced as the

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

WELLESLEY CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS

A plain brown house marked by a blue rectangle. Inside, quaint wading stairs, may high-ceilinged rooms, desks, long tables, clicking typewrit-
ers, hurrying girls (thin, stout, bobbed haired, white haired)—girls at all manner of occupations from letter filing to slipping valentines in heart-
lined envelopes. Some come an hour daily, others for a longer period. All are dominated by the crisp, vivid per-
sonality of the immaculately gowne
Elise Goddard, who is everywhere, without apparent haste, who is cour-
teous via letter as well as téte-
-à-tête, who listens to everyone, yet is able to retain a calm, clear vision of what needs to be done and the best way to do it. “It’s a bad year to raise money,” says a calamity howler. “Students are doing Business is under-

(Continued on page 7, col. 1)
The editors announce with much regret the resignation of Emelie Wyl, '22, who was forced to leave college on account of ill health.

To allow the editors a vacation, last week some kindly minded Bolshevists-areas—did our part, and we cannot but praise many of their Bolshevists in the last issue of the News. The Free Press column on the first page was a balm to our conscientious spirits; how often has our own sense made us long to place it there, where its interesting contents might hurt themselves at the public! As for the editorial which also graced the front page—we agree absolutely with the theory that the editorial opinion is of far more importance than mere news. But hitherto we have lacked the Bolshevist's right so bravely to flout our light along with its bashel and have felt somewhat restrained by the long-established home of this, our only medium of expression.

As we settle back to producing a paper according to rules we are grateful that for once in its life the News was issued untrammeled by modesty or tradition. We thank our revolutionary friends.

Our Objects All Sublime

"Our object all sublime
We will achieve in time
To make the punishment fit the crime."

Thus sang one of the Gilbert and Sullivan heroes. Nor is the worth of such an ideal in any way dependent on its remoteness. Many are becoming aware to their sorrow if Wellesley might not make an intelligent effort to follow it.

The present punishment for smoking seems to us entirely unsuited to the crime, if such it must be named. The right of a woman to smoke is so dem. disputed now; the problem has resolved itself into one of propriety. In itself then the act is relatively insignificant. The advisability of allowing smoking in college, however, is debatable; and two years ago the majority of the students, feeling it unwise, passed a law forbidding it. The minimum penalty of six week's loss of privileges and a maximum penalty of expulsion allows a varying range of punishment extending through the various lengths of probation and suspension.

It is the wisdom of the more extreme punishments that we question. A clear knowledge of college life forces one to realize that there are many offenses far more demoralizing to the individual and to college discipline than is smoking. We are aware, that the reputation of the college might suffer in the eyes of many. However, the reputation cannot be vitally injured in this respect. A question of morals, such as cheating, should condemn an institution far more completely than the prohibition of a public evil enough to distinguish between a problem of propriety and one of ethics.

Since this rule stands a punishment of some sort is necessary. But in an institution existing primarily for the sake of instruction, the last thing that a girl should be made to forfeit is any part of this education. Suspension, because of its lasting effect on a student's individual development and college record, should be reserved for offenses of the most serious character. Are we right in allowing a penalty of such rigor to apply to an act of lesser consequence? We certainly are not intelligent in doing so. It would be far more fitting to leave the punishment to probation or something similar. Stringent punishments which do not interfere with academic endeavor would prove just as effectual.

Many students are vaguely resentful when the Senate applies the penalty of suspension to an offender. They do not realize that the Senate is only justly executing their own law. We urge, therefore, an intelligent reconsideration of the present legislation. The iniquity of combining the most severe punishment possible with an act which in comparison is trivial is evident. Sanity and justice force a change, if the College Government law is to lose the verdict of "narrow-minded" and "lacking a sense of proportion" that it now receives.

The editors announce with much regret the resignation of Emelie Wyl, '22, who was forced to leave college on account of ill health.

M. D. E. S.

Free Press Column

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Only articles thus signed will be printed. Initials or numerals will be used in printing the articles if the writer so desires.

The editors reserve the right to refuse contributions which appear in this column.

Contributions must be as brief as possible.

Flunking Hygiene

Flunking Hygiene! Does that sound faintly familiar? Did you ever hear of anyone flunking hygiene before? Yes, it may take a little joke, now that it is all behind us. "That's nothing," we tell the freshman reassuringly, "don't let a little thing like that worry you." But nevertheless a little thing like that does worry you. Somehow one's mind fails to comprehend a freshman year mark; an era in one's college life—the relief and anguish over marks is more acute than at any other time. If one has an otherwise flawless record, a flunk in hygiene seems often to be a disaster.

This year, we hear it rumored that in the Hygiene course, there has been a "five-per-cent" failure in infant mortality, and we are aghast, recalling the heavy carnage in our own class.

Naturally, it is a reasonable thing to suppose that in any course, a certain per-cent will be unfortunate enough to fail, but the amazing part of the failures in Hygiene, outside of their copiousness, is the absolute unreasonableess of their distribution! The most conscientious people, who carefully keep their syllabi up to date, who always read Hough and Sedgwick and who do not write letters or sleep during class, are, in many cases, the ones who fail to get a D, while the bluffer, who never does a bit of work during the term, but who copies some one else's syllabus just before the ex- am is many times the fortunate one who gets an A or B, nor do the failures seem to be proportional to the pupil's mentality any more than to her effort. The examinations in the course was described to me as a reunion of the brightest girls in '23. I am not basing my opinion on my own class alone. Before I entered college, I used to hear about the Hygiene course from various upper class men, and I gathered, before ever seeing Wellesley, that it was considered something of a joke. Almost every freshman entering is familiar with details because of the course, and some actually believe that the marking system is based on some such method as throwing the syllabum down stairs and giving the ones that go the farthest the next B, and so on. Mid-years and finals do very little toward dispelling such illusions.

Let us get down to facts. We would like to know just why the course is not taken seriously, why the marking system seems so unfair, why there is such a large per cent of failures, and lastly, how could the course be improved?

Perhaps you will say why bother about the last question of all, why not dispense with the course altogether, if there is so much the matter with it? But no criticism is worth writing if it is wholly destructive, and besides, I think the course is a very important one. I think in these days everyone must realize the value of a good physical education. A theoretical knowledge of the mechanism of the body is an exceedingly necessary supplement to the practical work given in the gymnasium.

The greatest difficulty with the present course, it seems to me, is the fact that the classes are too large. There is no personal element, the pupils do not feel that it is up to them to cooperate with the instructors, and that a large majority of them occupy the period to suit themselves, thus wasting their own as well as the instructor's valuable time. Listening carefully to a week's lecture is much the better for it may be, does generally become a regular habit, especially if one is feeling a bit sleepy or has an especially important letter to write. Besides, what difference does it make at all? You may never be able to call on—such large classes make personal recitations impossible, and there are always those few conscientious souls whose name you can borrow afterwards to fill up the pages of your syllabus.

The difficulty of marking in such a course is easily seen. How can the instructor tell the difference between a syllabus that has been carefully kept up or one that has been directly copied from it? Impossible unless he had studied Black Art. Regarding the examinations, the bluffer who crams at the last minute is often "in luck" because, having just copied syllabi, she has turned this hour sedgwick and "whole" she is apt to have at least some information in her mind, while the more conscientious student is apt to forget her careful notes, even though she has reviewed them, because she has not been sufficiently impressed through recitation or personal responsibility to learn them.

The great number of failures illustrates the fact that this is a very little personal responsibility in the course. The standard of a few must be quite high in order to have so many flunk,

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)
Discussion seems inevitable for some, it is the great motive in going to those meetings. There are, of course, the listeners who are really interested, who feel it a privilege to meet with an authority in some subject, or a person who has had great and interesting experience. These are probably in the majority. A second group attends a lecture from a sense of duty. They cannot let a chance slip; they want to be able to say that they have seen and heard the speaker; he may very likely be interesting, so they can carry a book and read at intervals during the lecture, looking up only as an arresting sentence or phrase, if they do not sit and whisper behind a hand to a neighbor. More attentive, perhaps, but far worse in the end is the large group that goes to a lecture, listens more or less attentively and before its members are out of the hall, exclaims on the dulness, the peculiarities of the speaker; disagrees violently with what he has said. Their sentences begin, "Well, I didn't like — ." It may be that this attitude is thought to show superior intelligence, worldly wisdom, extraordinary appreciation of the interesting and beautiful. After Miss Spinney's reading of "Iphigenia," there rose a furor of comment. Even more recently, after Dr. Merrill's talks during the week of prayer, there were many, who, having attended once, spoke long and eloquently. — The speakers seemed to feel that they were competent to pass judgment on persons who had vastly more experience, had studied far longer than they. They seemed to gain an éclat among certain groups for these statements, to be considered truly appreciative.

Such criticism is merely destructive. It gets no one to a conclusion. But criticism is undeniably valuable if it is understanding and from some knowledge of the subject. The whole-sale condemnation so prevalent is more of an indication of ignorance, even provincialism, than of intelligence.

"21

FACULTY PLAY

Two plays will be given by the faculty at each of two performances on March 5, at the matinee and in the evening at the Barn. The proceeds will be devoted to the Semi-Centennial Fund. The tickets at $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, will be on sale. The time and place will be announced later.

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JOKING HYGIENE

(Continued from page 2, col. 4)

and it is a well-known fact that very few assume responsibility unless compelled to do so. I realize that these possible explanations regarding marks will not cover a great many cases — I must leave them however as beyond my scope.

If I were setting out to improve the course, therefore, I would begin by having smaller classes, so that personal recitation would be possible, and personal attention would be necessary. The outlines in the syllabus are excellent; why not use them for regular assignments, requiring preparation and recitation on each topic and sub-topic? In this way a fairer estimate could be made of a pupil's general attitude and ability, and this could be considered in the final judgment as well as the result from her examination.

The college may object to this plan on the grounds that the time of its one instructor could not be divided between so many classes. But if the course is important enough to make compulsory, why not get more instructors, if this plan would, as I believe, make it more valuable? If the present plan is followed, I would advocate dispensing with marks entirely, since they cannot be justly ascertained, and now succeed in calling forth merely joking and jesting or an outraged sense of injustice. Marks make a difference in Wellesley. Probation means giving up a great many college privileges. It is important that we have fair marking systems in all the courses — even the hour ones. If a fair estimate of grades cannot be made, then grades should not be considered at all.

I think most people will agree with me, so that in view of the fact of the importance of hygiene in the world today, a college which stands for it as Wellesley does, should have its theoretical courses on a par with its practical ones. To do this, it should organize its already excellent theoretical material into a course which will not only be more just in its test of a student's effort and ability but will prove of infinitely greater value in coordinating with the gymnasium course.

E. M. '23

1924 — Attention. "The rain it raineth all about Upon the just and unjust fall, But mostly on the just, because The unjust has the just's umbrella." (Overheard)

As the spring rains approach — umbrellas, sad to say, become necessities. True to our glorious motto "Be Prepared," we became equipped therewith. But we have been disarmed.

On the momentous day when 1923 reigned over 1924, strange to relate, two umbrellas (black) disappeared from the Tower Court umbrella rack (west side) along with others from elsewhere and stranger still to relate, these umbrellas belonged to Sophomores! 1923 is not lacking in a sense of humor — but it is still lacking in umbrellas — and hereby we request that the "missing" be returned post haste, before any more valuable (in the owner's opinion) clothes be ruined by moisture from above.

C. B. R.
K. A. L.

TEARING DOWN

From every meeting held at college, from every classroom come the students to discuss what they have heard.

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The Andrew J. Lloyd Company store at 75 Summer Street, Boston, is very conveniently located for Wellesley College students. At this store you will find all sorts of eye-glasses and spectacles, especially the student's shell spectacles, kodaks, films, developing and printing, student's fountain pens, pencils especially the kind with the ring to be worn with a cord or ribbon. Bird Glasses, in fact, everything in the optical line. Other stores at 315 Washington Street, 165 Tremont Street, 310 Boylston Street.

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Wellesley, Mass.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3rd
FRIDAY, MARCH 4th
SATURDAY, MARCH 5th

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO., the first shop of fashion and the shop of fashion first, is first to bring the fashions of Fifth Avenue to the campus of Wellesley.

APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES
DR. MERRILL CONDUCTS WEEK OF PRAYER AT WELLESLEY

A discussion of the meaning of faith opened the week of prayer led by Dr. William P. Merrill on Monday afternoon. Every Christian lives by faith, and to be a Christian, Dr. Merrill believes, is "the most interesting career in the world." The statement made in the Bible that "The just shall live by his faith" has been taken up at various times as a sort of slogan, and has been differently interpreted. The present age holds that faith is a vital force—that which men live by.

This faith is a state of soul toward God. One's manner of living demonstrates faith. The possessor of faith is strong and glad. It is not enough, however, to have faith and pay no attention to the world. The faithful must get an opinion—a creed—by which he can live.

The way to get a creed is to start with one found by someone else, realizing that it must change for each individual, and to take a chance on the fact contained in it. F. Donald Hankey says that "faith is betting your life that there is a God."

On Tuesday afternoon, Dr. Merrill chose as his subject "Making a Creed Work." Faith comes by working out rather than by thinking out; if one's beliefs don't work in real life they should be laid aside.

In reality what we believe about God, life, the standards of living is our Creed. The general statement of the great realities of the Christian faith are to be found in the major affirmations of the Apostles' Creed. First in saying, "I believe in God the Father Almighty," we affirm that the fundamental force of life is Spirit, not matter; that God is like human nature, and that He is making each new day for us.

"In Jesus Christ, His son, our Lord," we affirm that he is our Master and has a right to control us and that his life is the one best worth living. "I believe in the Holy Ghost" means that I believe that the spirit with which I have to do in men and in the world is love and is holy. Christianity says that human nature can be changed. The five qualities which we, as Christians should strive to attain are: vitality, poise, holiness, self-forgetfulness, gladness.

The value and use of the Bible was Dr. Merrill's subject for his address on the third day of the week of prayer.

Not only is the Bible valuable for its literary quality, he asserted, but also as a foundation for culture. Because it contains the germs of modern democracy and is essential for the enjoyment of public worship. The Bible has a special value for the present generation as its only guide amid the changing problems and standards of today. Dr. Merrill recommended the study of the Bible, the daily reading of it and memorizing of passages.

Dr. Merrill took up the problem and practice of prayer in a practical way Thursday afternoon. He tried to show why people pray, and with what results. "Man is incurably religious" (Sabatier), and invariably everyone uses prayer sometimes, however much he may ridicule it. "Prayer is an offering of our desires before God," but those who take it literally promise that "if ye shall ask anything in My name I will do it" often find that they fail to get their desires. It is an established fact, however, one may wish to change it, that the natural laws are irrevocable, that no one can expect special privileges, and that prayer is not a substitute for one's own efforts. The real value of prayer, as Dr. Merrill sees it, lies in what it does for and in us, in a spiritual rather than in a material way.

Dr. Merrill gave the closing address of the week of prayer, Friday afternoon, on the subject of service. "The test of Christianity today is not in its power to fit people for a heavenly life, but... in its demonstration of the fact that it is worth while as a part of the social organism." Social service is a comparatively new part of religion, but an important one, for everyone has a social contract to keep, of which he must learn. Dr. Merrill impressed the fact that he does not mean to substitute social service for the gospel of salvation, but that the wrong social conditions which make it impossible for some to receive this teaching must be righted. Neither is social service a substitute for personal religion; it may be called the result of one, for individual welfare work has gone out and community welfare work has taken its place.
ANCIENT STYLES REVIVED

Vassar Uncovers Ears as Proof of Democratic College Life

Vassar College has acquired a new name. It is now the "Campus with a Permanent Wave," according to some worried alumnae who complained of the tremendous changes in this college since "the good old days." Apparently they believed that it has fast gone to the dogs. Signs of this downfall are fur coats, permanent waves, meals off campus, and the absence of middles. Such marks of degeneracy are grievously deplored by these alumnae, who seem to have forgotten that college still goes on, even though they have graduated and that styles will change.

Of course the accusations, voiced in a free press in the Vassar Miscellany News, that fur coats had made Vassar no longer democratic and that girls with permanent waves could not enjoy college life, were resented by the waved ones. By adopting the raiment of former college maidens they registered a silent but adequate protest against the criticism of their dress. For one day the campus was taken over by hilarious collegians in middy blouses and with the uncoveroear, who played Farmer-in-the-Dell, London Bridge, and performed snake dances as evidence of their true devotion to the simple life. Virginia reels became popular instead of the unsuitable toddler. The sight must, indeed, have been an awe-inspiring one.

Some girls endeavored to uphold present day Vassar standards by another method. "With the pinkest cheeks and the highest of waved coiffures they sailed into Main dining room garbed in fur coats over evening dresses. They bore a placard which read, "This is our first meal on Campus," and regarded their neighbors with a haughty and detached air."

The newspapers immediately made much of Vassar's dip into prehistoric styles. Some commended them seriously for their battle against extreme fashions. One New York newspaper describes them as a reminder of the bicycle advertisements of the 90's. Another taking sides against the alumnae, stated, "There is nothing like satire as a weapon with which to prick solemn nonsense."

Judging from the following issues of the Miscellany, the harassed graduates had no comeback against the picturesque reply to their protests. Only one more raised her voice to utter the amazing warning to the classes now in college that "you'd best stayashort of the point where your college life could be described in the words of our starling but harmless little friend Fitzgerald as that of the "pleasantest country club in America."

DON'T BUY

Don't buy your Easter cards until you have seen the Wellesley Easter cards to be sold shortly. All proceeds go to the Semi-centennial Fund.
AMHERST ODD CLASSES GIVE INITIAL SABRINA BANQUET

The following account of the banquet held in honor of the famous Sabeonna by the odd classes of Amherst is taken from the "Amherst Student." Sabrina was captured last year from the even classes at the banquet they served in Boston.

The odd classes held a great celebration on the occasion of their first Sabrina banquet, at the Mohican Hotel, in New London, Monday evening. For the first time in 29 years it was the privilege of the odd classes to kneel before the sacred goddess, and to render the homage due her. The occasion was marred by the slightest interference on the part of the even-classes; their first car reached New London half an hour after Sabrina had left. One of their men, Lemeke, '22, got so far as to take the trip down in the cab of the engine drawing the "special," but he was detected before the destination was reached, and the telegram which he had ready to send to his classmates at Amherst was intercepted and never reached them. He was kept prisoner at the hotel during the banquet.

The devoted worshippers of Sabrina slipped away quietly directly after dinner, Monday evening, leaving the Central Vermont station at 7 o'clock. After the arrival in New London at 10 o'clock, they marched to the Mohican singing "All Hail, Sabrina Dear," with such enthusiasm that every window on State street was open before they had gone far up the street. Just before the banquet started Sabrina was escorted in by her devotees, while those present chanted the Sabrina song and crowded about to take advantage of their first opportunity to kiss the fair goddess. This ceremony was followed by cheers for Sabrina, the committee and the odd classes, and, behold, Sabrina had been spirited away as mysteriously as she had been venerated in a few minutes before.

COLLEGE INSTRUCTORS MADE TO ORDER

College instructors may now learn "how to be successful in one reading." Experts have herefore described in simple terms, how to acquire such ordinary qualities as a remarkable memory, or an infallible capacity for selling a man what he does not care to buy. The young business aspirant has had many a chance to become at once, through a little application, a power in the financial world. Now all college instructors are possessed of a similar opportunity. The following item explains itself:

"Personality culture" by Colleges Faculties, by David E. Berg, a study of 72 university instructors at work with 100 classes in 25 subjects showing the qualities that make for success in teaching as well as the undesirable qualities that detract from teacher personality. The personality qualities of these 72 instructors are classified and analyzed with suggestions for next steps in personality culture. Faculty members and students will be interested in this book. Price $1.50. Order from Institute for Public Service, 421 W. 120 Street, New York City.

THE COLEY THEATRE

"What the Public Wants" at the Copley Theatre will be followed by "Jelf's," which will then be given its first production on the American stage. Its author is Horace Annesley Vachell, a popular English dramatist and novelist, and in "Jelf's" he tells a very timely story of financial speculation, unlike that created by the notorious Ponzi of local fame. The title of the play comes from the family name of its leading personages. Like the famous Coutts Bank, known to all transatlantic travellers, "Jelf's" is a private bank in London.

The four acts of Jelf's are set in two scenes, the first and the fourth act being in the manager's offices of the bank, the second and third acts being in the garden of Richard Jelf's country house at Shepperford-on-Thanes. At the opening of the play, Richard Jelf has just come into control of the bank by inheritance, but he has had no preparation for the business, having only recently returned from California, where he has been the prosperous proprietor of a ranch, and has become imbued with a certain amount of the hunting American spirit. He knows nothing about banking, but he is determined to learn all there is to know of the business. It is a cheerful play, with not a glimpse of gloom in it. In "Jelf's" we get away from the Eternal Triangle and breathe the fresh air of life, love and comedy.

Beginning with the opening episodes at the bank in Fleet Street, London, which are interspersed with considerable relevant comedy, the action of the play progresses through one powerful situation after another, Richard Jelf revealing himself as an able man when he is confronted with a crisis and is compelled to fight his own business and personal battles alone. He is one man against many during a considerable portion of the play, and Jelf's needs in winning his way to success in business and love through sheer intellectual force and by worth of character.

"Jelf's" will be staged at the Copley Theatre under the personal direction of Henry Jewett, and his entire company will be in the cast.

EXCHANGES

M. I. T.

Representatives of 41 universities and colleges are to assemble at M. I. T., on April 15 and 16, to discuss student governing, publications, athletic organization, college theatres and musical clubs.

Vassar

Two interesting events of the past week at Vassar were a piano recital by Percy Grainger, and a reading by John Drinkwater, the English poet.

Yale

Dr. H. E. Fosdick told an audience of 1500 men on February 15, that the "keystone of success" is "the capacity to be inspired."

Smith

Present students and graduates of Smith are rejoicing in the acquisition of a Club House in New York City, with rest rooms, cafeteria, and accommodations for seventy guests.

Goucher

Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton gave his lecture on "The Ignorance of the Educated" to a Goucher audience on Feb. 10.

HARVARD SYSTEM OF GENERAL EXAMINATIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT AT RADCLIFFE

Harvard Faculty voted last year to extend the system of general examinations used in the departments of History and Government to all departments except Science and Mathematics, this ruling to take effect with the present junior class. This means that selection of courses and private reading will be supervised from the Sophomore year on to the general examinations at the end of the senior year.

Since the Radcliffe degree is coterminous with the President of Harvard as equivalent to the Harvard degree, this regulation applies to Radcliffe as well. This plan has already been installed in the division of History and Government, and the extension of the system will be initiated with the present Sophomore class.

The sophomores, juniors, and seniors will receive henceforth, in addition to the regular instruction in the course, this expert guidance from the Faculty advisors or tutors. Radcliffe College is unique among women's colleges in offering this form of instruction.

Harrington, Such as...

Exchange

Yale has recently received a bequest of $100,000 from the late R. M. Colgate, for instruction in the freshman year.

The Harvard Glee Club, assisted by Mme. Frieda Hempel, recently gave a concert at Symphony Hall, in Boston.

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The Alumnae Association offers a prize of $10.00 to the Wellesley woman who submits the best plan by which the classes reuniting this June can combine their Commencement stunts in a unified program.

The scheme must be simple, entail- ing the minimum of expense and re- hearing; the costume must be such as can be used by the classes during the entire Commencement activities.

The scheme might well have as its central idea the Alumnae achievement in the Fund Campaign.

A committee from the reuniting classes will be appointed to carry out the plan that is adopted, so it need not be worked out in detail in the short time that can now be allowed.

To be available for this Commencement, the plan must be submitted by March 8th.

The following classes will hold the reunions this spring: '81, '86, '91, '96, '01, '06, '11, '15, '18, '20.

To be eligible for the prize for your class, sending all your suggestions to the Secretary of the Association.

Mrs. George R. Camp,
518 South 45th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

FORUM HEARS NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVE

"Failure" of League Attributed to Enemy Forces

Mr. Walter Liggett, a member of the Immigration Committee of North Dakota, and an authorized representative of the Non-Partisan League, spoke last Tuesday evening to the members of the Forum on the general subject of the unrest among farmers.

Mr. Liggett denounced that propaganda against the Non-Partisan League which represents the party as "a conspiracy of Bolsheviks and bomb- throwers." He traced the inception of the League to the right-wing indigna- tion of the Western farmers against unfair conditions in the marketing of wheat. He justified the action of the League in electing its nominees by "stealing the Republican primaries" on the grounds that the farmers had no desire to meddle in politics, but were forced to do so for their own protection. He gave their purpose as an attempt to bring justice to the peo- ple, and pointed out the constructive work which has been done in North Dakota in the establishment of state- owned grain elevators, farmer's banks, and a standard system of grading wheat.

The so-called failure of the Non- Partisan League in North Dakota, Mr. Liggett attributes not to the League itself, but to the factions which are trying to "kill" it. The present League may die, but this is merely a transitional step from which to grow a new national party, and a new emphasis in politics.

THE FACULTY TO GIVE PLAYS FOR COLLEGE, PROCEEDS TO ENDOWMENT FUND

At last, after a week of rumors and deep, dark suspicion, it has been discovered why several members of the faculty are seen so often near the Barn. They are rehearsing two plays which they will give on March fifth. The fortunate few who attended the performance last year will no longer be the only favored ones, since this time the evening is opened to the whole college. And who would miss seeing her august favorite instructor portraying a gay young blade, or the "grand dame" of the class room in a coquet- tish role? To provide for the crowd, both afternoon and evening perform- ances have been planned. The plays will be an old Moral-Interlude and an eighteenth century burlesque. There will also be selections by a Faculty Orchestra. The proceeds will go to the Endowment Fund.

VENUS PENCILS

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Some of you expect to be bored, I know, and perhaps you will be. I sympathize with anyone who has to listen to a mathematics lecture, and then to have citizenship dragged in, too — — — .

Thus began Dr. Daniel Eugene Smith of Teacher's College, Columbia University, Friday evening, February 18, in his lectures on Mathematics for Citizenship. However, the eager atten- tion of all present (and Billings Hall was full, too, even though it was not required), and the unusually enthu- siastic applause showed that, far from being bored, his audience thor- oughly enjoyed his entertaining ad- dress.

Dr. Smith first called attention to the vital importance of mathematics in every branch of modern industry, which would be forced to cease opera- tion immediately if mathematics were done away with. Besides this work of experts, in which only a few partici- pate, mathematics is of great value to the average citizen. Its importance for everyone lies first in its practical applications; secondly, in its mental discipline, for in mathematics one gets an opportunity for training in logical thinking, such as one could get in no other subject; thirdly in its poetical significance, and lastly in its close rela- tion with religion in pointing out the eternal verities.

In conclusion, Dr. Smith made sev- eral suggestions about the teaching of mathematics. Most important of all is the necessity of the teacher's feel- ing the inspiration of the subject, then, he believes that more advanced math- ematics should be taught in the sec- ondary schools, such as college alge- bra and calculus. He also mentioned the value of intelligence tests in select- ing students of mathematics, but he pointed out the danger of accept- ing their results as final. To illus- trate this, he said that we should not want the familiar quotation to be changed to this:

"So far is grandeur from our dust,
So far is God from man,
When duty whispers low, 'Thou must,"
The youth replies, I can't
Because I'm tenth from the bottom
In the intelligence test."

This happy faculty of combining the sublime and the ridiculous increases the pleasure of hearing so eminent a speaker. All felt that Dr. Smith him- self was an excellent example of the inspiring teacher of mathematics.

CAST PICTURES TAKEN

Through the courtesy of the Mar- cel Studio, the cast and committees of The Tragedy of Nan have had their photographs taken, free of charge. The pictures are to be used for publicity purposes in connection with the Campaign Fund.
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PROFESSOR HUDSON OF HARVARD TO SPEAK ON INTERNATIONAL LABOR LEGISLATION

Professor Manley O. Hudson of the Harvard Law School will lecture on International Labor Legislation at eight o'clock, Friday evening, March 4, in Room 24, Founders Hall, to the students in Economics 308 and to all others interested.

The Peace Treaty, in its too little known labor causes, marks a culminating point in the effort to secure international agreement as to fundamentals in a common labor policy. The signatories of the treaty met a little more than a year ago in Washington and there signed an important series of draft conventions looking toward greater uniformity in the labor legislation of the signatory nations.

Professor Hudson speaks with high authority upon these significant developments. During the peace negotiations he was attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace as an expert in the division of international law. Later he served as adviser to the International Labor Conferences, held under the League of Nations, in Washington and Geneva. Until last October Professor Hudson was a member of the legal section of the Provisional Secretariat of the League of Nations.

O. S. H.

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