

1917

Bryn Mawr Alumnae Quarterly, 1917-1919

Bryn Mawr College. Alumnae Association

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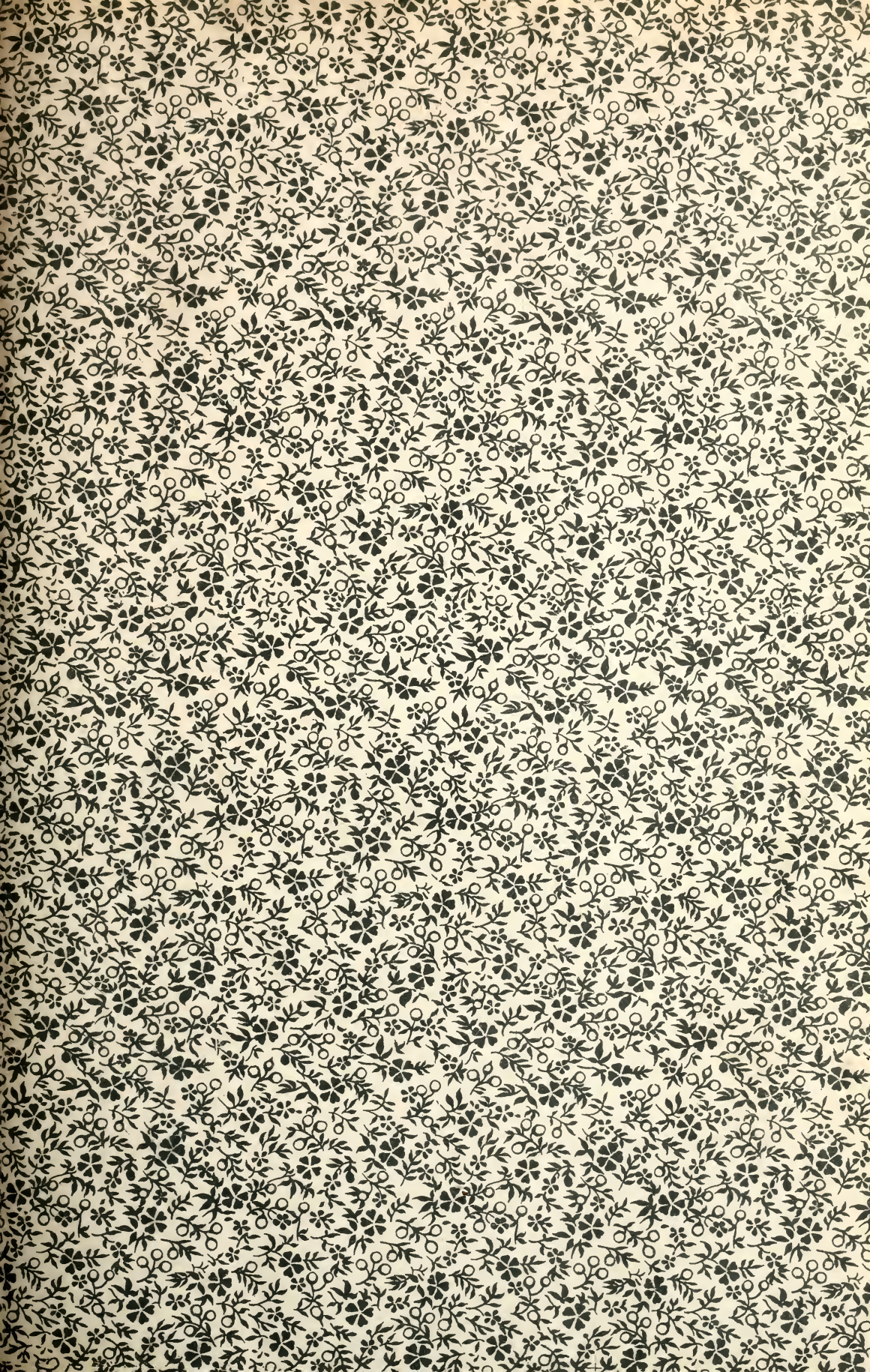
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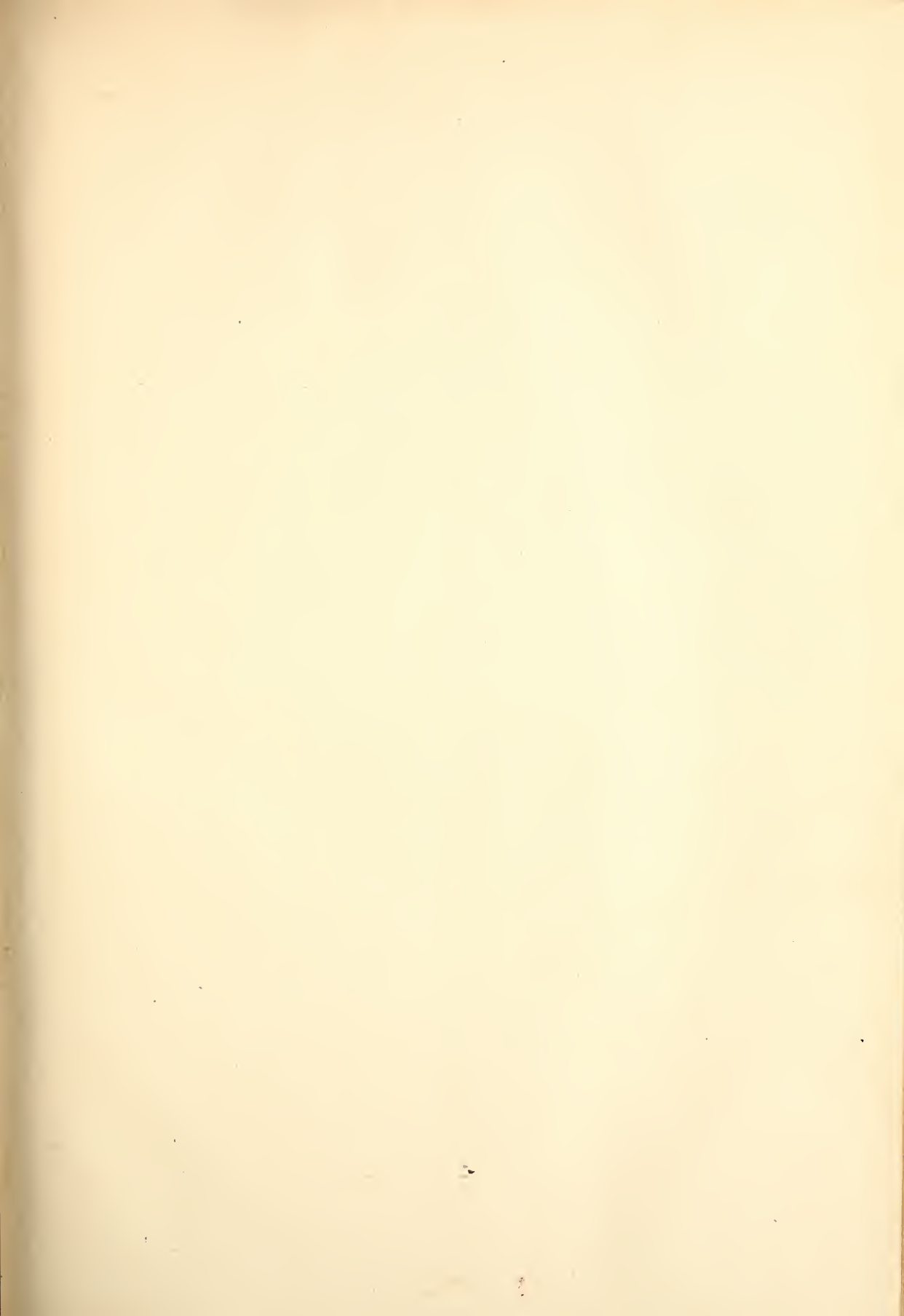
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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

Vol. XI

APRIL, 1917

No. 1



Published by the Alumnae Association
of
Bryn Mawr College

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

Editor-in-Chief

ELVA LEE, '93

Randolph, New York

Campus Editor

HELEN H. PARKHURST, '11

Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Advertising Manager

ELIZABETH BRAKELEY, '16

Rockefeller Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

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THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOLUME XI

APRIL, 1917

No. 1

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, 1916-1917

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

Officers, 1916-1918

President, CORNELIA HALSEY KELLOGG (MRS. FREDERIC ROGERS KELLOGG), '00, Morristown, N. J.

Vice-President, MARY RICHARDSON WALCOTT (MRS. ROBERT WALCOTT), '06, 152 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Recording Secretary, HILDA WORTHINGTON SMITH, '10, West Park, N. Y.

Corresponding Secretary, ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON, '96, 367 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Treasurer, JANE BOWNE HAINES, '91, Cheltenham, Pa.

OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

Philadelphia

November, 1916 to November, 1917

Chairman, ELIZABETH BENT CLARK (MRS. HERBERT L. CLARK), '95, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Vice-Chairman, JULIA COPE COLLINS (MRS. WILLIAM H. COLLINS), '89, Haverford, Pa.

Secretary-Treasurer, AGNES M. IRWIN, '10, 830 South 48th Street, Philadelphia.

Directors, JACQUELINE MORRIS EVANS (MRS. EDWARD W. EVANS), '08, 151 East Coulter Street, Germantown, Philadelphia. KATHARINE W. McCOLLIN, '16, 2049 Upland Way, Philadelphia.

New York

Chairman, KATHERINE ECOB, '09, Flushing, Long Island, New York.

Boston

The officers of the Boston Bryn Mawr Club act also as Branch officers.

Baltimore

The officers of the Baltimore Bryn Mawr Club act also as Branch officers.

OFFICERS OF THE BRYN MAWR CLUBS

New York

137 East 40th Street

February, 1917 to February, 1918

President, EDITH PETTIT BORIE (MRS. ADOLPHE BORIE, 3rd), '95, 59 East 65th Street, New York City.

Vice-President, FLORENCE WATERBURY, '05, *Secretary*, ISABEL M. PETERS, '04, 33 West 49th Street, New York City.

Treasurer, EDITH CHILD, '90.

Assistant Treasurer, SOPHIE BOUCHER, '03.

Boston

144 Bowdoin Street

April, 1916 to April, 1917

President, SYLVIA KNOWLTON LEE, '01, 42 Avon Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Vice-President and Treasurer, SYLVIA SCUDDER BOWDITCH (MRS. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH), '01.

Recording Secretary, MARION C. BALCH, '02.

Corresponding Secretary, FRANCES LORD, ex-'10, North Street, Plymouth, Mass.

Director, SUSAN WALKER FITZGERALD (MRS. RICHARD Y. FITZGERALD), '93.

Chicago

February, 1916 to February, 1917.

President, MARGARET AYER BARNES (MRS. CECIL BARNES), '07, 1153 N. Dearborn Street.

Secretary, EVELYN SHAW, '14, 1130 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

Baltimore

January, 1917 to January, 1918

President, JOHANNA KROEBER MOSENTHAL (Mrs. HERMAN MOSENTHAL), '00, 1501 Mt. Royal Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Vice-President and Treasurer, HELEN EVANS, 13.

Secretary, MILDRED McCAY, '16, Roland Park, Md.

Pittsburgh

May, 1916 to May, 1917

President, SARA F. ELLIS, '04, 5716 Rippey Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Vice-President, ROSE G. MARSH, '09.

Secretary, FRANCES RUSH CRAWFORD (Mrs. R. L. CRAWFORD), '01, 517 Emerson Street, Pittsburgh.

Treasurer, ELIZABETH BAGGALEY CARROLL (Mrs. A. R. CARROLL), ex-'03.

Washington

October, 1916 to October, 1917

President, AURIE THAYER YOAKAM (Mrs. M. K. YOAKAM), '00, 2023 O Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

Secretary, HENRIETTA S. RIGGS, '10, 131 Maryland Avenue N.E., Washington, D. C.

St. Louis

President, ERMA KINGSBACHER STIX (Mrs. E. W. STIX), ex-'06, 5112 Waterman Avenue.

China

President, FANNY SINCLAIR WOODS (Mrs. A. H. WOODS), '01, Canton Christian College, Canton, China.

Los Angeles

President, Mrs. J. H. DOUGLAS, JR., 523 South Painter Street, Whittier, Cal.

Secretary, ETHEL RICHARDSON, 277 East Bellevue Drive, Pasadena.

Columbus

January, 1917 to January, 1918

President, GRACE LATIMER JONES, '00, 1175 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Secretary, ADELINE WERNER, '16, 1640 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

COMMITTEES

ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

TERM OF OFFICE

PAULINE GOLDMARK, '96, <i>Chairman</i> , 270 West 94th Street, New York City.....	1916-1920
ESTHER LOWENTHAL, '05.....	1917-1918
ELIZABETH SHEPLEY SERGEANT, '03.....	1915-1919
HELEN EMERSON, '11.....	1917-1919
ELLEN D. ELLIS, '01.....	1916-1920
FRANCES FINCKE HAND, '98.....	1917-1921
FRANCES BROWNE, '09.....	1917-1921
CORNELIA HALSEY KELLOGG, '00... (<i>ex officio</i>)	

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

LEAH TAPPER CADBURY, '14, <i>Chairman</i> , Haverford, Pa.....	1916-1917
ANNA SCATTERGOOD HOAG, '96,....	1916-1917
MARION EDWARDS PARK, '98.....	1916-1917
KATHARINE WILLIAMS MCCOLLIN, '15.....	1916-1917

LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

MARTHA G. THOMAS, '89, <i>Chairman</i> , Whitford, Pa.....	1916-1921
ETHEL PEW, '06.....	1913-1918
KATHERINE L. HOWELL, '06.....	1914-1919
MAUD LOWREY JENKS, '00.....	1915-1920
DORIS EARLE, '03.....	1917-1922

JAMES E. RHOADS SCHOLARSHIPS COMMITTEE

LUCY MARTIN DONNELLY, '93, <i>Chairman</i> , Low Buildings, Bryn Mawr, Pa.....	1915-1918
JULIA COPE COLLINS, '89.....	1916-1919
ANNE HAMPTON TODD, '02.....	1917-1920

HEALTH STATISTICS COMMITTEE

DR. KATHARINE PORTER, '94; ISABEL MADDISON, Ph.D; ELEANOR L. LORD, Ph.D.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

ELIZABETH TAPPAN, '10, <i>Chairman</i> , 1419 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Md.....	1915-1919
MARION EDWARDS PARK, '98.....	1917-1921
ELIZABETH LEWIS OTEY, '01.....	1917-1921
ALICE HEARNE, '13.....	1917-1921
JOSEPHINE NILES, '14.....	1917-1921

FINANCE COMMITTEE

MARTHA G. THOMAS, '89, <i>Chairman</i> , Whitford, Pa.....	1916-1921
JANE BOWNE HAINES, '91.....	(<i>ex officio</i>)
MARY CRAWFORD DUDLEY, '96.....	1916-1921
ELIZABETH B. KIRKBRIDE, '96.....	1916-1921
CLARA VAIL BROOKS, '97.....	1916-1921
ELIZABETH CALDWELL FOUNTAIN, '97.....	1916-1921
MARY PEIRCE, '12.....	1916-1921
SIBYL HUBBARD DARLINGTON, '99..	1916-1921
MARION PARRIS SMITH, '01.....	1916-1921
ELIZABETH BENT CLARK, '95.....	1916-1921
CAROLINE McCORMICK SLADE, '96.	1916-1921
HILDA WORTHINGTON SMITH, '10..	1916-1921
MARGARET BONTECOU, '09.....	1916-1921

COMMITTEE ON ATHLETICS

MAUD DESSAU, '13, <i>Chairman</i>	1915-1920
ESTHER WHITE, '06.....	1914-1919
EUGENIA BAKER JESSUP, '14.....	1916-1921
BERTHA S. EHLERS, '09.....	1917-1922

ALUMNAE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
OF DIRECTORS OF BRYN MAWR
COLLEGE

ELIZABETH B. KIRKBRIDE, '96, 1406 Spruce Street, Philadelphia December, 1915 to December, 1921
ELIZABETH NIELDS BANCROFT (MRS. WILFRED BANCROFT), '98 Slatersville, R. I. December, 1915 to December, 1918

CLASS COLLECTORS

MARY HAMILTON SWINDLER, Ph.D.
ANNE TAYLOR SIMPSON, '89
KATHARINE M. SHIPLEY, '90
ANNA SWIFT RUPERT, '91
HELEN J. ROBINS, '92
MARGARET HILLES JOHNSON, '93
ABBY BRAYTON DURFEE, '94
ELIZABETH BENT CLARK, '95
RUTH FURNESS PORTER, '96
CLARA VAIL BROOKS, '97
BERTHA G. WOOD, '98
LAURA PECKHAM WARING, '99
KATE WILLIAMS, '00
MARION PARRIS SMITH, '01
H. JEAN CRAWFORD, '02
DORIS EARLE, '03
MARGARET SCOTT, '04
MARGARET NICHOLS HARDENBERGH, '05
ELIZABETH HARRINGTON BROOKS, '06
ALICE M. HAWKINS, '07
JACQUELINE MORRIS EVANS, '08
ALTA C. STEVENS, '09
HILDA W. SMITH, '10
HELEN TREDWAY GRAHAM, '11
JEAN W. STIRLING, '12
JESSIE C. BUCHANAN, '13
MARY C. SMITH, '14
KATHARINE W. MCCOLLIN, '15
MARY GARRETT BRANSON, '16
AGNES DOROTHY SHIPLEY, '17

THE MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College was held in Taylor Hall, on Saturday, February 3, 1917, the President, Cornelia Halsey Kellogg, presiding.

As there was no objection, the reading of the minutes of the previous annual meeting was omitted.

The President then read the report of the Board of Directors. At the end of her report she read the names of the following members of the Association who had died during the year.

Helena Chapin McLean (Mrs. A. E. McLean) '96.

Anna Bedinger, '99.

Elizabeth Mingus Griffith, '00.

Constance Lewis, '14.

Mary Holland Burchenal (Mrs. C. E. Burchenal) ex-'05.

Minerva Lepper Greene (Mrs. G. S. Greene), '05.

The following resolutions were adopted by a silent, rising vote:

WHEREAS, in the deaths of these members the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College has suffered great loss, *be it resolved*, That we desire formally to express our deep grief and to record our sense of bereavement and to express our sympathy with their families and *be it further resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to their families and inserted in the records of the Alumnae Association.

The report of the Treasurer was not read, but the various balances were given by the Treasurer.

Next came the reports of standing committees. It was voted to omit the reading of the follow-

ing reports—THE QUARTERLY, the A. C. A. Councillor, the Committee on Athletics and the Alumnae Supper Committee.

The report of the Academic Committee was read by the Chairman, Elizabeth Sergeant, except the report on the Carola Woerishoffer Department, which was read by Pauline Goldmark, Chairman of the subcommittee.

The report of the Conference Committee was read by the Chairman, Leah Cadbury.

Next the report of the Loan Fund was given by Martha G. Thomas.

The report of the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee was read by the Recording Secretary.

The report of the Finance Committee was given by Caroline McCormick Slade. After this report, pledge cards were distributed and \$8839 in addition to previous pledges was raised.

At this point the meeting adjourned to luncheon.

The meeting was called together again at 3 o'clock.

The report of the Alumnae Directors was given by Elizabeth Niels Bancroft, except the report on the new plan of government, which was given by Elizabeth Kirkbride.

The only report read from a Local Branch was the report of the Philadelphia Branch, which was read by the Chairman, Elizabeth Bent Clark.

The report of the Carola Woerishoffer Memorial Committee was read by Pauline Goldmark.

The following appointments to committees were ratified by the meeting:

Conference Committee: Leah Cadbury, '14, *Chairman*; Anna Scattergood Hoag, '96, Marion Edwards Park, '98; Katharine McCollin, '15.

Loan Fund Committee: Doris Earle, '03.

James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee: Anne Hampton Todd, '02.

Nominaling Committee: Elizabeth Tappan, '10, *Chairman*; Marion Edwards Park, '98; Elizabeth Lewis Otey, '01; Alice Hearne, '13; Josephine Niles, '14;

Committee on Athletics: Bertha S. Ehlers, '09. The next business before the meeting was the proposed Amendment to the By-laws to enlarge the Academic Committee. Pauline Goldmark said that the Committee thought this plan advisable eventually, but as they were not quite ready, she made a motion that the proposed Amendment be laid on the table for another year. The motion was carried.

The first new business considered was a motion made by Margaret Bontecou and carried; that the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association be authorized to appoint, or where Branches are organized, request the Branches to appoint Alumnae Committees to act as advisors to the Appointment Bureau.

Leah Cadbury then offered the following resolutions, which were seconded:

1. That a committee shall be appointed immediately to organize a unit of Bryn Mawr Alumnae to work in one of the belligerent countries.

2. That this committee, after an investigation of the various fields of war-relief work, which can be opened up to college women, shall select the most suitable destination for the unit.

3. That the committee shall be authorized to call for volunteers among the members of the Alumnae Association, including all who will be members after Commencement, 1917, and to organize them into a working unit.

4. That the unit is to be known as a group sent out under the auspices of the Alumnae Association.

5. That each member of the unit shall be responsible for her own expenses.

Elizabeth Niels Bancroft suggested that the whole matter should be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association, for consideration. Anna Rhoads Ladd also expressed the feeling that the Board of Directors should take up the matter.

A suggestion was then made that the committee mentioned in the original motion be a committee for the consideration of the whole matter. Eunice Schenck made a motion, which was seconded, that a committee be appointed to investigate the need for such a unit as that described and to make a plan for the possible activity of such a unit, this plan to be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association for approval.

Marion Park offered an alternative amendment, that Leah Cadbury's original resolutions be referred to the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association, with power to act on the original motion without reference to the general body of the Alumnae Association. This was seconded. The first amendment was then put to a vote and lost.

The question was raised as to whether the name Bryn Mawr would have more than a sentimental value. Leah Cadbury thought that it would open the way for workers.

Ruth Welles wished to know if a unit not under doctors would have much value.

The second amendment was then put to a vote and carried. Then the original motion as amended was carried.

Lotta Emery Dudley made the suggestion that honorary degrees might fittingly be given to distinguished Bryn Mawr women. She felt that it would strengthen the interest of the alumnae in Bryn Mawr. She then made a motion, which was seconded and carried, "That the Academic Committee consider the advisability and possibility of Bryn Mawr conferring honorary degrees on distinguished women."

Dean Schenck then asked for the sense of the

meeting as to an alumnae vocational rally as an inspiration to the students. The motion was then made, seconded and carried, "That it be recorded as the sense of the meeting that the alumnae hold a rally in the spring at the College."

The announcement of elections to the Academic Committee was then made by the Secretary, as follows:

Frances Fincke Hand, '98, and Frances Browne, '09, to serve four years and Helen Emerson, '14, to serve two years.

The meeting then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS,

Recording Secretary.

SPECIAL MEETING OF DELEGATES AND DIRECTORS

FEBRUARY 2, 1917

A special meeting was called by the Board of Directors, February 2, 1917, to confer with delegates from the Clubs and Branches and other interested alumnae, to consider plans for local organization. There were thirty-one alumnae present.

The President announced that as Branches require twenty-five members, they do not adequately satisfy our need for organization. She said that twenty-three invitations to Clubs and individuals had been sent out urging them to come to this conference. She said that what we need is a chance to unite in small groups.

Some of the plans of other colleges for local organization were explained. The various things that such organizations might do were spoken of. They could raise money for the college, they could get in touch with schools and they could do local concerted work. These groups should be very elastic. The Board of Directors hopes every year to send some one to each of these groups.

Adeline Werner described the organization in Ohio. That is a state organization, with sub-committees in various cities throughout Ohio. This they felt best suited their local conditions.

Dean Schenck told of her need for information about positions in schools and other positions open to Bryn Mawr graduates.

There was a general feeling expressed that people closely in touch with the College should go often to the outlying districts.

Mary Crawford Dudley spoke briefly for the Philadelphia Branch.

It was stated that local organizations ought to raise scholarships. Especially do we need Freshmen Scholarships, on the basis of need. Elizabeth Sergeant spoke very emphatically on this point.

Elizabeth Nields Bancroft made a plea for the Trustees. She said that they lived in many cities outside of Philadelphia, that they were not all old men by any means and that they would like to be invited to meet local organizations.

It was thought that the headquarters of every organization should be listed in the QUARTERLY.

The seniors every year should be instructed about the alumnae activities. The Board of Directors now circulates among the seniors a leaflet, when they are asked to join the Association. It was thought that the seniors should be asked to a party and information imparted. Representatives of the Branches might be invited to this meeting and Branches should be informed every year of those graduating.

Suggestions of names of alumnae who would undertake this organization were asked for.

It was reported for the Academic Committee that they have discussed the question of publicity. It was thought that an exhibit of books, photographs, films, etc. might be made up and loaned to various organizations.

The circulation of the *College News* was discussed and it was decided that it was desirable for alumnae to take it, but not preparatory schools. It was the sense of the meeting that the Academic Committee take up with the

college authorities the system of reporting. Vassar has a Student Press Board. A professor is the recognized publicity agent. Lucy M. Donnelly said that the English Department would be very glad to cooperate in forming a press bureau. It was felt that Bryn Mawr is not sufficiently reported in a dignified way and

that for this reason very undesirable articles are occasionally printed.

Mary Crawford Dudley for the Finance Committee asked for suggestions for raising money.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

So much has happened of deep interest to all Bryn Mawr alumnae since we assembled here last January that it seems as though more than a year had passed since then.

The QUARTERLY, if never before, has proved its value to the alumnae by accurately informing us of the new organization under which the College is now governed.

During the stress of great excitement last spring many things occurred which we all must deprecate. Nevertheless it was proved once and for all that Bryn Mawr alumnae do love their college and have a really earnest desire to serve her.

Sincere gratitude is due to the Alumnae Directors and to the Academic Committee for their clear grasp of the situation and their steady and successful effort to represent a fair and broad-minded attitude to all sides of the question.

The Finance Committee has been no less untiring and their unflagging and unwearied enthusiasm should be an inspiration to the whole Association. We must try as individuals to respond to their inspiring leadership.

Although we cannot mention here by name each of the other committees, we are very grateful to them all for their services so freely and ungrudgingly given.

The Directors of the Alumnae Association have felt for some time dissatisfied with the workings of the present methods of local organization. There is undoubtedly a very large amount of genuine and deep loyalty and affection for Bryn Mawr which is finding little or no expression. The present system of Branches does not adequately meet this need—for a Branch requires 25 members and has to fulfill rather rigid requirements. It is proposed to institute a system of small groups leaving their organization and activities entirely elastic as the Board feels that each locality is the best judge of its own needs and possibilities.

The Board will make every effort to see that these groups are visited at least once a year by an alumna who is in close touch with the College.

An informal conference was held last night with representatives of such groups and other interested alumnae. There were many valuable suggestions made. For instance, Dean Schenck proposed a scheme for vocational advisers in various localities in connection with the Bureau of Appointments. She stressed the fact that this would be of great value to the College but even more to the alumnae who wish to obtain positions or improve those they already have.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Academic Committee should take up with the college authorities the question of publicity. The members present felt that if Bryn Mawr activities were properly reported, undignified and undesirable articles would be fewer.

The Board of Directors wish to emphasize the fact that they will be extremely glad to receive suggestions from any alumnae in connection with this new group system.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees the minute given in the following letter was passed:

JANUARY 23, 1917.

Mrs. Richard S. Francis,

Secretary of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

MY DEAR MRS. FRANCIS,

At a meeting of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College, held December 15, 1916, your letter containing a minute passed by the Alumnae Association January 29, 1916, suggesting the appointment of an alumna as Director-at-large was read.

After discussion the following minute was adopted by the Trustees:

"It is the sense of this meeting that the filling of the position of Director-at-large be considered an opportunity to strengthen the Board of Directors by the appointment of a man or woman not otherwise eligible as a member of the Society of Friends or an alumna of the college, and that in now appointing Miss Marion Reilly Director-at-large for the year 1916-17

the Directors have not changed their attitude in this regard, but as the presence of Miss Reilly on the Board seems to them, as well as to many members of the Alumnae Association, most desirable, they have taken this method of securing her immediate membership in the Board of Directors."

Very sincerely yours,

ANNA RHOADS LADD, *Secretary*.

During the year the following associates of the Alumnae Association have been elected: Grace Shafer Able (Mrs. S. T. Able), ex-'16; Anne Wright Jaggard, ex-'16; Julia Kessel, Graduate, 1915-16; Lois Goodnow MacMurray (Mrs. J. V. A. MacMurray), ex-'16; Edith Peters, ex-'96; Helen R. Steward, Graduate, 1912-14; Clara Colton Worthington (Mrs. Union Worthington), ex-'96.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

I. ALUMNAE ACADEMIC ENDOWMENT FUND OF JANUARY 15, 1909

Principal:

Cash and securities received January 15, 1909.....	\$100,000.00
Net additions because of differences between par value and value at which securities were taken and sold.....	1,721.14
Transferred from income account.....	2,235.08
	<u>\$103,956.22</u>

Investments:

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy. Co., General Mortgage. 4%.....	\$3,000.00
New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co. 3½%.....	5,000.00
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co., Illinois Division Mtg. 4%.....	5,000.00
Standard Steel Works Co., 1st Mtg. 5%.....	5,000.00
Cost of certain improvements on the College Grounds assumed as an investment for this Fund as agreed upon with the Alumnae Association. 4½%.....	25,000.00
Northern Pacific Railway, General Lien. 3%.....	3,000.00
Mortgage No. 7, Lombaert Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa. 4½%.....	35,000.00
Southern Pacific Co. Equipment. 4½%.....	13,000.00
Pennsylvania General Freight Equipment. 4½%.....	3,000.00
Share in Mortgage No. 8, 1415 South Twenty-first St., Philadelphia. 5½%.....	750.00
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., General Mortgage. 4½%.....	5,000.00
Bryn Mawr College Inn Association, Second Mortgage. 5%.....	1,000.00
Uninvested and due from the Trustees.....	206.22
Total Par Value.....	<u>\$103,956.22</u>

Income:

Receipts:

Balance Sept. 30, 1915.....	\$1,761.38
Interest on investments Oct. 1, 1915 to Sept. 30, 1916.....	4,553.67
	<u>\$6,315.05</u>

Expenditures:

Salary of holder of endowed chair.....	3,000.00
Increase in salaries of three full professors who are heads of departments.....	1,500.00
Balance.....	1,815.05
	<u>\$6,315.05</u>

NOTE.—The amount (\$3000) which but for this endowment would have been expended for the salary of the holder of the endowed chair was used to increase the salaries of six full professors who are heads of departments.

II. ALUMNAE ACADEMIC ENDOWMENT FUND OF JUNE 2, 1910

Principal:

Received from Alumnae Association.....	\$150,000.00
Net additions because of differences between par value and value at which securities were taken and sold.....	6,830.02
Total par value of Fund.....	<u>\$156,830.02</u>

Investments:

Chesapeake and Ohio Rwy. Co., General Mortgage. 4½%.....	\$25,000.00
Mortgage No. 1, 12 acres Camden County, N. J. 6%.....	12,000.00
Canadian Northern Rwy. Equipment. 4½%.....	5,000.00
New York Central Lines Equipment. 4½%.....	10,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy. Equipment. 4½%.....	1,000.00
Norfolk and Western Railway Divisional First Lien and General Mortgage. 4%.....	22,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy. Co., First Refunding Mortgage. 4%.....	25,000.00
Reading Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., General Mortgage. 4%.....	15,000.00
Northern Pacific Rwy. Co., General Lien. 3%.....	2,000.00
Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Trust. 4½%.....	2,000.00
The Virginian Railway Co., 1st Mortgage. 5%.....	3,000.00
New York & Erie R. R. Co. 4%.....	5,000.00
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., General Consol. Mortgage. 4½%.....	13,000.00
Pennsylvania General Freight Equipment. 4½%.....	3,000.00
Mortgage No. 3 (share), 641/653 Buena Ave., Chicago, Ill. 5%.....	1,100.00
Chicago Union Station Co., First Mortgage. 4½%.....	2,000.00
Wabash R. R. Co., Second Mortgage. 5%.....	6,000.00
Union Pacific R. R. Co., First Lien Refunding Mortgage. 4%.....	4,000.00
Uninvested and due from the Trustees.....	730.02
Total par value.....	<u>\$156,830.02</u>

Income:

Receipts:

Interest October 1, 1915 to September 30, 1916.....	\$6,808.15
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Expenditures:

Academic salaries.....	<u>\$6,808.15</u>
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SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

For the Year October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916

INCOME

Securities

Founder's Endowment.....	\$20,441.35	
Alumnae Endowment for Professorships of 1909.....	4,500.00	
Alumnae Academic Endowment Fund of 1910.....	6,808.15	
General Endowment Fund.....	10,492.66	
Justus C. Strawbridge Fund.....	421.58	
Carola Woerishoffer Endowment Fund....	31,115.36	
Undergraduate May Day, 1914, Endow- ment Fund.....	216.56	
Elizabeth S. Shippen Endowment Fund...	3,950.28	
Interest.....	\$1,419.43	
Less net interest received at College.....	117.45	1,301.98
		<u>\$79,247.92</u>

Productive Real Estate

Income from Founder's En- dowment invested in Mer- ion, Radnor, Denbigh, Pembroke East and West...	\$52,449.47	
Income from Founder's En- dowment invested in Pro- fessors' houses.....	2,718.26	
		<u>\$55,167.73</u>
Income from General Endowment Fund In- vested in Rockefeller Hall.....	13,289.06	68,456.79

Income from Special Funds:

Unexpended balances of In- come, October 1, 1915:			
A. Scholarship Funds.....	\$796.49		
B. Memorial Funds.....	1,228.97		
C. Other Funds.....	1,800.39		
		<u>3,825.85</u>	

Received during the year:

a. For undergraduate Me- morial Scholarships (Hopper, Rhoads, Brooke Hall, Powers, Gillespie, Stevens, Anthony, Simp- son, Hallowell, Long- streth).....	\$3,279.33
b. Other Memorial Funds (Ottendorfer Fellowship; Ritchie Prize; Rhoads, Chamberlain, Wright and Stevens Book Funds; Swift Planting Fund; Woerishoffer Memorial).	874.04

\$147,704.71

c. Other Funds (1902 Book Fund; Alumnae Endowment Fund, Shippen Fund, Fletcher Bequest)	\$578.88		
		<u>\$4,732.25</u>	\$8,558.10
Unexpended balances October 1, 1916:			
A. Scholarship Funds.....		1,903.26	
B. Memorial Funds.....		1,976.97	
C. Other Funds.....		1,843.89	
		<u>5,724.12</u>	
Students' Fees:			\$2,833.98
A. Added to College Income:			
Tuition.....		\$81,236.66	
Laboratory Fees.....	\$4,230.57		
Laboratory Supplies.....	235.15		
Geological Excursions.....	153.09		
Graduation Fees.....	813.94		
Changing Rooms Fees....	190.00		
Music Rooms Fees, net...	42.50		
Entrance Examination Fees, net.....	1,642.36		
		<u>7,307.61</u>	
B. Given to Library for Books:			\$88,544.27
Deferred and Condition Examination Fees.....		\$1,513.00	
Late Registration and Course Book Fines.....		164.00	
		<u>1,677.00</u>	
C. Given to Gymnasium for Apparatus:			245.50
Gymnasium Fines.....			245.50
			<u>90,466.77</u>
Net receipt from sale of books.....			26.20
Interest on College Income invested in 1905 Infirmary, Trefa Aelwyd and prepaid insurance, Comptroller's bank balance, etc.....			802.19
Net receipts from all other sources.....			3,336.58
Donations to Current Income:			
Received during 1915-16.....	\$7,700.52		
Unexpended balance of Donations received during previous years.....		4,045.90	
		<u>\$11,746.42</u>	
Less balance unexpended September 30, 1916.....			3,273.63
			<u>8,472.79</u>
Ruth Emerson Fletcher Bequest:			
Expended 1915-16.....	\$18.15		
Less income from investment.....		11.31	
		<u>6.84</u>	
Added to receipts from principal for expenditure.....			6.84
Total net receipts from all sources, expended for College running expenses, from October 1, 1915, to September 30, 1916.....			\$253,650.06

EXPENDITURES

A. ACADEMIC

Teaching Salaries

17 Full Professors.....		\$50,500.00
15 Associate Professors.....	\$31,760.00	
Donations given for Associate Professors' Salaries.....	1,616.00	
	<hr/>	33,376.00
8 Associates.....		11,360.00
2 Lecturers.....		4,014.00
11 Readers.....		10,457.50
5 Demonstrators.....		3,100.00
Student Laboratory Assistants.....		191.67
		<hr/>

\$112,999.17

Academic Administration Salaries

(Only the portion of time given to Academic work is charged)

President, Deans, Secretaries and Stenographers (part).....		\$14,719.08
Comptroller's Office (60%).....		2,509.34
Business Office (60%).....		2,603.07
Proctors and Student Messengers.....		75.84
		<hr/>

19,907.33

Fellowships and Scholarships

A. From College Income:

Fellowships and Graduate Scholarships.....	\$10,915.12	
Foreign Graduate Scholarships.....	2,025.00	
Undergraduate Scholarships.....	4,823.30	
	<hr/>	\$17,763.42

B. From Income of Special Funds:

Undergraduate Scholarships.....	\$2,622.32	
	<hr/>	2,622.32

C. From Donations:

Fellowships and Graduate Scholarships.....	\$750.00	
Undergraduate Scholarships.....	2,750.00	
	<hr/>	3,500.00

23,885.74

Laboratories

From College Income:

Physical.....	\$1,421.18
Chemical.....	1,667.64
Physical Chemistry.....	260.00
Geological.....	584.40
Biological.....	1,194.86
Psychological.....	1,045.12
Educational Psychology.....	363.49
Social Economy.....	1,002.29
	<hr/>

7,538.98

Library

A. From College Income:		
Maintenance (one-half entire cost)...	\$3,572.45	
Salaries.....	6,670.56	
New Books Purchased.....	5,831.38	
	<hr/>	\$16,074.39
B. From Income of Special Funds:		
New Books Purchased.....		154.82
C. From Donations:		
New Books Purchased.....		755.55
	<hr/>	\$16,984.76

Gymnasium

From College Income:		
Maintenance of Building.....	\$2,935.89	
Salaries.....	3,400.00	
Apparatus.....	440.19	
	<hr/>	6,776.08
Religious Services.....		1,620.38

Public Lectures

From College Income.....	\$680.29	
From Donations.....	50.00	
	<hr/>	730.29
College Entertaining.....		386.56

Subscriptions to Foreign Schools

A. Athens.....	\$250.00	
B. Jerusalem.....	100.00	
	<hr/>	350.00

Subscription to Wood's Hole Biological Laboratory..... \$100.00

Subscription to College Entrance Examination Board.. 100.00

Subscription to Educational Societies..... 12.00

212.00

Class Room Supplies..... 345.07

Modern Art Equipment, from Donations..... 247.97

Modern Art and Prize from Special Funds..... 63.68

Publishing Research Monographs..... 106.71

Bureau of Appointments..... 200.00

Academic Committee of Alumnae, Travelling Expenses and Entertainment..... 170.76

Academic Incidentals..... 63.07

Travelling Expenses of Candidates for Appointment..... 516.24

Academic Administration Expenses

Office Expenses (60%).....	\$1,911.61	
Telephone (60%).....	596.88	
Publicity.....	179.59	
Printing.....	5,171.28	
	<hr/>	7,859.36

Maintenance of Academic Buildings..... 15,629.92

(Taylor Hall, \$5,225.35; Dalton Hall, \$5,674.32; one-half of Library, \$3,572.44; Rent of one-half of Cartref, \$1,000.00; Advanced Psychological Laboratory, \$157.81).

Maintenance of Grounds and Fire Protection..... 13,955.17

Legal Advice..... 50.00

Other Teaching and Academic Expenses..... 278.84

¹Note—60% of the cost of Maintenance of Grounds and 40% of Fire Protection is considered as academic, the balance as non-academic.

Expenses paid by Treasurer

Interest.....	\$2,541.58	
Printing.....	46.71	
Auditing.....	250.00	
Comptroller's Bond.....	50.00	
Expenses in re Lands in West.....	67.41	
Sundries.....	59.39	\$3,015.09
Permanent Improvements.....		3,418.19
Dalton plumbing (completed) \$2,688.05; Power Plant, (part) \$317.48; grounds, \$338.59; other items, \$74.07)..		
Total Academic Expenditures.....		\$227,311.36

B. NON-ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATION**Salaries**

President's, Dean's, Secretaries' and Ste- nographers' (part).....	\$6,198.66	
Comptroller's Office (40%).....	1,672.89	
Business Office (40%).....	1,735.39	
Minutes of Directors (full).....	300.00	
		\$9,906.94

Expenses

Office Expenses (40%).....	\$1,274.40	
Telephone (40%).....	397.92	
		1,672.32

Grounds and Fire Protection..... **13,054.30****1905 Infirmary**

Salaries.....	\$3,720.00	
Expenses.....	3,198.26	
Interest on amount loaned to complete building.....	875.56	
	\$7,793.82	

Receipts:

Undergraduate Fees.....	\$3,420.00	
Graduate Fees.....	224.05	
Refunds for extra service....	483.75	
All other income.....	10.00	
	4,137.80	

3,656.02**Loss on Non-Productive Real Estate**

Yarrow West.....	\$206.35	
Dolgelly.....	711.73	
		918.08

Sundry Items of Non-academic Incidentals..... **216.73****Christmas Donations.....** **174.76****Permanent Improvements**

A. From College Income.....	\$505.77	
B. From Donations.....	2,303.27	
		2,809.04

Power plant part of \$211.66; Alterations to Buildings, \$19.00; Grounds, \$225.73; other items, \$49.38; Athletic Field, \$1,133.80; Infirmary, \$269.19; Cartref Alterations, \$272.72; Pembroke new rooms, \$94.56; Deanery garage, \$427.00; Mary E. Garrett Memorial, \$106.00.

Total Non-Academic Expenditures..... **22,408.19**

¹ Note—60% of the cost of Maintenance of Grounds and 40% of Fire Protection is considered as academic, the balance as non-academic.

Total Expenditures for the year.....	\$249,719.55
Total Net Receipts.....	253,650.06
Surplus for Year.....	<u>\$3,930.51</u>

APPENDIX A

DONATIONS

DONATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS

Unexpended balances of donations given in previous years and brought forward from 1914-15.
Composed of:

	<i>Expended</i>	<i>Unexpended Balance</i>
Donation from Mrs. Frank L. Wesson, received 1909-10.....	\$500.00	\$500.00
Donation from Mrs. J. Campbell Harris, Thos. H. Powers Memorial Scholarship, 1915-1916.....	200.00	200.00
Anonymous Donation, Helen Schaeffer Huff Memorial Research Fellow- ship.....	750.00	750.00
Donation from Chicago Bryn Mawr Club for scholarship.....	100.00	100.00
Donation from Mary R. Norris for the Austin Hull Norris Memorial scholarship.....	200.00	200.00
Anonymous donations for scholarships.....	700.00	300.00
Total.....	<u>\$2,450.00</u>	<u>\$1,550.00</u>

Received during 1915-16:

	<i>Expended</i>	<i>Unexpended Balance</i>
Scholarships.		
From Alumnae Association of Girls' High and Normal Schools, one scholar- ship.....	100.00	100.00
From the Board of Education of the City of Philadelphia, nine scholar- ships.....	900.00	900.00
From Geo. W. Kendrick, Jr., for the Minnie Murdock Kendrick Memorial Scholarship.....	200.00	200.00
From Estate of Charles E. Ellis, two scholarships of \$200.00 each.....	400.00	400.00
From Alexander Simpson, Jr., Special scholarship.....	200.00	200.00
Anonymous per Dean Reilly, Special scholarship.....	300.00	300.00
Anonymous per Dean Reilly, Special scholarship.....	200.00	200.00
Anonymous per Dean Reilly, Special scholarship.....	500.00	500.00
Anonymous per Dean Reilly, Special scholarship.....	200.00	200.00
From Class 1912 for scholarships.....	150.00	150.00
Anonymous per Dean Reilly, Special scholarship.....	150.00	150.00
Total.....	<u>\$3,150.00</u>	<u>\$1,200.00</u>
Unexpended donations for scholarships 1914-15.....	<u>\$5,600.00</u>	<u>\$3,500.00</u>
Donations received for scholarships 1915-16.....		\$2,450.00
Total.....		3,150.00
Expended during 1915-16.....		\$5,600.00
Unexpended balance.....		3,500.00
		<u>\$2,100.00</u>

OTHER DONATIONS

[These donations represent only cash donations received at the college office. All other gifts may be found enumerated under "gifts" in the President's Report for 1915-16.]

Unexpended balances of donations given in previous years and amounts expended of same during 1915-1916.

	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Expended</i>	<i>Unexpended Balance</i>
From Justus C. Strawbridge for lantern for service door of Rockefeller Hall.....	\$25.00		\$25.00
From Elma Loines, Class of 1905, for Physical Laboratory Apparatus.....	18.75		18.75
From Ruth Putnam for binding Kirk Collection.....	5.00	\$ 5.00	
Balance of Donation from Dean Reilly for equipment Mathematical Depart- ment.....	74.20		74.20
Balance of Donation from Class of 1903 for clock for Library Reading Room.....	23.65		23.65
Balance of donation from Undergraduate Association for books, in mem- ory of Professor J. Edmund Wright.....	5.60	5.60	
From Professor De Haan for Spanish Books.....	100.00	100.00	
From Class 1897, for books in Biology, per Professor J. W. Warren.....	15.70	15.70	
From Alumnae Association (Boston Branch) for books.....	101.56	101.56	
From Cynthia M. Wesson, for gymnastic apparatus.....	365.00		365.00
From Dean Marion Reilly for Art Department.....	15.95	15.95	
From Ella Riegel, Class 1889, for Art Department.....	138.46	138.46	
From Ella Riegel, Class 1889, amount reported as expended but returned to Treasurer in 1915-16.....	46.22		46.22
Balance of Mary Elizabeth Garrett donation—books for the President's office.....	10.55	7.34	3.21
Amount returned by Undergraduate Association for amount advanced to Music Committee in June 1913, from Mary Elizabeth Garrett gift.....	10.12		10.12
From Philadelphia Branch of the Alumnae Association—for Art Depart- ment.....	78.56	78.56	
From Class 1898, for books English Department.....	100.42	50.48	49.94
Class 1903, books for Library.....	317.20	294.59	22.61
Class 1900, for books in History.....	100.00	85.73	14.27
From Class 1911, for New Book Room.....	43.96	43.96	
Total.....	<u>\$1,595.90</u>	<u>\$942.93</u>	<u>\$652.97</u>

¹ Note—This figure differs from the Treasurer's Summary owing to the fact that the Treasurer has not separated the operating expenses of the College proper from the operating expenses of the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School (see pages 14 and 15). The deficit of the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School is \$5,335.96 and the College Surplus is \$3,930.51. This explains why a deficit for the year of \$1,405.45, is shown in the account of the Summary of the Treasurer.

Donations received 1915-16

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Expended</i>	<i>Unexpended Balance</i>
For Library			
From Philadelphia Alumnae Branch	\$25.00	\$25.00	
From Bryn Mawr Alumnae Club of Baltimore	10.00	3.23	\$6.77
From Class 1904	419.77	17.36	402.41
For Art Department			
From Several Alumnae	15.00	15.00	
From Ella Riegel for Spanish Art	50.00		50.00
For Improvements			
From Athletic Association—New Field	1,133.80	1,133.80	
From Class 1905 for Furniture, Sun Parlor-Infirmary	192.22	192.22	
From Several Students for Screens for Infirmary	111.35	76.97	34.38
From S. A. King for Cartref Alteration	297.82	272.72	25.10
From Pembroke Alumnae for Pembroke Hall	94.56	94.56	
From President Thomas for Deanery Garage	427.00	427.00	
For Sundry Items			
From President Thomas for Lecture by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw	50.00	50.00	
From President Thomas on account of Mary E. Garrett Memorial Tablet	106.00	106.00	
From Undergraduate Association for expenses of next May Day	2.00		2.00
	\$2,934.52	\$2,413.86	\$520.66
Donations Added to Special Funds by Treasurer			
Student's Building Fund		\$140.45	
Student's Building Fund, No. 2		66.39	
Bequest under Will of Elizabeth Swift Shippen, deceased		176,844.86	
From Albert K. Smiley, deceased		1,000.00	
From Anonymous Donor to found the Helen Schaeffer Huff Memorial Fellowship Fund		15,000.00	
Bequest of Geo. W. Kendrick, Jr., to Found the Minnie Murdock Kendrick Scholarship		5,000.00	
From Marion Reilly to reduce the alumnae loan on Penygroes		1,000.00	
		\$199,051.70	

SPECIAL DONATIONS FOR TEACHING SALARIES

1915-1916

	<i>Received</i>	<i>Expended</i>
Albert Strauss, Father of student	\$200.00	\$200.00
Frederick S. Chase, Father of student	50.00	50.00
E. C. Henderson, Father of student	211.00	211.00
C. H. Sorchan, Father of student	211.00	211.00
James Timpson, Father of student	211.00	211.00
George Merck, Father of student	422.00	422.00
Carleton Mosely, Father of student	211.00	211.00
Winifred Gatling, Mother of student	100.00	100.00
	\$1,616.00	\$1,616.00

SUMMARY OF DONATION ACCOUNT

Unexpended balance scholarships	\$2,100.00
Unexpended balance of other Donations previous to 1915-16	652.97
Unexpended balance Donations 1915-16	520.66
From Undergraduates for expenses of next May Day	13.25
	\$3,286.88

APPENDIX B

PHEBE ANNA THORNE MODEL SCHOOL

OPERATING EXPENSES

1915-1916

Accumulated deficit to October 1, 1915	\$672.71
Income from Phebe Anna Thorne Fund received	
by Treasurer	\$5,965.24
Tuition	\$7,325.00
Interest on notes	5.36

Books and supplies.....	\$250.90		
Pupils' Dress.....	142.75		
Refunds:			
Class Room Supplies.....	1.43		
Furniture.....	1.92		
Equipment.....	1.75		
Incidentals.....	7.80	\$12.90	\$7,736.91
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total income available for operating ex- penses.....		\$13,702.15	
Expenditures:			
Salaries paid by Treasurer.....	\$10,082.34		
Director's living expenses.....	881.29		
Appointments—Travelling.....	106.03		
Books for Library.....	240.82		
Class Room Books.....	108.70		
Class Room Supplies.....	73.23		
Rental of Piano.....	40.00		
Health Examinations.....	52.00		
Office Supplies and Printing.....	104.48		
Telephone.....	59.36		
Incidentals.....	149.03		
Summer Administration and Preparation (1915).....	121.20		
Entertaining.....	33.47		
Pupils' Dress.....	176.40		
Luncheons.....	2,377.50		
Wages and Board of Maid.....	449.12		
Teacher's Dress.....	20.00		
Laundry.....	14.91		
Water Rent.....	12.57		
Fuel (Gas).....	5.89		
Rent of Dolgelly.....	800.00		
Repairs.....	37.39		
Insurance.....	38.01		
Heating and Lighting.....	219.32		
Furnishings.....	239.28		
Grounds.....	70.63		
		<hr/>	
Total Operating Expense.....		\$16,512.97	
Excess of Expense over Income for 1915-16.....			2,810.82
			<hr/>
Deficit on operation of School to September 30, 1916.....			\$3,483.53
			<hr/>

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT

1915-1916

Accumulated deficit to October 1, 1915.....			\$5,822.41
Out-of-Door Class Room No. 3 (completed)			
Construction.....	\$2,102.63		
Less refund by F. N. Goble.....	\$3.00	\$2,099.63	
Alterations to Dolgelly			
Basement Plumbing.....	\$31.26		
Third Floor Alterations.....	255.15	286.41	
		<hr/>	
Equipment.....		\$139.10	
		<hr/>	

Cost of Construction during 1915-16.....	\$2,525.14
Deficit on Construction to September 30th, 1916.....	<u>\$8,347.55</u>

SUMMARY OF ACCUMULATED DEFICIT

September 30th, 1916

Deficit to Construction Account.....	\$8,347.55
Deficit to Operating Account.....	3,483.53
Total Deficit to September 30th, 1916.....	<u>\$11,831.08</u>

AUDITORS' REPORT

January 8, 1917

We have audited the accounts of both the Treasurer and Comptroller of Bryn Mawr College for the fiscal year ended 30th September, 1916, and found them to be correct, and we hereby certify that the receipts and expenditures of the College for the year contained in the foregoing Alumnae Financial Report are properly stated from the books of the Treasurer and Comptroller.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROTHERS AND MONTGOMERY
Certified Public Accountants.

REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

The most important and the most interesting work of the year that has been done by the Board of Directors of course has been the formulating of the new plan of government for the College in coöperation with the faculty of the College. Elizabeth Kirkbride, who was a member of the special committee of the Directors appointed to confer with the committee of the faculty will tell of the work that was accomplished. It is for me to tell of the few other matters of special interest to the alumnae that came before the Board.

Early in the year Marion Reilly's resignation from the deanship of the College was received and accepted with great regret. The following minute was unanimously adopted:

"The Directors of Bryn Mawr College wish to place on record the sincere regret with which they have accepted the resignation of Marion Reilly, as Dean of Bryn Mawr College, a position which she has filled to the entire satisfaction of this Board for the past nine years, and at the same time to express their deep appreciation of the devotion and loyalty with which Dean Reilly has so successfully performed the duties of her office. In the opinion of the Directors it is no small service to the College to have made the deanship of the College, after

the office had been permitted to lapse for ten years, so important and distinguished a position as it has become during her tenure of office. As Dean of the College she has steadfastly maintained both in the faculty and in the student body those high standards of scholarship and learning for which the College has become justly known; and the strong influence that she has exerted in this and other directions will be greatly missed.

"The Directors also desire to thank Dean Reilly for the eminently satisfactory way in which she has represented the College on public occasions when the President of the College could not be present, and for the many excellent and inspiring addresses that she has given.

"The Directors and the President of the College wish to express to Dean Reilly their gratitude for her services to the College and their best wishes for her future success in whatever educational or other work she may enter upon together with their regrets that she feels that she must sever her official connection with the College at the end of the current year."

The personnel of the Board of Directors of the College has changed somewhat this year. In the autumn the resignation of Mr. James Wood, who had been a member of the Board

for twenty-one years and President of the Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Board of Directors for five years, was received and accepted with much regret. Mr. Rufus M. Jones has succeeded him and is also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board. Mr. Alexander Wood resigned because of ill-health. The two new members of the Board of Trustees are Mr. Arthur Perry of Boston, a graduate of Harvard University of the Class of '81, and Dr. Arthur Chace of New York City. Dr. Chace was graduated from Earlham College, B.S., 1897, Harvard, A.B. 1899, Columbia University, M.D. and A.M., 1903. He is Professor of Medicine at the New York Post Graduate Medical School, Secretary of the Corporation and a Life Trustee of the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and for the past fourteen years a Trustee of the Moses Brown School in Providence, R. I.

Marion Reilly was elected Director-at-large in December and was immediately appointed a member of the Executive Committee. Anna Rhoads Ladd and Elizabeth Kirkbride are also members of this important committee, so the alumnae are well represented there.

Gifts to the College through alumnae are as follows:

Frances Marion Simpson scholarships. Unused balance of \$614.46 given to the Loan Fund.

Lucy M. Donnelly. \$25 for books for the New Book Room.

Pittsburgh Bryn Mawr Club. \$200 to be awarded to an entering student who has had

her last two years of college preparation in a school in Allegheny County. Through Dean Breed, Margaret Morrison School, Pittsburgh.

Class of 1912. Gift of \$420 to be used in reunion grants for five students who need financial assistance.

Several Alumnae, through Georgiana G. King, gift of \$15 to be used in Art Department.

Mary H. Ingham, '03. Thirty volumes to the Library.

Marion Reilly. \$1000 bond of the College Inn Association to be applied to reducing the investment of the Alumnae Endowment Fund on Penygroes from \$10,000 to \$9,000 and thereby decreasing the deduction in the salary of the new Dean from \$700 to \$650 per annum for the use of Penygroes.

Besides the alumnae gifts the College has now the use of the money left it by Miss Elizabeth Swift Shippen of Philadelphia. She gave \$5000 "the income to be applied in assisting some worthy student to perfect herself in either the study of modern languages or any other study the College may approve of where a trip to Europe would benefit her in the profession in which she contemplates earning her living." \$5000 for "endowment of a scholarship or to help those needing assistance;" Bryn Mawr's share of the residue of her estate as "endowment fund, it being my desire that the income thereof be used in assisting needy, deserving students to continue their studies, and in and about the needs of the Library and Sanitarium."

ELIZABETH NIELDS BANCROFT.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

By far the most important action of the year was the adoption of the new "Plan of Government" by the Directors of Bryn Mawr College. This may have seemed to some alumnae a sudden revolution. In reality it was part of the general reaction against the traditional form of American college government that has been going on at Bryn Mawr and elsewhere for a number of years. With the amazing growth of American colleges, both in numbers and resources, had come a complete separation of functions between the trustees and the faculty. The president remained the one link between the two bodies, with the superhuman task of representing the trustees to the faculty, and the faculty to the trustees. This tendency had almost reached its culmina-

tion when Bryn Mawr was founded. Bryn Mawr, moreover, tried to free its faculty from the mass of administrative detail with which faculties were burdened in many other colleges. The tendency to separate administration from teaching, so far as it resulted in better opportunities for research, was good—the weakening in college faculties of a sense of responsibility for academic policy was bad.

The reaction can be traced through a series of articles which began to appear in *Science* and other magazines some ten years ago, but the movement took more definite form in the spring of 1913, when a group of Johns Hopkins professors projected the American Association of University Professors, which was finally organized in January, 1915. The call for the

first meeting mentioned among the general purposes of the Association "to facilitate a more effective coöperation among the members of the profession in the discharge of their special responsibilities as custodians of the interests of higher education and research in America; to promote a more general and methodical discussion of problems relating to education in higher institutions of learning; to create means for the authoritative expression of the public opinion of college and university teachers; to make collective action possible; and to maintain and advance the standards and ideals of the profession." Questions of academic tenure absorbed the attention of the new association during its first year, and in January, 1916, the Committee on Academic Freedom and Academic Tenure issued its valuable report.

At Bryn Mawr meantime there had been concerted action on the part of the professors—when in the autumn of 1915 it had become necessary to revise the form of contracts. This called out a request from the full professors that the old form of contract be done away with altogether and "letters of appointment" be substituted. They collected information as to the forms in use at other colleges, and after a number of conferences a satisfactory form was adopted in January, 1916.

At a special meeting of the Directors held in March a letter signed by thirteen full professors was presented by the President. Its chief points were: (1) that the present method of making and terminating appointments was unsatisfactory; (2) that the "Practical Proposals" of the Report on Academic Freedom and Tenure might be adopted; (3) in particular that a standing committee of professors should pass on appointments and reappointments; (4) that representatives of the faculty be given a seat and vote on the Board of Directors.

The special committee of the Board appointed to consider the letter called a conference of professors, at which they gave their reasons for sending it. They were then asked to draw up what they thought would be a satisfactory "Constitution" for the faculty. Their original draft was published and therefore received wide criticism.

It was carefully studied by the committee in a series of conferences with President Thomas, with the full professors, the associate professors and associates, and with other members of the staff. Information was secured from other colleges and universities by the

help of President Thomas and of the Academic Committee. A modification of the first "plan" was then drawn up by the Directors' Committee, and was further revised in conference with the professors. It was finally adopted by the Directors on May 19, 1916. There was general agreement that it was best to adopt the new plan without more revision and to let time and experience show its weak points.

The plan was printed in full in the ALUMNAE QUARTERLY of July, 1916, and we trust that every alumna has read it carefully.

Two amendments have already been made by joint consent of the Directors and Faculty. The first provides that only *resident* officers of instruction shall have a seat on the faculty. The second grew out of an ambiguous statement of the functions of the Senate. Article IV, Section 6, now reads: "For academic offenses the Senate shall have sole power to impose the more serious penalties, including suspension and expulsion from college. In all other cases of suspension and expulsion the President shall report to the Senate the action taken, and in so far as practicable the reasons therefor. The Senate by a two-thirds vote may ask for a conference with the Board of Directors to discuss the principles involved in action taken." In order to complete the amendment the following was added to the second paragraph of Article I: "The President shall have power to impose the more serious penalties for all non-academic offenses, including suspension and expulsion of students."

The plan begins by emphasizing "the primary responsibility of the faculty in academic matters, and in the maintenance of high professional standards."

The President's duties as executive are very briefly outlined.

The faculty's powers are given in greater detail. The chief innovations are "Faculty representation," giving three members of the faculty a seat, though not a vote, on the Board of Directors, and the "Committee on Appointments," which shall be consulted on all reappointments or refusals to reappoint. The faculty shall also be consulted before an academic department is established or discontinued and it has power to appoint committees on Library and Laboratories, which shall confer with the proper committees of the Directors. The informal conferences between committees have already proven fruitful of better understanding. The faculty, under its own by-laws,

appoints or elects the committee on Curriculum, the committee on Petitions, the committee on Entrance Examinations, and any other committees which "may be desirable for the conduct of its business."

The Academic Council is practically a large committee on graduate work.

The Senate, which consists of the President, Deans and full professors, has divided itself into an executive and a judicial committee, and deals largely with the academic conduct of students. It has been suggested that the plan might have been simplified by treating both council and senate as faculty committees.

In the classification of teaching grades, the title of reader is changed to instructor.

The section on tenure is most important—and by establishing a proper procedure for terminating appointments will be as great a protection to the Directors and President as to the faculty. It was a satisfaction to hear a member of the committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure call this section "very broad and fine."

The alumnae ought to follow with interest the practical working, and the future development of the plan at Bryn Mawr, and corresponding movements in other colleges as well. At Columbia, for instance, there is joint discussion of the budget by the faculty committee on Instruction and the Education committee of the

trustees. There are also informal conferences for preliminary discussions of policy. At Princeton there is a conference committee of faculty and trustees. The constitution of Reed College, adopted in 1915, provides for a faculty council which passes on the President's recommendations before they are submitted to the Directors, and also for a joint Welfare Committee of Directors and faculty.

The Wellesley and Vassar graduate councils are both making special studies of methods of "university control," from which we may expect valuable information.

Meanwhile, for our encouragement, let me end by quoting another prominent member of the Association of University Professors:

"Though, as you may have gathered, I do not feel that the new statutes of the Bryn Mawr Trustees should be regarded as quite the last word in the matter, they seem to me to constitute a decidedly substantial improvement upon what I understand to have been the regulations previously in force; and I gather that they afford satisfaction to the members of the college faculty and are regarded by them as likely to lead to a much smoother working of the administrative machinery in the future. These are results upon which your Board of Directors may well congratulate itself."

ELIZABETH BUTLER KIRKBRIDE.

REPORT OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

The Academic Committee, like all Bryn Mawr, has just been through the most stirring and the most laborious year in its history. The work of the Academic Committee in the last two years has, in fact, shown a progressive increase in organization, in number of meetings, in contact with the College (President and faculty), and the alumnae. Pauline Goldmark stated in her report as Chairman for 1915-16 that we had added an extra regular meeting in the spring, which helped the continuity and thoroughness of the work. This past year we were obliged to add still another regular meeting the middle of January, preparatory to the annual mid-year conferences with President Thomas and the faculty. On these three occasions—spring, fall and January—the Committee has met not only all day Saturday but half of Sunday. Besides this, we had, last spring, two additional formal conferences with President Thomas, one called by her, and one by us in accordance with our new agreement.

The alumnae will remember that at the annual meeting in 1916 the Chairman presented a letter from President Thomas urging that the Academic Committee act as the agent of the alumnae in negotiations with the college authorities on questions relating to the academic management of the College, it being understood that the Academic Committee should be given an opportunity to confer with such authorities before any individual or group of alumnae began public agitation on such questions. The President offered, in return, to bring all important academic matters to the attention of the Committee before making recommendations to the Board of Directors. Now the Academic Committee under its agreement made with the Trustees in 1893 has always been recognized as "the official means of communication between the authorities and the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College." But its duties in the early days were more or less informally exercised; and even of late years, neither the alum-

nae, on their side, nor the President on hers, have felt obliged to bring all important matters to the attention of the Committee.

The Association recognized, however, both the danger of irresponsible alumnae action, and the advantage of having their Committee more fully informed on academic policies while such policies were still in process of development. The agreement proposed by President Thomas was accordingly accepted, and the Academic Committee wishes to state that the opportunities for coöperation and understanding of college problems which it has given us during the past year have been of very great value to our work. President Thomas has generously lived up to her side of the contract; and the alumnae have come to us with criticisms and queries and problems which they have asked us to settle, if we could, before they were publicly discussed. It is in fact significant to find that most of the subjects we have studied during the past year have been brought to our attention by individual alumnae or groups of alumnae.

To continue the list of meetings, we wish to mention a very important formal meeting called in Philadelphia on April 29, 1916, by the special Committee on Reorganization of the Board of Directors of the College, to discuss the constitutional changes which have since gone into effect. Add to this a number of informal meetings with our Alumnae Trustee and our Alumnae Directors, (who have also attended our regular meetings), a great many small alumnae conferences with special groups, many personal interviews with the President and members of the faculty of the College, and a most voluminous correspondence, and it will be realized that the Academic Committee has been in almost constant touch with college affairs. The fact that we had fewer formal reports than usual to offer to President Thomas and the Alumnae Association is largely due to the fact that our advisory work has been so exacting and so continuous that there has been little time for special pieces of investigation.

Our mid-year conferences with the President and faculty were, as a natural consequence of our greater intercourse during the year, of a rather more general and informal nature than usual. We met all day on January 26, and on the afternoon of the 27, with President Thomas and Dean Schenck. We met on the morning

of the 27, from nine until eleven, with the President, the Dean and a special Faculty committee consisting of Profs. Scott, Bascom, Sanders, W. R. Smith and Beck. The subjects of this conference were: the tentative report on the degree with special honors, which is now under consideration by the Faculty Curriculum Committee; the need of strengthening the organic courses and departments of the College; the workings of the cut rule; and the possibility and need of a more informal and coöperative relation between the faculty and the Academic Committee. From eleven till one, on the same day, according to the custom of the Academic Committee to meet with new departments, we heard a very interesting report from Professor Kingsbury and the other members of the Carola Woerishoeffter department.

The work of the Academic Committee in the past year seems to fall naturally under the three heads of academic affairs; student affairs; alumnae affairs. Much of the work has been done as a committee of the whole, or by correspondence but we have had five regular sub-committees:

1. Entrance examinations and Tutoring School, continued from last year; Susan Franklin, *Chairman*; Susan Fowler, Gertrude Hartman.

2. Honors and Methods of teaching, continued from last year; Pauline Goldmark, *Chairman*; Susan Fowler, Elizabeth S. Sergeant.

This committee did not report except briefly about honors.

3. Cost of living at college; Anna B. Lawther, *Chairman*; Pauline Goldmark, Ellen D. Ellis.

This Committee made no formal report, but has been following student expenditures.

4. College Re-organization; Ellen D. Ellis, *Chairman*; Elizabeth S. Sergeant.

This Committee, originally called "Committee on Reappointments and Dismissals," was formed immediately after the alumnae meeting last year (as a result of the agitation of certain "cases" at Bryn Mawr), to study systems of appointments and dismissals in other colleges. In consequence of the re-organization at Bryn Mawr, which was shortly thereafter undertaken by the authorities, it was unnecessary to continue this work; but the members of the committee did some investigation at the request of Miss Kirkbride, Alumnae Member of the Director's Committee on Re-organization.

5. Vocational Placement; Gertrude Hartman, *Chairman*; Susan Fowler, Ellen D. Ellis, Esther Lowenthal.

It may be noted here that Susan Fowler was unfortunately obliged to resign from the Committee during the summer, her place being filled by Esther Lowenthal, '04; and that Anna B. Lawther was unable to attend the January meetings, her place at the Bryn Mawr meetings being filled by Frances S. Browne, '09.

ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

TUTORING SCHOOL

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

President Thomas asked us last year to drop, until the new Tripartite Examination had been tried out, the general question of a reform in the Bryn Mawr entrance examinations which some of us believed to be desirable. The new examination system which permits a student to take her examinations in three parts, beginning two years before entering college, goes into effect for the first time this spring. Moreover, a new History examination is being offered as an alternate for the first time and will be finally effective in 1919. After that date, Physics will be the only science allowed for entrance, and there will be but one examination in History—Ancient History, with a stress on narrative, rather than constitutional history.

It was, however, President Thomas who requested us to study the Bryn Mawr English examinations and to form some opinion as to the justice of the criticism of that paper in a report by the Head-Mistresses' Association; which argued that the paper set in grammar and punctuation did not furnish a sound test of the principles of syntax and analysis, and that there was no choice of subjects in the examination in English composition. Our sub-committee found itself in substantial agreement with this criticism, and we are glad to learn that the English Department is at work upon the problems not only of the examinations, but also of the requirements in English for entrance. Because of the importance of the changes to be made the process is necessarily a slow one; but the Department is able to report progress, even if at this time it is unable definitely to forecast the alterations which will in all probability be ultimately made.

To the Department it has been apparent for some years that a change was becoming more and more desirable, but the alterations in the courses in composition, inaugurated last autumn, have made it seemingly imperative that the preparation for college should more closely conform to the newer methods and approach to composition. The courses in English composition given in 1916-17 are, as a study of the *Calendar* will show the alumnae, far removed from the formal work in literary criticism which previously had been offered. Preparation in English must evidently be so altered as adequately to meet the newer needs of the college. Upon this assumption the Department is proceeding.

A request was made by our Alumnae Directors that we report on the Tutoring School at Bryn Mawr. The criticisms of the school that have reached us had to do with local difficulties as to the place for holding the school and the living conditions; and with the educational disadvantages.

The school at Cartref in 1914 and 1915, and at the Harcum School on Montgomery Avenue in 1916, furnished the students with suitable chaperonage under one roof and thus avoided the inconveniences arising from young girls boarding in Bryn Mawr alone. The girls lived and worked, however, under crowded conditions, in an atmosphere of hurry and excitement, and in general discomfort. Long hours of work for both students and instructors added to the nervous tension. While we see the advantage of having girls suitably housed on the college grounds, the official sanction given by the College to a tutoring school of this character seems for other reasons undesirable.

In the women's colleges from which we heard no such school under college authority was advocated or allowed. Where regularly organized tutoring schools do exist in the college towns their influence appears to be more detrimental than helpful. The travesty on education that has resulted from such schools and from the tutors associated with them has almost undermined the work of some of the departments of the large universities. This is certainly the case at Princeton. Susan Franklin who made the report to President Thomas pointed out that our Committee deplored even insidious beginnings of such methods of preparation at Bryn Mawr.

Reports from other institutions called to our attention, further, the undesirability of having college instructors tutor in such schools, whether or not on college property. Even though the honor of the tutor was in no wise questioned, the fact that some girls entirely unprepared in the subject take a few week's work under college instructors and then try the examinations, brings criticism even upon perfectly legitimate tutoring done in the school, and puts the whole system in disrepute.

But what the Academic Committee chiefly deplores is the detrimental effect on the college work of students entering Bryn Mawr after this kind of preparation. The college records bear out our objection. Of 16 students entering in September 1915 from the tutoring school, ten failed to make their merits in February 1916.

While it is true that only the weaker students are in the tutoring school, experience seems to show that it would have been better for the College, and kinder to the girls, not to have helped them in. This year all but six, we believe, of the school candidates failed to enter—a fact that not only shows the testing power of the examinations, but the very poor type of student that patronizes the school.

This year seemed to us an especially favorable time to urge consideration of the school. The three part arrangement for entrance examinations makes it less necessary than formerly for subjects to be "crammed" at the last moment. The College moreover is urging attendance on lectures and trying to discourage cram in college work, and to force upon the minds of the students higher ideals of intellectual interest and effort. Moreover the College has a "model school" at its gates and cannot legitimately stand for two such contradictory types of education.

In order that the College may not, therefore, give its official approval to any tutoring school, Susan Franklin recommended for the Committee: That college property should not be used for a tutoring school; that college instructors should not engage in tutoring in connection with such a school; and that the college office should discourage as far as possible hurried tutoring at Bryn Mawr in the weeks immediately before the autumn examinations. This suggestion would in no wise limit the very desirable service of the college office in recommending tutors to work with students during the summer as private tutors in their homes; it being, of course, understood that no college instructor should tutor for an examination in the making or correcting of which she had any part.

President Thomas agreed heartily with these recommendations and assured the Academic Committee not only that college property would never again be used for such a school, but that we could confidently expect that the school would be discouraged in the future. The President and the Committee agreed, however, that the objections to a tutoring school would not apply to a summer camp of six or eight weeks duration.

DATE FOR SCHOLARSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP APPOINTMENTS

The Committee received a letter last spring from Professor Ida Ogilvie of Barnard College,

asking us to take up the question of the date on which graduate scholarships and fellowships are awarded. In the past, April 15 has been the date for application, and May 1 for notification. Professor Ogilvie stated that her own students who applied for fellowships often lost salaried positions for the next year because of the lateness of the date. The Committee has, accordingly, taken up the question with Dean Maddison, who has it in charge, and the faculty has moved to make the date two weeks earlier—that is, April 1, for application: April 15, for notification. It is understood that these are trial dates, and will be set another fortnight earlier in the future if the change seems desirable. As a matter of fact, both students and their instructors seem to have difficulty in making up their minds about applications very early in the year and there is a great difference of procedure in other colleges: dates vary from January 1 to June 1.

DEGREE WITH SPECIAL HONORS

This subject was fully discussed at the Academic Committee's conference with the faculty last year, and fully reported by the chairman.

The Academic Committee went on record as favoring a second basis of honors (in addition to the degree with distinction based on general averages alone), combining a high average in the general course with distinction in special work. A Faculty Committee of which Professor Carleton Brown was chairman, handed in a tentative report to the faculty last spring, making certain recommendations: and this report is now in the hands of the appropriate standing committee of the faculty—the Curriculum Committee. We understand that no final action has been taken. The members of the Faculty Committee are engaged in working out the practical details of the plan as they affect different departments and types of work. We found very general sympathy with the plan among the members of the faculty with whom we discussed it at our mid-year conference, and hope earnestly to see it carried out in some form.

FUNDAMENTAL COURSES

Another point of academic interest which we have discussed at some length in our meetings is the necessity for strengthening the fundamental courses of the college. Further, we voted, in November "That the Academic Com-

mittee express its opinion strongly that no new departments be added to the college without the provision of new and adequate funds, and then only after full consideration of the needs and purposes of the College as a whole."

This motion was not intended as a criticism of existing departments, but is to be taken as an indication that the Academic Committee feels that the American tendency to multiply superficial courses and scatter academic interest is a distinct menace to the cause of liberal education. The chief reason we approve the degree with special honors is because we believe it will lead to concentration and specialization, to work with quality and substance. It is fatally easy for the American college, as it is for the American student, to build a fine superstructure on insufficient foundation; it is fatally easy to found a department with funds that are insufficient for its development. It has been suggested, for instance, that a course in music might be given to Bryn Mawr by some class that feels the lack of music there. Are the sponsors of this plan prepared to finance and support the practical developments and extensions of such a course that are bound to come in a few years? And what place would such course take in the curriculum? Would it become a major, or remain a free elective? These are questions to which we draw alumnae attention. Under the new plan of government all new courses and departments must of course be discussed by the Curriculum Committee of the faculty. Final action is taken by the faculty as a whole, subject to possible review by the Board of Directors.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

Professor Kingsbury, in her report to the Academic Committee, explained that the object of the school was to make social work a profession. This means that it must give scientific training in the principles as well as the methods and practice of social work. Moreover, the students must receive mental discipline comparable to that supplied in other graduate schools.

The course consists, as is usual in the graduate departments, of lectures and seminars. The general scheme of studies for the year includes four groups: (1) Social maladjustments treating of dependents, delinquents and defectives; (2) Social and Civic education including neighborhood developments, such as civic and social centers, etc.; (3) Industrial welfare

and betterment, and (4) Research and Investigation.

Many of these topics of necessity concern abnormal phenomena—what might be called the pathology of the subject. Yet it should be clearly understood that the standpoint from which they are viewed is not that of alleviation but rather of prevention and cure.

The work of the department differs from a purely academic course in that the students carry on their field work or *practicum* under the social agencies in Philadelphia. This is comparable to laboratory work in science: it gives an opportunity to study methods of treatment at first hand. The seminary which the student attends gives the educational theory underlying the work she is doing in the field. This part of the training is done under the joint direction of the institution in question and the department. One of the students this winter, for instance, is working in the Juvenile Court, others under the Organized Charities, Placement Bureau, Settlements, etc.

The *practicum* is to be distinguished from the advanced social research and the investigations done independently but under the careful supervision of the department by the candidates for the higher degrees. Thus, for example, one such student is acting as an investigator during the current half year for the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission and will be given credit for her work.

There are at present ten graduate students in the department and seven undergraduates are taking postmajor courses. Three of the students are studying for their doctorates.

Professor Kingsbury's great success in securing the coöperation of the various agencies is proof that they appreciate the value of the school. Arrangements have lately been made with Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau, to have one of the students carry on a special inquiry in coöperation with her Bureau. It is evident that public interest in the new undertaking has been aroused to a marked degree. For Bryn Mawr, of course, the establishment of a graduate school of this character is a departure with which some of the alumnae believing strongly in a cultural college may not be in entire sympathy. If the work is exclusively graduate, however, and if the technical character of the work in the school is not allowed to influence the nature of the undergraduate courses, there should be no danger of encroaching on Bryn Mawr's standards.

The College has undertaken to give training in a field more and more chosen by women as their profession. The Academic Committee believes that the alumnae should actively interest themselves in the development of the new school and that it should be given every opportunity to prove its value.

STUDENTS' AFFAIRS

SELF-GOVERNMENT

The Academic Committee has to report a considerable disturbance this year over the question of the interpretation of Resolution XI, about social engagements with men of the faculty. The present Self-Government Board had interpreted the rule as meaning not only that calling in the halls was not allowed, but in one instance that married professors might not come to dinner in the halls or be invited with their wives to teas in students' studies. All sorts of difficulties arose, and there was much dissatisfaction in the Association.

A meeting was finally called by the Executive Board of the Self-Government to consider a revision of these and other interpretations. Whereupon the Association voted to petition the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College to strike out of the Self-Government Regulations this Resolution. Another meeting was, however, promptly held, and the motion was rescinded. The Board then offered a motion passed by 38 votes, that Resolution XI be amended to read:

That students may have no social engagements with the faculty and staff, except as determined by a liberal interpretation of the Executive Board, subject to the approval of the Association sitting as a legislative body.

If this is ratified, the interpretation as regards exceptions to the Resolution will be laid before the Self-Government Association after mid-year's.

The Academic Committee wants to go on record as approving the most liberal interpretation. We hesitate, from a height of years, to utter a word of criticism of our dearest Bryn Mawr institution—all the more because we understand that the President and Dean approve of keeping the Resolution in some form—but we must in honesty state that to us and to many of our alumnae contemporaries who have urged us to take up the matter, this rule has seemed unwisely stringent. We cannot help feeling that a more normal consideration of the faculty as men, and not as a class

apart, would do away with the very real evils that the Board is so valiantly trying to combat. We even dare to hope that before many years the Resolution may be rescinded, after all, and the chaperon rules altered if necessary to meet the situation. But meanwhile, we stand and urge the Association to stand for the "most liberal" interpretation.

We wish to add that one step towards liberation has just been taken by President Thomas with the full approval of the Undergraduate Association and the Executive Board of the Self-Government Association. In the future men will be allowed to come to college plays and other entertainments if accompanied by a lady.

CUTTING

We understand that all regulation is now in the hands of the students. They have a rather elaborate system of reporting, organized by the Undergraduate Association, with the results of which the President, the Dean and the members of the faculty at our conference declared themselves fully satisfied.

ALUMNAE AFFAIRS

FRESHMAN SCHOLARSHIPS

This need, which has been persistently brought to the attention of the Academic Committee, seems to us a matter which the alumnae ought to take up as soon as possible. It will be remembered that the Report for 1916 dealt with the subject. Bringing it forward again in the conference with the President and Dean this year, Pauline Goldmark asked whether the College could, as suggested last year, contribute part of the money if part were raised by the alumnae Clubs. The President replied that this was opposed to the policy of the Directors, who had refused frequently to supplement scholarships, as the money of the College must be used for professors' salaries; and that the Shippen legacy, which she had thought might be used in this manner, was, owing to the wording of the legacy, not available. It was agreed that scholarships, to be awarded to freshmen to meet the expenses of their second semester on the basis of their first semester's work, would be very desirable. It was agreed further that scholarships, whenever possible, should cover more than tuition and, further, that \$200 should be considered the minimum scholarship. The Academic Committee took occasion to point

out again at the January meeting that the Branches of the Alumnae Association might be urged to provide local scholarships as Harvard and Yale do, thereby helping to keep up the supply of able students, who are not able to meet the expenses of the freshmen year. It was noted that the Chicago Club had twice contributed \$100 towards a scholarship, and that Pittsburgh had once given a scholarship.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND APPOINTMENT BUREAU

The Academic Committee was, last spring, asked to consider the matter of Vocational Placement in the colleges, since it was felt that this work at Bryn Mawr was not as effective as it might be. Soon after this Miss Schenck became interested in the question as a part of her future work as Dean, and the Committee has since that time worked in coöperation with her. The chairman, Gertrude Hartman, has had conferences with Dean Schenck in which her plans for the reorganization of the Appointment Bureau and of Vocational Guidance at Bryn Mawr have been discussed: with Prof. Marion Smith, on the work done at Bryn Mawr in the past along the lines of vocational guidance; and with Miss Florence Jackson on her vocational guidance work in the various colleges. As Gertrude Hartman was unable to attend the final meetings at Bryn Mawr, Ellen Ellis wrote and delivered the Report.

One especial weakness in the system as it had existed at Bryn Mawr in the past seemed to have been in the fact that there had been no follow-up system there—that the professional records of the alumnae had not been kept and that alumnae already in positions had not in general been approached for other positions. Dean Schenck has told us that she began her active work during the summer, by visiting and investigating the various college bureaus, and that in the early autumn the reports from them were classified by a student in the Carola Woerishoffer School of Social Research. These reports covered the main points that the Committee had intended to investigate; but at the suggestion of Dean Schenck and as supplementary to her work, it procured information from the colleges on the two following subjects:

The methods of vocational guidance for undergraduates; alumnae participation in the work of the Appointment Bureaus, and of Vocational Guidance.

Reports were received from Barnard, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley.

With regard to vocational guidance for undergraduates, the investigation showed that vocational guidance has become a very definite part of the work of the Appointment Bureaus in the colleges. In *three* out of the *six* colleges investigated (Mount Holyoke, Smith, and Wellesley, as well as in a number of other colleges not here mentioned) Miss Florence Jackson, Director of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union Appointment Bureau, gives lectures on vocational opportunities several times each year, and holds conferences with individual students. At these colleges the conferences are eagerly sought by the students. At Radcliffe this was tried also, but it was felt to be too expensive and not sufficiently in demand and was therefore discontinued.

In some colleges there are also other lecturers from outside, usually either representatives of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, or women who have been successful along particular lines of work and are therefore especially qualified to give information and advice.

In two of the colleges (Barnard and Mount Holyoke) the Dean gives special talks to the various classes, urging them to plan their courses with some reference to the line of work that they intend to follow, and giving them information about the work of the Appointment Bureau and the securing of positions in general.

There is also within the colleges, an increasing amount of conference between the students and the various individuals, and bureaus that have the appointment work in charge, as well as with the departments of the college that are in touch with openings in occupations other than teaching. This has been an important phase of the work in recent years at Bryn Mawr.

Closely connected with the matter of Vocational Guidance for Undergraduates, is that of alumnae participation in the work of the Appointment Bureaus. The alumnae have in most of the colleges been interested in the vocational guidance of the undergraduates. At Smith there is every year the Alumnae Rally, one feature of which is the addresses by five or six alumnae recognized in their respective fields, on special points of interest connected with their particular work. Such a Rally was held also at Mount Holyoke in February of this year. At Barnard the movement for an

Appointment Bureau started among the alumnae, and the alumnae still give assistance in arranging for lectures on vocational subjects and in bringing such information to the student body in other ways. It is felt, however, at Barnard that the situation of the college, in close touch with the many opportunities afforded in New York City, makes vocational guidance in this college a less imperative need than it is in other places. At Radcliffe apparently all the appointment work, and the vocational guidance for positions other than teaching have so far been very largely, if not entirely, under the auspices of the Radcliffe Union (consisting of former special students, and alumnae) and of the Alumnae Association.

With other phases of the work of the Appointment Bureaus the alumnae have a varying connection. This can perhaps best be considered from the point of view of what the Appointment Bureaus do for the alumnae; and from the point of view of what the alumnae do for the Appointment Bureaus.

The first touches upon the matter of follow-up work. Most of the colleges keep in as close touch as possible with their alumnae who hold positions, with a view to finding better openings for them whenever possible. At Barnard last year (1916) out of two hundred and forty-seven positions filled, one hundred and thirty-six were filled with alumnae, and one hundred and eleven with undergraduates. Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Vassar and Wellesley try to keep track of their alumnae and their desires, and to recommend them for positions where it seems advantageous. For the sake of the college as well as of the alumnae this would seem to be a most important part of the work of the Appointment Bureau, since in this way the alumnae are enabled to secure, and the college in a sense to control the better positions along all lines educational and other.

The second question, that of what the alumnae do for the Appointment Bureaus, includes the matter of general interest and assistance, and that of financial support. In connection with the placement work, the alumnae of Mount Holyoke and Radcliffe are asked to notify the Bureau at the college with regard to vacant positions of which they know, and at Barnard the alumnae committee appointed for that purpose, assists in sending out circulars to employers, etc.

With regard to financial support, it has been found that in general the work of the Appoint-

ment Bureaus is supported very largely if not entirely by the colleges, and by small fees asked of those who register. At Wellesley although the Alumnae Association at first supported the vocational guidance work, the entire work of the Appointment Bureau, including vocational guidance, is this year being carried on by the college. At Radcliffe the Radcliffe Union and the Alumnae Association apparently support that part of the work that has to do with occupations other than teaching—(teaching positions are here filled by the Dean's office)—but this is considered only a temporary measure until the college shall assume charge. At Barnard also, where the work started among the alumnae, the college has taken it over and the alumnae now pay only for printing the circulars sent to employers and for the postage on these circulars.

The following colleges charge no fees or registration, or for the placing of candidates: Barnard, Radcliffe and Vassar. Mount Holyoke charges one dollar at registration, a payment never renewed, and one which the college would be glad to abolish. Smith College charges one dollar at registration, and so far this payment has been renewed annually as long as the registration stood, but a change is now contemplated whereby it shall be made only at registration. Beyond this no financial support is received from the alumnae of the various colleges—and the colleges seem increasingly to consider the guidance of undergraduates and the placing of seniors and alumnae as a necessary and natural part of the work of the college.

Two further points came out with especial clearness in the course of this investigation: that in all the colleges this work is only in process of organization and has in no way been brought to any sort of final form; that the various colleges wish to work in close association with the Intercollegiate Bureau and with accredited agencies, and encourage their candidates not to register only with the college Bureau.

After presenting its report the Academic Committee heard a very interesting report from Dean Schenck as to her plans for the Bureau. She first presented a plan for coöperation between the Appointment Bureau and the Intercollegiate Bureaus in the various cities, and submitted a notice, which she had drawn up with the Advisory Committee of the Bryn Mawr faculty, to be sent out to members of the Alum-

nae Association who are in paid positions, to a prepared list of schools, and to various institutions doing social service. She also submitted new registration blanks and a follow-up letter that she proposed to send out. Dean Schenck reported to the Committee that the faculty had voted to coöperate with the Appointment Bureau and that the professors had expressed themselves as willing to see employers whenever it was thought necessary by the Appointment Bureau. Dean Schenck recommended that the alumnae authorize the appointment of an advisory committee in each geographical district, those districts to be determined later, to coöperate with the Appointment Bureau in getting information in regard to positions open to Bryn Mawr women in that district, and to advise alumnae who wish positions in that district. She further mentioned that the information that could be obtained through such alumnae in regard to schools in certain districts would be valuable to the Bureau and to the work of the College.

The Academic Committee recommended to the Alumnae Association that a vocational rally be held at Easter where groups of alumnae should be invited to come and tell their vocational experiences, conferring with the students afterward. The Academic Committee further recommended that the Bureau, as outlined by Dean Schenck, be supported by the College rather than by fees. It appeared that \$1000 would be necessary to run the Bureau satisfactorily. The Academic Committee preferred to express no opinion as to the relative importance of an Appointment Bureau versus other college needs but it was of the opinion that if the College undertook to maintain such a Bureau it should be done so as to be a credit to Bryn Mawr.

Nothing has been said in this report of the reorganization of the College under the new plan of government though that has been the great hope and interest of the Academic Com-

mittee during this last stormy year. The new constitution was printed in the *QUARTERLY* for July, 1916 and it has been further discussed and explained in the present *QUARTERLY* in the report of the Alumnae Directors. The position of the Academic Committee was intended throughout to be one of "benevolent neutrality" and stable equilibrium, but the tides of opposing opinion ran high and sometimes threatened to swamp us. We had several times occasion to point out to groups of special pleaders that we had neither authority nor competence to pass on special cases. We were, and are, in no sense a judicial body. All we could do during the re-organization of the College was to welcome information and confidence, to keep as closely as possible in touch with all groups, and to urge the democratic changes in which we heartily believed. We want to thank the alumnae officially, for their fine response to the difficulties of the situation, for realizing that however mistaken our action or our attitude appeared to them, these were taken in a sincere concern for what we felt to be the best interests of the College.

What we wish in the future is to make it our function to help all alumnae criticism to be constructive, for this is an age of construction and high opportunity at Bryn Mawr. The responsibility of the Bryn Mawr alumnae to their College, in the next few years can scarcely be exaggerated. It is they who must chiefly interpret the aims and achievements of the College to the outside world; and they have, therefore, we believe, an inherent interest in the academic policies of the College. So in conclusion we beg the alumnae to make the Academic Committee a real clearing-house of opinion; to give us their advice and coöperation that we may not be spokes in the wheels of progress.

ELIZABETH SHEPLEY SERGEANT,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COUNCILLOR TO THE A. C. A.

The Council of the A. C. A. met in Chicago last Easter. I was unfortunately not able to be there. From the reports however the meeting was very interesting. The most important action taken was the definite adoption of a list of institutions eligible under certain conditions to recognition in the Association. Four years ago the Association adopted the govern-

ment list of colleges and universities in Class I. Owing to the change in administration this list was never officially published, so it became impossible to use it. Dr. Babcock, who was responsible for drawing up the government list has left the service and is now Chairman of the Committee of the Association of American Universities which has in charge the drawing

up of a list of colleges and universities whose graduates may be recommended to foreign universities for graduate study. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae has now accepted this list as its standard in academic work and equipment and will admit to membership the graduates in Arts and Sciences of any college or university in the list provided the institution meets the requirements of the Association in regard to the recognition of women and proper provision for students. Under this new requirement between ten and fifteen institutions will probably be added to the list of the Association this year.

A number of new Branches have been organized and a great deal of local work is being done. The local committees on Volunteer Service have been organized in the different Branches and are cooperating with the Bureaus of Occupation in different centres. The *Journal* of the Association, which is sent to every regular member, is this year printing the monthly news bulletin of the Bureaus. In this way we hope to keep a large body of college women constantly in touch with the opportunities in both paid and volunteer service throughout the country.

For the regular triennial meeting which will be held in Washington this year a number of interesting conferences have been organized—a conference of women trustees, of deans, of

women college professors, of heads of preparatory schools, and of representatives of alumnae associations. When the new constitution was adopted the provision for the representation of alumnae associations was adopted for five years. The question of including this form of membership in the Association permanently will be discussed at the meeting this spring. I think undoubtedly that the Association will continue the membership. It will then be a matter for the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association to discuss next year whether it wishes to continue this membership. It seems to me a very desirable form of membership because it puts behind the Association of Collegiate Alumnae a large body of college women. It also keeps the allied associations informed of the work of a body of college women actively engaged in the interests of college graduates. We hope also that it will have an effect in bringing together the numerous and largely unorganized women graduates of the big co-educational colleges and universities. And through them we hope to obtain a greater recognition of women on the boards and faculties of these institutions and an improvement in the salaried opportunities for women who have shown marked ability for research and advanced work.

Respectfully submitted,

MARION REILLY.

REPORT OF THE JAMES E. RHOADS SCHOLARSHIPS COMMITTEE

The twentieth annual meeting of the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee was held in the President's office on Wednesday, April 12, 1916. There were present on behalf of the faculty, Professor Theodore de Laguna, Professor Fenwick and President Thomas, ex-officio. On behalf of the Alumnae Association, Julia Cope Collins and Marion Parris Smith, Chairman.

The chairman reported that seven sophomores had applied for the Junior Scholarship and ten freshmen for the Sophomore Scholarship. After careful consideration of the merits and needs of the applicants, Jessie Mebane of Wilkes Barre, Pa., grade 82.876, was nominated for the Junior Scholarship and Helen Prescott of Jamaica Plains, Mass., grade 79.600, was nominated for the Sophomore Scholarship.

The chairman then announced that she had been given \$420 by the Class of 1912, as a special Reunion gift, to be dispensed during the year 1916-1917, by the Committee in any sums it saw fit, to help students meet their

college expenses. After discussion, it was decided to make special "1912 Reunion Grants" to A. E. Lubar of the Class of 1918 and to E. M. Howes, M. A. Lubar and A. A. Reilly of the Class of 1919.

A special meeting of the alumnae members of the Committee was called at the request of President Thomas on October 2, 1916, to consider a request from Miss Jessie Mebane, James E. Rhoads Junior Scholar, 1916-17. Miss Mebane had been ill all summer and had undergone in September a serious operation. She was forbidden by her doctor to return to college for a year, but had every reason to believe that after a year's rest, her health would be completely restored. After considering the details of the case, the Committee voted to postpone Miss Mebane's scholarship, until the year 1917-18, but it was resolved that the action should not be taken as a precedent.

Respectfully submitted,

MARION PARRIS SMITH,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Conference Committee was held the afternoon of November 27, 1916, just before Thanksgiving vacation, in the room of A. Dorothy Shipley, president of the Undergraduate Association.

There were present, for the alumnae: Anna Scattergood Hoag, '96, Marion E. Park, '98, Katharine W. McCollin, '15, Leah T. Cadbury, '14, Chairman; for the graduates: Miss Jones; for the undergraduates: Constance Hall, '17, Katherine Holliday, '18, M. Ewen, '19, M. Hutchinson, '20, A. Dorothy Shipley, president of the Undergraduate Association.

The Committee first discussed subjects of interest to all the associations, and then received informal reports of the activities of the different college organizations.

One member of the Committee reported that the undergraduates were criticized by Main Line citizens because they monopolized the sidewalks and loudly discussed intimate college matters on the train. Nor were the alumnae exempt from the same criticism. The Committee suggest that the members of each association be encouraged to practice self-restraint in public places. Furthermore, the alumnae especially should exercise judicious care in criticizing the College before outsiders.

There was much interesting debate on questions concerning Self-Government. The alumnae asked if there was a strong feeling for Self-Government among the students, and if the Association was fulfilling its proper function. The Committee realized that there is difficulty in judging the spirit of Self-Government at any one time for usually "there is no special attitude toward Self-Government until some definite crisis demands a definite point of view." Whenever this situation does arise, however, the students give staunch support to the spirit of the Self-Government constitution.

Question was raised regarding an announcement in the *College News* that alumnae visiting in the halls are under Self-Government rules.

Constance Hall, a member of the Board, explained that the Association had no jurisdiction over the alumnae. The College Administration had adopted the same rules of conduct for visiting alumnae.

Dorothy Shipley gave an interesting report in regard to cutting. The average, at the time of the meeting, was two cuts per student, a better average than that of last year. Each student has a card which she gives to the hall representative of her class every two weeks, with all cuts registered. The representatives thus have a report to make to the Undergraduate Board every fortnight.

The undergraduates expressed a wish that cuts necessitated by death, illness in the family, and other inevitable interruptions to academic work, should be excused.

The Music Committee of the Undergraduate Association is working this year for the endowment fund. Unfortunately it suffered rather a large loss at the first concert.

There was nothing of special significance to report from the Christian Association.

The Alumnae-Varsity hockey match was a very good game. The alumnae were very much impressed with the improved quality of hockey which Varsity showed. After the game the alumnae were lavishly feasted and cheered at the Tea-House. One veteran remarked, "It's fine to be treated like a human being."

After a very pleasant meeting the Committee adjourned. To calm the fears of any pessimists among the alumnae, their representatives on the Committee wish to report that in their judgment the interests of Bryn Mawr are still safe in the hands of the undergraduates. It is the sincere desire of the whole Committee that alumnae, graduates, and undergraduates may continue to cooperate ever more disinterestedly for the best welfare of Bryn Mawr.

LEAH T. CADBURY,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

The Loan Fund Committee reports loans made to eighteen students, amounting to \$2685. Fourteen alumnae holding loans have made payments amounting to \$1375. The unusually large number of loans asked for taxed the Fund to its utmost capacity. At the time payment of loans was required, the treasurer reported \$300 less on hand than the amount authorized by the Committee; to meet this demand three members of the Committee advanced each \$100. These temporary loans have, during the year, been returned from payments made, but the balance left on hand is only \$40.62.

The total Loan Fund now stands at \$10,583.-62. Much of this money has been loaned and repaid many times over. The Loan Fund profited during 1916 by having \$614.46, unused or unappropriated funds from the Simpson Scholarship, turned into its treasury.

The Loan Fund continues to be increasingly needed, enabling desirable undergraduates to continue their work, and must be added to each year by gifts from interested alumnae if it is to fill an adequate place in the College. The financial statement for the year follows:

<i>Receipts</i>	
Balance January 1, 1916.....	\$511.10
Donations:	
Class of 1913....	\$6.00
Class of 1915....	30.00
Miss Doris Earle.	100.00
Simpson Fund....	614.46
	\$750.46
Repayments of loans by	
students	1675.00
Interest on loans.....	82.15
Interest on deposits.....	6.91
	\$2514.52
	\$3025.62

<i>Disbursements</i>	
Loans to students (18)....	\$2985.00
Balance December 31, 1916	40.62
	\$3025.62

MARTHA G. THOMAS,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

The work of the Finance Committee for the past year has been to carry out the directions of the meeting in February, 1916, in promoting the efforts of the alumnae to complete the Mary E. Garrett Memorial Endowment by June, 1917.

The results so far are most encouraging, and the Committee believes that if the alumnae all work together for the next four months success is in sight.

The Committee sent out the usual class reports, and with them a special circular for distribution by class collectors. This circular mentioned \$3000 as the amount which should if possible be raised by each class, and we are glad to find that many classes are aiming to get this amount, while some have already exceeded it.

The total of regular class collections for the year 1916 was \$14,812.38. The largest amount from one class was the re-union gift of 1906—of \$5945. The Class of '91 divided its twenty-fifth re-union gifts between the Endowment Fund and the Fire Protection Study of the first four classes. It counts as one of its greatest

contributions the twenty-five years of service given to the Alumnae Association by Jane B. Haines as Treasurer.

1901's re-union gift is to be a portrait of Marion Reilly painted by Miss Beaux. 1912's re-union gift was a grant of \$420 to be spent by the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee.

Many classes are making special efforts of various kinds. Several of the large classes have divided themselves into local groups which are working either in making direct collections or in getting up plays, concerts, sales, and other entertainments.

The Boston Club is the only Club which, so far, has done anything definite for the fund. It gave a concert in December, most successful in both its artistic and advertising aspects, and realized \$1200.

The undergraduates are continuing their work for their \$10,000 with unabated energy. Details of their efforts as well as of the methods of various classes will be found in the January QUARTERLY, which the Finance Committee has tried to make an "Endowment Fund number." In it also appear the article on Miss Garrett's

gifts to the College, which the collectors have been asking for all year, a short summary of the alumnae's gifts to the Endowment in the past, and a computation of the cost to the College of educating each student. The Finance Committee has called the class collectors together four times in the past year—in April, on Commencement day, in November, and at the usual luncheon in January. It expects to

meet on the first Friday of every month until June and will ask for frequent reports during that time. Its members will be glad to go to meetings of any Branch, Club, or local group to talk about the fund.

[SIGNED] *For the Committee*

MARTHA G. THOMAS, *Chairman*,
ELIZABETH B. KIRKBRIDE, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ATHLETICS

The first event of 1916 for the alumnae resulted in a disappointment. The water polo team arrived to find that the pool had been emptied so that the game had to be canceled. Instead there was an informal basket-ball game with a score of 29-27 in favor of the Varsity. Fencing also did not materialize as the undergraduates could not get a team.

Commencement week athletics were very good and well supported—especial praise being due to 1913 who played with a spirit that won the hearts of the Committee. The Alumnae-Varsity tennis match was won by the alumnae for the first time in several years—and will have first place on the cup presented to the Athletic Association for this match. The team was: K. Page Loring, '13; Alice Miller, '14; and M. Dessau, '13—the score, 2-1.

The basket ball match resulted in a victory for the Varsity, but the score of 13-10 shows the closeness of the contest—for a good part of the game the alumnae were ahead. The

team was as follows: A. Miller, '14, E. White, '06, H. Carey, '14, K. Page Loring, '13, M. Dessau, '13, M. Nearing, '09, C. Wesson, '09.

The alumnae tennis tournament was finished also for the first time in years. The winner was A. Miller, '14.

On Wednesday, November 8, the alumnae—managed by E. White, '06—played the Varsity in hockey. The game was more evenly played than the score of 4-0 seems to indicate. But considering the championship nature of the Varsity this year, even the score was nothing to be ashamed of.

The team consisted of: H. Kirk, '14, M. Nearing, '09, L. Cox Harmon, '14, B. Ehlers, '09, E. White, '06, E. Bontecou, '13, M. Kirk, '10, E. Brakeley, '16, R. Bixler, '14, A. Hawkins, '07, L. Cadbury, '14.

Respectfully submitted,

CYNTHIA WESSON,
Chairman.

TREASURER'S REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 1916

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Endowment fund assets:

Investments at Cost:

1000 Balto. & Ohio 4½% Eq. Tr. 1919.....	\$976.71
2500 Balto. & Ohio R. R. prior Lien 3½% 1925.....	2,317.50
5000 Bryn Mawr College Inn Ass'n. 5's 1946.....	5,000.00
1000 Central Dist. Tel. Co. 5's 1943.....	920.00
2000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul 4's 1925.....	1,880.00
5000 Chicago Railways Co. 1st 5's 1927.....	5,018.75
5000 Colorado Springs El. Co. 1st 5's 1920.....	4,950.00
1000 Erie R. R. Eq. 5's Series "U" 1920.....	984.50
4000 Lansing Fuel & Gas Co. Cons. 5's 1921.....	3,910.00
2000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. 4's 1931.....	1,900.00
2000 New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Deb. 4's 1934.....	1,802.50

1000 Phila. R. T. Co. Eq. Tr. 5's 1923.....	\$992.40	
1000 Phila. Suburban Gas & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. & Ref. 5's 1960.....	1,000.00	
5000 Portland Ry. Co. 1st Ref. 5's 1930.....	5,000.00	
2000 Schuylkill River East Side R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4's 1925.....	1,975.00	
1000 Southern Pacific Equipment 4½'s 1920.....	973.32	
	<u>\$39,600.68</u>	
Subscriptions.....	2,333.50	
Cash Uninvested.....	9,770.94	
		<u>\$51,705.12</u>
<i>Loan Fund Assets:</i>		
Loans to Students.....	\$10,543.00	
Cash.....	40.62	
		<u>10,583.62</u>
<i>Alumnae Fund Assets:</i>		
Investments at Cost:		
37 Shares Lehigh Coal & Navi. Co. Stock.....	\$3,113.48	
Cash.....	2,044.62	
		<u>5,158.10</u>
<i>Dr. J. E. Rhoads Scholarships Fund</i> —Cash.....		221.50
<i>General Fund Assets:</i>		
Cash.....		21.39
Total.....		<u>\$67,689.73</u>

LIABILITIES

<i>Endowment Fund:</i>		
Balance January 1, 1916.....	\$35,203.44	
Contributions and Subscriptions during year.....	16,501.68	
		<u>\$51,705.12</u>
<i>Loan Fund:</i>		
Balance January 1, 1916.....	\$9,744.10	
Donations and Interest received during year.....	839.52	
		<u>10,583.62</u>
<i>Alumnae Fund:</i>		
Principal Balance January 1, 1916.....	\$3,374.86	
Life memberships received during year.....	150.00	
	<u>\$3,524.86</u>	
Interest Balance January 1, 1916.....	\$1,418.57	
Accretions during year.....	214.67	
	<u>1,633.24</u>	
		5,158.10
<i>Dr. J. E. Rhoads Scholarships Fund</i>		221.50
<i>Accumulated Fund for general purposes</i>		21.39
Total.....		<u>\$67,689.73</u>

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1916, TO DECEMBER 31, 1916.

GENERAL TREASURY

Receipts

Balance January 1, 1916.....		\$207.76
Dues.....	\$1,955.37	
Interest on deposits.....	13.72	
Alumnae Supper.....	25.75	
Total receipts.....		<u>1,994.84</u>
Total.....		<u>\$2,202.60</u>

Disbursements

Dues Associated Collegiate Alumnae.....	\$130.00	
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	52.80	
Typewriting and Clerical Services.....	164.12	
Printing.....	95.30	
Postage and Stationery.....	149.53	
Traveling Expenses.....	70.09	
Expenses of Academic Committee.....	383.88	
QUARTERLY Account.....	1,043.47	
Endowment Fund Expenses.....	92.02	
Total Disbursements.....	<u>\$2,181.21</u>	
Balance December 31, 1916:.....	21.39	
Total.....		<u>\$2,202.60</u>

LOAN FUND

Receipts

Balance January 1, 1916.....		\$511.10
Donations.....	\$750.46	
Repayment of loans by students.....	1,675.00	
Interest on loans.....	82.15	
Interest on deposits.....	6.91	
Total Receipts.....		<u>2,514.52</u>
Total.....		<u>\$3,025.62</u>

Disbursements

Loans to Students.....	\$2,985.00	
Balance December 31, 1916.....	40.62	
Total.....		<u>\$3,025.62</u>

ALUMNAE FUND

Receipts

Balance January 1, 1916.....		\$1,679.95
Life Memberships.....	\$150.00	
Interest on Deposits.....	66.67	
Income from Investments.....	148.00	
Total Receipts.....		<u>364.67</u>
Total.....		<u>\$2,044.62</u>
Balance December 31, 1916.....		<u>\$2,044.62</u>

ENDOWMENT FUND

Receipts

Balance January 1, 1916.....		\$7,222.76
Donations.....	\$9,861.30	
Subscriptions Paid.....	1.50	
Interest on Deposits.....	145.35	
Interest on Investments.....	1,572.50	
Investment sold: and profit on same.....	950.00	
Total Receipts.....		<u>12,530.65</u>
Total.....		<u>\$19,753.41</u>

Disbursements

Accrued interest and commission on bonds purchased.....		107.47	
Investments:			
2000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. 25 yr. Gold Bonds, due 1931.....	\$1,900.00		
2000 Schuylkill River East Side R. R. Co. 4% 1st Mtge. 1925.....	1,975.00		
1000 B. & O. R. R. prior lien 3½% Gold Bond, due 1925.....	930.00		
1500 B. & O. R. R. prior lien 3½% Gold Bonds, due 1925.....	1,387.50		
2000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 4%, due 1925...	1,880.00		
2000 New York Central & Hudson River Deb. 4's, due 1934.....	1,802.50	9,875.00	
Total disbursements.....		9,982.47	
Balance December 31, 1916.....		9,770.94	
Total.....			\$19,753.41

"QUARTERLY" ACCOUNT FOR YEAR 1916

Receipts

Subscriptions and Sales.....	\$50.50	
Assessments.....	1.00	
Advertising.....	105.00	
Refund for alteration in article.....	10.00	
Total Receipts.....	166.50	
Balance transferred to General Treasury Acct.....	1,043.47	
Total.....		\$1,209.97

Disbursements

Printing (5 numbers).....	\$824.07	
Salaries.....	322.50	
Sundries, postage, stationery, etc.....	63.40	
Total disbursements.....		<u>\$1,209.97</u>

We have audited the accounts of

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

for the year ending December 31, 1916, and have inspected the Endowment Fund securities and verified the cash on hand at the close of the year, and we certify that the annexed Balance Sheet and relative accounts are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a correct view of the financial position of the Association at December 31, 1916, and of the operations for the year ending on that date.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,
Certified Public Accountants

REPORT OF THE CAROLA WOERISHOFFER MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE

Two years ago your Association voted that the income accruing from the Carola Woerishoffer Memorial Fund was to be expended, in accordance with the original purpose of the fund, in some work of social welfare or reform connected with New York City, and that plans for this expenditure were to be devised by your Committee.

The first \$50 of the income was used, as you know, as a scholarship for Miss Dorothy Weston who was working at the New York College Settlement. The sum now in our hands (the income of the last two years) is \$200, and this also we intend to use as a contribution towards a scholarship, but the scholarship is one of a peculiar kind. It is not for a college graduate, or even for a college student. It is a scholarship to enable a New York working girl who has already shown ability and promise as a leader among her fellows, to obtain a year's special training at the school recently established in Chicago by the National Women's Trade Union League. The school is called the Training School for Active Workers in the Labor Movement, and its object is to secure for the coming generation of American working women more effective, better educated, more sane and intelligent leaders than they would otherwise have. The real guides of the labor movement, both as regards general purposes and as regards immediate conduct, will always come from the ranks of labor itself; and to increase, even by a little, the probability of their guidance being a wise guidance seems to us an object of great importance. The Training School is still in an experimental stage, but it

gives promise of very satisfactory results in this direction, and seems to us most worthy of support.

Each student at the school is given individual training and instruction according to her needs, generally in such subjects as English, economics, public speaking, the history of trade unionism, methods of arbitration, laws affecting working women, etc. Four months of the year are spent in such study, and eight months in active field work under the direction of the leading trade union women organizers in New York, Chicago, and Boston. The year's scholarship is of the value of \$735, and since we have so far only \$200, we are simply holding that amount for the present, with the intention of contributing it towards a scholarship when the rest of the money shall be raised by other means. It is possible that we shall add the coming year's income of \$100.

I might mention that besides \$2000 invested at 5 per cent, we have \$373.57 deposited in a national bank. We hope very much that by the end of the year this deposit will have been so enlarged by further contributions that we shall have a third thousand dollars for investment. The younger alumnae, who have not been appealed to by letter, are particularly requested to subscribe. Checks should be drawn payable to Bertha Rembaugh, Trustee, and sent to Miss Rembaugh at No. 165 Broadway, New York City.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET FRANKLIN,
Chairman.

QUARTERLY REPORT

The April, July, and November numbers of the 1916 QUARTERLY appeared in their due order and the January, 1917, number will probably be out by the time of the annual meeting.

It is gratifying to be able to report a steadily, even though slowly, increasing interest on the part of the alumnae in sending information to the QUARTERLY. The younger alumnae, however, are much better in this respect than the members of the earlier classes. If each member of the Association would send directly to the QUARTERLY a report of her engagement, mar-

riage, the birth of a child, book published, magazine article or poem appearing, of social, civic, or other activities, it would be possible for each number of the QUARTERLY to give a timely, classified list of all such happenings. Too many items of interest still come in by chance or do not come at all, and our news columns often look rather empty beside those of other alumnae publications.

So, too, in the matter of class secretaries. THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY is the only one among the quarterlies of the women's

colleges that cannot present an unbroken list of class secretaries. Does that indicate that Bryn Mawr's alumnae are lacking in interest in one another and in their alma mater?

The present number of paid-up subscriptions, outside of the Association, is 32.

Respectfully submitted,

ELVA LEE,
Editor.

REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE SUPPER COMMITTEE

The Alumnae Supper was held in Pembroke dining room on the evening of Commencement Day, June 1, 1916.

A large number of alumnae were present, and were grouped as usual informally by classes, only the speakers and the guests of honor being seated at the table.

Cornelia Halsey Kellogg, '00, as President of the Alumnae Association, introduced the toast-mistress, Marion Reilly, '01.

The speakers were President Woolley of Mt.

Holyoke College, Dr. Rufus Jones of the Board of Directors, Dr. James Leuba and Dr. Charles G. Fenwick of the faculty and Dr. Ida Ogilvie '96, Dr. Helen Sandison, '06 and Kate Chambers Seelye, '11 representing the reunion classes.

Last, President Thomas spoke to the alumnae.

The speeches are given in full in the QUARTERLY for July, 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA SCATTERGOOD HOAG,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH

The Philadelphia Branch of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College held its annual meeting December 9, 1916, at the College Club.

The two subjects at present of greatest interest to all alumnae—the new plan of government at Bryn Mawr College and the Mary E. Garrett Memorial Fund, were freely discussed. Dr. Wheeler gave a very interesting account of the work of the American Association of University Professors.

The annual election of officers of this Branch was held with the following result: *Chairman*, Elizabeth C. Bent Clark, '95; *Vice-Chairman*, Julia Cope Collins, '89; *Secretary-Treasurer*,

Agnes M. Irwin, '10; *Members of the Executive Committee*, Jacqueline Morris Evans, '08, Katharine W. McCollin, '15.

The Philadelphia Branch sent its representative to the conference held by the New York members of the Finance Committee in the first week in December.

On February 17, 1917, the Philadelphia Branch gave a concert in Taylor Hall to the College and to friends of the College, at which Miss Marcia Van Dresser was the soloist.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH BENT CLARK,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE BOSTON BRANCH

There is no formal report to be made of the Boston Branch, which has not met, as such, this year. It has no organization or officers separate from the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston; the latter sends notices to all members of the Branch within reach whenever anything occurs of general interest. So, last year, when we gave our luncheon, to which we invited Miss Thomas, we admitted all alumnae within range and this year, when we held our concert for the benefit of the Endowment Fund, we sent

notices to all and appealed to them for assistance and support. That concert occurred December 14, and made about \$900 for the fund.

We are trying to have a general Branch meeting a little later and, with Miss Sergeant's help, to learn something about the new constitution of Bryn Mawr.

Respectfully submitted,

SYLVIA LEE,
President.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. Any person who has received the degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Doctor of Philosophy from Bryn Mawr College is entitled to full membership in the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College, and to all privileges pertaining to such membership.

SEC. 2. Former students of the College who have not received degrees may become Associate Members of the Alumnae Association upon unanimous election by the Board of Directors. Applications for associate membership must be made to the Board of Directors at least two months before the annual meeting, and the names of the applicants elected by the Board of Directors must be presented at this meeting.

To be eligible for associate membership a former student must have pursued courses in the College for at least two consecutive semesters, and if a matriculated student, at least four academic years must have elapsed since the date of her entering the College. A return to the College for undergraduate work shall terminate an associate membership, and render the student ineligible for re-election during the period of this new attendance at the College.

Associate members are entitled to all the rights and privileges of full membership, except the power of voting and the right to hold office in the Board of Directors, or to serve on standing committees.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. There shall be each year one regular meeting of the Association. This meeting shall be held at Bryn Mawr College, on a date to be fixed annually by the Board of Directors, preferably the Saturday of the mid-year recess.

SEC. 2. Two weeks before the annual meeting notices of the date and of the business to be brought before the meeting shall be sent to each member of the Alumnae Association. It it should be necessary to bring before the meeting business of which no previous notice could be given, action may be taken upon such business only by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting.

SEC. 3. Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time by the Corresponding Secretary at the request of the President, or of five members of the Association, provided that notice of the meeting and of all business to be brought before it be sent to each member of the Association two weeks in advance.

SEC. 4. In cases demanding immediate action on matters clearly not affecting the financial or general policy of the Association, special meetings may be called by the Corresponding Secretary with less than two weeks' notice at the request of the Board of Directors or of ten members of the Association. At special meetings called on less than two weeks' notice action may be taken only by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

SEC. 5. Fifteen members of the Association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE III

MANAGEMENT

SECTION 1. The Officers of the Association shall constitute a Board of Directors, to which shall be entrusted the management of the affairs of the Association in the interim of its meetings.

ARTICLE IV

DUES

SECTION 1. The annual dues for each member of the Association shall be one dollar and fifty cents, payable to the Treasurer at the annual meeting. Associate members shall pay the same dues as full members of the Association, but shall be exempt from all assessments.

SEC. 2. The dues for each member that enters the Association in June shall be seventy-five cents for the part year from June to the following February, payable to the Treasurer on graduation from the College.

SEC. 3. Any member of the Association may become a life member of the Association upon payment at any time of thirty dollars; and upon such payment she shall become exempt from all annual dues and assessments.

SEC. 4. The names of members who fail to pay the annual dues for four successive years shall be stricken from the membership list. The Board of Directors may at its discretion remit the dues of any member *sub silentio*.

ARTICLE V

BRANCH ORGANIZATIONS

SECTION 1. Any 25 or more members of the Bryn Mawr College Alumnae Association may form a local branch, the geographical limits to be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association and to be approved by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 2. Any alumna or former student of Bryn Mawr College who is eligible to membership in the Bryn Mawr College Alumnae Association may be a member of a Branch Organization.

SEC. 3. Every Branch Organization shall report to the Alumnae Association at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI

COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. There shall be two Alumnae members of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College in accordance with the by-laws of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 2. The Standing Committees of the Association shall be: an Academic Committee, consisting of seven members; a Conference Committee, consisting of four members; a Students' Loan Fund Committee, consisting of five members; a James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, consisting of three members; a Nominating Committee, consisting of five members; a Finance Committee, consisting of three members and the Treasurer *ex officio*; and a Committee on Athletics, consisting of five members.

ARTICLE VII

ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

SECTION 1. Elections for Officers shall be held biennially and elections for members of the Academic Committee annually, before the regular meeting, and the results of the elections shall be announced at that meeting; in every case the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected. No ballot shall be valid that is not returned in a sealed envelope marked "Ballot."

SEC. 2. The elections for the nomination of an Alumnae Director shall be held every three years on the last Thursday in May. No ballot shall be valid that is not signed and returned in a sealed envelope marked "Ballot." The alumna receiving the highest number of votes shall

be nominated to the Trustees for the office of Alumnae Director. At the first election in the year 1906, and at other elections when there is a vacancy to be filled, the alumna receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated to the Trustees for the regular term of six years, and the alumna receiving the second highest number of votes for the term of three years.

SEC. 3. The Officers of the Association shall be nominated by the Nominating Committee, and elected by ballot of the whole Association. They shall hold office for two years or until others are elected in their places. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy in its own body for an unexpired term.

SEC. 4. The members of the Academic Committee shall be nominated as follows: The Board of Directors shall make at least twice as many nominations as there are vacancies in the Committee. Furthermore, any twenty-five alumnae may nominate one candidate for any vacancy in the Committee; provided that they sign the nomination and file it with the Recording Secretary by December 1, preceding the annual meetings. The members of the Academic Committee shall be elected by a ballot of the whole Association and shall each hold office for four years or until others are elected in their places. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy in the Committee, such appointment to hold until the next regular election.

SEC. 5. (a) The Alumnae Directors shall be nominated as follows: The Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association shall make at least three times as many nominations as there are vacancies among the Alumnae Directors. It may at its discretion include in such nominations names proposed in writing by any 25 members of the Alumnae Association qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors.

(b) Every Bachelor of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy of Bryn Mawr College shall be qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors, provided that at least five years shall have elapsed since the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon her, and provided that she shall have paid her dues up to and including the current year.

(c) Every Bachelor of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy shall be eligible for the office of Alumnae Director, provided that at least five years shall have elapsed since the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon her, and provided that she is not at the time of nomination or during her term of office a member or the wife of a member of the staff of Bryn Mawr College, nor a member of the staff of any other college.

(d) An Alumnae Director shall serve for six years or so much thereof as she may continue to be eligible. Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the Alumnae Directors a nomination for such vacancy shall be made by the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association to the Trustees. An Alumnae Director so nominated shall hold her office until her successor has been voted for at the next regular election for Alumnae Director and duly elected by the Trustees.

(e) In case by reason of a tie it should be uncertain which alumna has received the nomination of the Alumnae Association for Alumnae Director, the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association shall nominate to the Trustees one of the two candidates receiving an equal number of votes.

SEC. 6. The members of the Conference Committee shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors and shall each hold office for one year or until others are appointed in their places.

SEC. 7. The members of the Students' Loan Fund Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors from candidates recommended by the Loan Fund Committee.

They shall each hold office for five years or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member, and no member, with the exception of the Treasurer, shall be eligible for re-election until one year has elapsed after the expiration of her term of office.

SEC. 8. The members of the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, and shall each hold office for three years, or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member, and no member shall be eligible for re-election until one year has elapsed after the expiration of her term of office.

SEC. 9. The Health Statistics Committee shall be a permanent committee, appointed by the Board of Directors in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College. The Chairman of this Committee is empowered to fill vacancies in the Committee; a vacancy in the chairmanship shall be filled by the Board of Directors in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 10. The members of the Nominating Committee shall be appointed biennially by the Board of Directors, and shall each hold office for four years, or until others are appointed in their places. Two members of the Committee shall be appointed in the year preceding an election for officers, and three members in the year preceding the next election for officers, and thereafter in the same order before alternate elections.

SEC. 11. The members of the Finance Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall each hold office for four years, or until others are appointed in their places.

SEC. 12. The members of the Committee on Athletics shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall each hold office for five years, or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member.

SEC. 13. The appointments of the Board of Directors for the year ensuing shall be made in time to be reported by the Board to the annual meeting for ratification by the Association.

ARTICLE VIII

DUTIES

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties as regularly pertain to her office. She shall be a member *ex officio* of all the committees of the Association, and shall countersign all vouchers drawn by the Treasurer before they are paid. She shall appoint such committees as are not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 2. The Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President in the absence of the latter.

SEC. 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Association and of the Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties as regularly pertain to the office of clerk. She shall have the custody of all documents and records belonging to the Association which do not pertain to special or standing committees, and she shall be the custodian of the seal of the Association. She shall notify committees of all motions in any way affecting them; she shall receive all ballots cast for the elections, and with the Chairman of the Nominating Committee shall act as teller for the same; and she shall be responsible for the publication of the Annual Report, which should be mailed to the Alumnae within two months after the annual meeting.

SEC. 4. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all the necessary correspondence of the Association; she shall

send out all notices, and shall inform officers and committees of their election or appointment.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all funds of the Association and shall pay them out only by vouchers countersigned by the President; she shall collect all dues and assessments, shall file vouchers for all disbursements, and shall keep an account of all receipts and expenditures. She shall report on the finances of the Association when called upon, to the Association or to the Board of Directors, and she shall make to the Association at the annual meeting a full report, the correctness of which must be attested by a certified public accountant.

SEC. 6. The Board of Directors shall prepare all business for the meetings of the Association, and shall have full power to transact in the interim of its meetings all business not otherwise provided for in these by-laws. It shall have control of all funds of the Association; it shall supervise the expenditures of committees, and it shall have power to levy assessments not exceeding in any one year the amount of the annual dues. At least one month before each annual meeting it shall send to each member of the Association a ballot presenting nominations for the Academic Committee in accordance with Art. VI, Sec. 4; biennially, at least one month before the annual meeting, it shall send to each member of the Association the ballot prepared by the Nominating Committee in accordance with Art. VII, Sec. 13. Every three years, at least one month before the last Thursday in May, it shall send to each member of the Association qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors a ballot presenting nominations for Alumnae Directors in accordance with Art. VI, Sec. 5. Through the President and Recording Secretary, it shall certify to the Trustees the names of persons voted for and the number of votes received for each person in elections for Alumnae Directors. It shall appoint before each annual meeting the members of the Conference Committee, and fill such vacancies on the Students' Loan Fund Committee, The James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, the Finance Committee, and the Committee on Athletics, as may be necessary by reason of expiration of terms of office. It shall also appoint, in alternate years before the regular meeting preceding the biennial election, the members of the Nominating Committee; and in case a vacancy occurs it shall appoint, in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College, the chairman of the Health Statistics Committee. It shall report all appointments to the regular meeting next following for ratification by the Association. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Board of Directors shall be at all times responsible to the Association.

SEC. 7. The Academic Committee shall hold at least one meeting each academic year to confer with the President of Bryn Mawr College on matters of interest connected with the College. It shall have full power to arrange the times of its meetings.

SEC. 8. The Alumnae members of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the laws of the Trustees and Directors of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 9. The Conference Committee shall hold at least two meetings each academic year, one in the autumn and one in the spring, to confer with committees from the Under-graduate Association and the Graduate Club at Bryn Mawr College, on matters of interest to the three associa-

tions. It shall have power to call special meetings at its discretion.

SEC. 10. The Students' Loan Fund Committee shall have immediate charge of the Loan Fund, and its disbursements, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. It shall confer with the President of Bryn Mawr College regarding all loans.

SEC. 11. The James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee shall, with the President of Bryn Mawr College and the Committee appointed by the Academic Council of the Faculty, nominate annually the candidates for the James E. Rhoads Scholarships to be conferred by the Board of Trustees of Bryn Mawr College according to the provisions contained in the Deed of Gift.

SEC. 12. The Health Statistics Committee shall collect from the members of the Association information that may serve as a basis for statistics regarding the health and occupation of college women. The Committee, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, shall have power to determine the best methods of carrying out the duties assigned to it.

SEC. 13. The Nominating Committee shall biennially prepare a ballot presenting alternate nominations for the officers of the Association and shall file it with the Recording Secretary by December 1 preceding the annual meeting.

SEC. 14. The Finance Committee may, with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association, indicate purposes for which money shall be raised by the Alumnae Association. It shall devise ways and means, and take charge of collecting moneys for such purposes, and when authorized by the Alumnae Association shall prepare, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, the necessary agreements for the transfer of gifts from the Alumnae Association. All collections from the Alumnae Association shall be subject to its supervision. The Finance Committee shall have power to add to its number.

SEC. 15. The Committee on Athletics shall try to stimulate an interest in athletics among the members of the Alumnae Association, and shall take official charge of all contests that are participated in by both alumnae and undergraduates.

SEC. 16. The Board of Directors and all Committees shall report to the Association at the annual meeting, and the Students' Loan Fund Committee shall report also to the Board of Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.

ARTICLE IX

RULES OF ORDER

The rules of parliamentary practice as set forth in Roberts' "Rules of Order" shall govern the proceedings of this Association in so far as they are not inconsistent with any provisions of its charter or by-laws.

ARTICLE X

AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS

These by-laws may be amended or new ones framed by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the Association, provided that details of proposed amendments and additions have been given in writing at a previous regular meeting of the Association, either by the Board of Directors or by five members of the Association.

WITH THE ALUMNAE

THE BRYN MAWR UNIT

Since the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association on February 3 the matter of a Bryn Mawr unit for relief work in one of the belligerent countries has been taken up. The Board of Directors of the College has informed the Directors of the Association that it sees no objection to the use of the name of Bryn Mawr College in connection with such a unit, and a committee is now being appointed to proceed with the plan. The committee will investigate the various fields of war relief work, call for volunteers among the members of the Alumnae Association and organize the volunteers into a working unit.

It will greatly facilitate the work of the committee if any members of the Association who are willing to volunteer their services and pay their own expenses will write as soon as possible stating what kind of relief work they would like to do. Since the name of the chairman of the committee cannot yet be announced, Miss Abigail C. Dimon, Bryn Mawr, Pa., the secretary of the Association, will be glad to receive any such letters and forward them without delay. There may be an opportunity for rehabilitation work, or relief work in devastated districts, or nursing work. The character of the arrangements will depend largely upon the nature of the volunteers.

Members of the Class of 1917, who become members of the Alumnae Association in June, are eligible to join the Bryn Mawr unit, and will be cordially welcomed as volunteers.

RESIGNATION OF MRS. FRANCIS

Since the alumnae meeting, Louise Congdon Francis (Mrs. Richard Stan-

dish Francis) has resigned as Recording Secretary of the Alumnae Association, after six years of service. The Board feels sure that the Association, will sympathize with it in the loss of Mrs. Francis. She has given her services ungrudgingly and unceasingly and has never been slow to show interest in and give careful consideration to all the details of the activities of the Association.

Hilda Worthington Smith, 1910, has been appointed by the Board to take the place of Mrs. Francis until the next regular election of officers.

WABANAKI

Wabanaki School is but a little over a year old—and "children should be seen and not heard." For this reason I have, and do, cordially invite Bryn Mawrtys to visit Wabanaki but have never before written of this work which lies nearest my heart. The kindly invitation of your editor is not to be resisted, however, since we who are working here look confidently towards a time when schools of the Wabanaki type will be established in many communities. "Come over into Macedonia and help us."

Our Macedonia is locally known as "The Mesa" and is situated three miles from Greenwich, Connecticut, which can be reached in about one hour from The Grand Central Station, New York. There are five acres of The Mesa, and very varied acres they are, traversed by the old deer trail, haunted by birds and our little brothers of the woods, the squirrels and cotton-tail rabbits, and starred with wild flowers every spring, glorified with gold and scarlet leaf drifts in the fall. They comprise the wind-swept, sun-warmed upland from which The Mesa derives its name and whereon Wabanaki School stands facing the East, while tucked away on neighboring hillsides or in sheltering hollows, are the Craft Shop, with its wide flung windows, Casa Penikese, our science laboratory, and Caribou Lodge, the childrens' play house.

Wabanaki is founded upon the premise that the school should be a clearing house for the

best any community has to offer. We believe that our great men and women should be radiating their genius in the school. We believe that the fine apprentice spirit of the olden time should be revived in education and that our children should come in their early years under the direction and inspiration of those who have attained and are attaining. How can this be brought to pass? Through the coöperation of parents.

We have had coöperation and efficiency in our great business enterprises, why should it not be operative in the education of our children? We parents of Wabanaki have met together in a spirit of practical and whole-hearted coöperation to seek and secure the best for our children. We are dedicated to this purpose alone and are not tied to the apron string of any educational cult or fad. We cheerfully sit at the feet of any educator who can demonstrate the worth of his or her ideas as applicable to our problems.

We agreed at the outset that Wabanaki should be an open-air school, that our children should sleep and study out of doors and that our boys and girls should be educated together. We also agreed that the mornings of five days in the week be given over to earnest work in mathematics, history, English, languages and all the things parents have the right to expect the school efficiently to teach their children who are making ready for college. But these subjects are presented with a background of arts, crafts, sciences and ethical instruction, and in an intensely interesting and real way. The class room is related to life at every point.

The other day I came upon the Spanish class in the dining room, Senor Dominguez, a white napkin over his arm, and an imaginary bill of fare in hand, was playing waiter and taking the orders of members of his class, who amid great gaiety were requesting tortillas, tamales and what not with a fluency creditable to the Cortina method of phonographic instruction which is in use here.

You who thrive under Self-Government at Bryn Mawr will rejoice that Wabanaki is self-governing. We are members of The Woodcraft League, founded by Ernest Thompson Seton, our next door neighbor, who has called Wabanaki "the laboratory of the Woodcraft Movement." Every morning Wabanaki opens with a half-hour Woodcraft Council wherein matters pertaining to the government of the school are discussed and administered by

the children themselves. "In these morning Councils teachers and pupils meet on the same plane and here all school affairs of importance are discussed. Each child has an opportunity to express himself and matters of moment are settled by vote—it is a true democracy." In these Councils are mobilized the noblest forces of our community. Here our children are apprenticed to the guidance of such master craftsmen as Mr. Seton.

To our children Mr. Seton, magic playmaster of childhood, is known as "Black Wolf," great chief of all Woodcrafters. Often he gathers our boys and girls about him to make known to them the secrets of the woods, telling them wondrous stories and teaching them the Indian dances and songs.

The ardent enthusiasm for nature study which Mr. Seton enkindles in the children is carried over into exact scientific research by Dr. Edward F. Bigelow, President of the Agassiz Association and Naturalist of the Boy Scout movement. Led by him, children and teachers go trooping through the woods in search of treasures which are brought to the laboratory, put under the microscope and promptly classified. Without being asked to do so the children make many researches on their own account. Thus one lad, aged ten, remarked last week, "I caught an ant after French class and put it under the microscope and made sketches of it."

Bring a child into touch with a great teacher, apprentice him in his youth to the high-souled, keen-thinking, beauty-loving, gifted ones of this earth—let him know the best—he will catch the contagion of it and astonish you. We need a spacious humanism, and spiritual as well as intellectual values in our schools. We need pharos-like personalities whose fine standards and perceptions of values will guide the frail craft of our children's imaginings and longings into harbors of justice, peace and attainment.

Since "mutation is heaven's first law," if one is not changing for the better one must necessarily be changing for the worse. Everyone who has the teaching of children should be changing for the better—growing. How can you help others to grow if you are not growing yourself? For this reason when the master craftsmen are with us their work is open to teachers and children alike and often to parents as well. It is a pleasant thing to see Thompson Seton, or Hamlin Garland, or Dr. Bigelow, or J. von Wildenrath, the sculptor, at the

heart of a deeply interested group of young and old.

Wabanaki stands for welding of diverse interests into unified and joyous endeavour—the working with heart and hand—the recognition of the typically American right of all to freedom and the pursuit of happiness. Our new pioneer log cabin will fittingly typify these ideals and ideas of ours.

The suggestion was made by Hamlin Garland during one of his talks with the children about Fenmore Cooper and other American men of letters that we perpetuate the traditions of our forefathers by building and furnishing a pioneer log cabin, since none authentically furnished is now believed to be extant. The Wabanaki responded with hearty goodwill. A pioneer powder horn, muskets, deers' heads, a grizzly bear skin, appeared as if by magic, and the work began in earnest. One parent produced a fine old English loom;—another friend, interested in fostering the making of tapestries in this country, said that she would send her French and Belgian workmen twice weekly to teach us to make homespun blankets. Patchwork quilts were planned, and we find ourselves launched upon an enterprise affording scope for the good-will and gifts of all. Our cabin is to be complete even to the leathern latch string which, needless to say, will always be out for Bryn Mawrtys and for all Wabanaki, which is an ancient word meaning "Children of the Dawn."

L. EMERY DUDLEY, '00.

THE BRYN MAWR BEDS IN THE NEUILLY HOSPITAL

The work done by Constance Lewis, who died November 5, 1916, with the object of establishing Bryn Mawr beds in the American Hospital at Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, has been described in the November and January numbers of the QUARTERLY. The completion of this work is given in the following letters—one from Mrs. Lewis, the mother of Constance, and the second from Mr. Hereford to Mrs. Lewis:

Indianapolis, Indiana,
February 19, 1917.

"To subscribers to the fund in name of Bryn Mawr College for beds in American Ambulance Hospital in Paris:

"The campaign for subscriptions to the fund closed with a total of 261 subscribers giving

\$1484.17. An itemized report of collections has been sent the college.

"The letter from the American Committee, of which copy follows will surely bring happiness to all concerned in this noble endeavor in behalf of the Great Cause.

"With congratulations on the fine result achieved through your generous giving, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

MARY P. LEWIS."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE
OF THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE HOSPITAL
IN PARIS

*"Mrs. Charles S. Lewis,
Indianapolis, Indiana.*

"MY DEAR MRS. LEWIS:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your check for \$223.17 dated January 29, and signed by you as treasurer of the Bryn Mawr Fund for the American Ambulance Hospital.

"This amount has been deposited in the name of Bryn Mawr College and makes, together with the checks received on November 11, and December 4 for \$600 each, a total of \$1423.17, which is to be used to endow two beds in the Hospital to bear the name of Bryn Mawr College. In addition, I wish to acknowledge checks . . . making a grand total of \$1484.17 for the Bryn Mawr College Fund.

"The surplus over and above the amount forwarded for endowing two beds, that is to say, \$284.17 will be applied to the general fund of the American Ambulance in the name of Bryn Mawr College.

"As the fund is now closed, I understand, may I take this occasion again to express the deep appreciation of this Committee for the generous support of the alumnae of Bryn Mawr College.

"You, who are personally familiar with the work that is being done at the American Ambulance need have no assurance that this money could not have been devoted to a nobler or more patriotic cause, and I wish you would convey to those who have subscribed to the fund, the thanks of this Committee and of the Committee in Paris.

"May I add a word of appreciation of your own efforts in this behalf. The work that your daughter did is known to us all and the resolutions of our Committee spread upon our records are a testimonial of the splendid spirit

your daughter showed in carrying on this plan for relieving others while she, herself, was fatally stricken.

"Bryn Mawr College, through her efforts, will have a lasting monument in the American Ambulance Hospital.

Sincerely yours,

[SIGNED]

WILLIAM R. HEREFORD."

The list of contributions is on file in the office of the Secretary of the College.

At the request of Mr. Charles S. Lewis, the Committee on the American Ambulance has been asked to send any letters that may come from occupants of the Bryn Mawr beds to the Secretary of Bryn Mawr College. One letter has been received and parts of it are as follows:

Le 18 Janvier, 1917

MESSIEURS:

C'est un petit blessé français qui a la bonne chance d'occuper le Bryn Mawr lit dans la salle 67 de l'Ambulance Américaine et qui vient vous remercier bien sincèrement de votre offre genereuse en vue de mon prompt établissement.

"Je me fais en meme temps un plaisir de vous donner ci-dessous un aperçu de ma campagne ainsi que de ma blessure qui me tient encore actuellement sur mon lit d'hospital depuis bientôt cinq mois.

"Je me nomme Maurice Burger. Je suis né le 8 Janvier 1890 à Besançon où j'y exerce la profession de coiffeur.

* * *

"Après le regiment reformer nous repartons pour la Somme où je prit encore part à plusieurs attaques. Mais à l'attaque du 14 Septembre 1916 à la prise du village de Bouchavesnes je fut blessé par une balle de mitrailleuse allemande qui me fractura le tibia et le péroné de la jambe gauche. Je fut relevé que 10 heures après que j'ai fut blessé. Car les allemandes étant devant nous il fallut attendre la nuit pour venir me chercher ainsi que quelques camarades qui étaient blessés comme moi. Dans la nuit on vint me chercher et on me dirigeat directement dans une ambulance a Stynème a quelques kilometres du front. Dans cette ambulance on m'y opérat aussitôt. Le docteur chef de cette ambulance me dit que l'amputation de ma jambe etait necessaire mais ayant refusé que l'on me coupe la jambe il fit une operation pour la conserver qui reussit a merveille. Le lendemain je fut diriger a

l'ambulance américaine à Neuilly sur Seine, où quelque jours apres mon arriver on m'operat une seconde fois ou l'operations reussit aussi a merveille. Apres ces operations j'eue le malheur de rattrapper une bronchite pneumonic qui me fit souffrir beaucoup et dont je manquer de mourir. Au moment où je vous écrit la santé est asez bonne et ma jambe vas beaucoup, mieux et que j'ai espoir de conserver. Je remercie beaucoup les docteurs infirmiers et infirmières de l'Amubulance Américaine qui me soignèrent et qui me soigne encore actuellement.

Ayant a peu près fini mon petit recit, je vous renouvelle l'expression de mon extreme reconnaissance et je vous prie d'agrèer l'assurance de ma consideration distinguée.

MAURICE BURGER,

Ambulance Américaine, Salle 67

Neuilly-sur-Seine.

LETTER FROM MADAME CONS

The following is taken from a letter from Madame Cons to her sister, Miss Curtis.

February 2, 1917.

"The submarine war is upon us, and I write at once to give some instructions as to the sending of money for my soldiers. I cannot bear to have the work interrupted. It means so much to the poor men, especially now, when every one must be ready to do his utmost.

"As you know, my friend, Elizabeth White, has done a great deal for me in the last year, and has been sending money regularly each month for my work. She is careful and trustworthy, and I have arranged with her to receive all contributions, and cable the sum total to me once a month. She has always sent her money through Drexel and Co., Philadelphia. (You might tell people that she is a graduate of Swarthmore College, Class of 1911, if anyone wishes to investigate her character before sending her money, her father is proprietor of the Marlborough-Blenheim in Atlantic City.)

"As I cannot know by cable how much each *marraine* sends for her particular soldier, ask each one to give what she can afford for the general fund, and all soldiers will be provided for alike. Ask them to make this sacrifice, and to trust me to do my very best for them and for the men. If correspondence is interrupted, I will redouble my efforts, and every soldier shall have his letters regularly. I hope, however, that all the 'godmothers' will continue to write, as long as any mail-ships are running.

But I am sure the cable will be safer for the money, and if all contributions are sent at one time the cost will not be great. Ask people to address MISS ELIZABETH WHITE, The Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, N. J."

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

A Boston Athletic Association of Collegiate Alumnae has been organized by Bryn Mawr graduates and others on the plan of the New York organization. Meetings are held Thursdays in the Sargent School Gymnasium in Cambridge.

A WANT COLUMN IN THE QUARTERLY

The Board of Directors of the Association has made the suggestion that a Want Column for the use of the alumnae be established in the QUARTERLY.

There will be a column of this description in the July number if enough advertisements come in to make it worth while. The column will advertise at a low rate positions and help wanted, work to be done for endowment, war relief, charity, or for private gain.

Such an exchange of needs ought to prove convenient and advantageous for the alumnae, as well as profitable for the QUARTERLY.

Try to think of all your possible wants—either to work or to be worked for—and send them in the form of short advertisements before the first of June. All inquiries as to space, rates, etc. will be answered by Miss Elizabeth Brakeley, Advertising Manager, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

NOTE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The following note has been approved by vote of the faculties of Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Goucher, and Barnard and has been signed by their respective presidents. It has also been signed by President Briggs on behalf of Radcliffe College although as Radcliffe has no faculty independent of Harvard University his signature could not be authorized by faculty vote.

The note has been engrossed on parchment and signed by each college president or dean and will be presented to President Wilson on Friday, March 30, by his two Goucher College daughters as representing the alumnae of the signatory colleges.

It may interest Bryn Mawr College Alumnae to know that the idea of the note occurred first to President Thomas and was written by her and President

Ellen F. Pendleton of Wellesley and President Woolley of Mount Holyoke. It passed the Bryn Mawr Faculty with only one dissenting vote.

It is as follows:

"To the President of the United States,

We, the undersigned, Presidents and Deans of the eight largest Colleges for Women in the United States, speaking for ourselves and authorized by vote to speak also for the Faculties of the Colleges which we represent, hereby respectfully offer you our loyal service.

Although we believe that the settlement of international difficulties by war is fundamentally wrong we recognize that in a world crisis such as this it may become our highest duty to defend by force the principles upon which Christian civilization is founded.

In this emergency, Mr. President, we wish to pledge you our wholehearted support in whatever measures you may find necessary to uphold these principles.

Any service which we and (as far as we can speak for them) any service which the thousands of trained women whom we have sent out from our colleges may be able to render we hereby place at the disposal of our country.

Signed on behalf of the aforesaid Colleges."

The Bryn Mawr College Undergraduate students have unanimously voted to mobilize for preparedness work for the five weeks after Easter. Many students will select some one special kind of preparedness work and give to it their free time. The Undergraduate Association is organizing various classes in different branches of preparedness work.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS SEMESTER II—1916-17

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|-------------|--|-------------|---|
| February 15 | Faculty Tea for Graduate Students, Denbigh Hall, 4 to 6 p.m. | | |
| February 16 | Address by the Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair, formerly Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Governor General of Canada, in the chapel at 4.30 p.m. Subject: "Canada and Her Leading Statesmen." Lecture by Mr. Charles Theodore Carruth, of Cambridge, Mass., in the chapel at 8 p.m. "Il Beato Angelico." under the auspices of the Department of Art. | February 23 | Vocational Conference, Miss Florence Jackson, Taylor Hall, 3 p.m. Address by Mr. George Barr Baker, member of the Commission for Relief in Belgium on "Relief Work in Belgium," illustrated by lantern slides. Under the auspices of the Bryn Mawr College Red Cross Committee. |
| February 17 | Concert given by the Philadelphia Branch of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association in the chapel at 8 p.m. Song Recital by Miss Marcia Van Dresser of the Chicago Grand Opera Company. | February 24 | Freshman Show in the Gymnasium at 8 p.m. |
| February 18 | Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, D.D., of the Church of the Incarnation, New York City. | February 25 | Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Rev. John T. Dallas, D.D., Chaplain of the Taft School, Watertown Connecticut. |
| February 19 | Address by Ian Hay (Captain Beith) on "The Human Side of Trench Warfare" in the Gymnasium at 8.30 p.m. for the benefit of the Mary E. Garrett Memorial Endowment Fund under the auspices of the Class of 1918. | February 26 | President Thomas at home to the graduate students. Inter-class Water Polo Match Games begin. |
| | | March 2 | Concert by the Faculty and Staff, assisted by Mrs. Adeline Pepper Gibson, for the benefit of the Bryn Mawr College Red Cross Committee in Taylor Hall at 8 p.m. |
| | | March 3 | Bates Camp Party in the Gymnasium at 8 p.m. Dancing by Miss Rose Hoffman of the Newman School of Dancing, Philadelphia. |
| | | March 4 | Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Rev. Edward A. Steiner, Ph.D., Professor of Applied Christianity in Grinnell College, Iowa. |
| | | March 5 | Red Cross First Aid Classes begin. |
| | | March 9 | Lecture by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith, of Boston, Mass., in Taylor Hall at 4.30 p.m. Subject: "The Children of the Frontier in France." Illustrated with lantern slides. On behalf of the Franco-American Committee for the Protection of the Children of the Frontier. Meeting of the English Club in Rockefeller Hall at 8 p.m. |

- Address by Mr. Francis Hackett of the "New Republic" on "Writing for Publication."
- March 10 Concert under the auspices of the Class of 1920 for the Mary E. Garrett Memorial Endowment Fund, Song Recital by Mr. Rheinhold Warlich, Basso-Cantante, a recital of Russian, French, German and Shakesperian Songs.
- March 11 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Rev. James O. S. Huntington. of the Church of the Holy Cross, West Park, New York.
- March 16 Announcement of European Fellowships. Gymnasium Contest in the Gymnasium at 4.30 p.m. Fellowship Dinners Illustrated Address by La Baronne Huard (Frances Wilson Huard), "With Those Who Wait," a sequel to her book "My Home on the Field of Honor," in the Gymnasium at 8.15 p.m., illustrated with lantern slides. One-half the proceeds to be given to Madame Huard's Hospital, one-half to the Mary E. Garrett Memorial Endowment Fund.
- March 17 Meeting of the College Settlement Association. Address by Dr. Jane Robbins, formerly Head of the Jacob Riis Settlement in New York City, on "Settlement Work in Connection with Immigration." Under the auspices of the Bryn Mawr Chapter of the College Settlements Association.
- March 18 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Rev. Charles W. Gordon D.D. (Ralph Connor), Chaplain in the 43rd Cameron Highlanders of Canada.
- March 19 President Thomas at home to the Senior Class.
- March 23 Faculty Tea for Graduate Students, Radnor Hall, 4 to 6 p.m.
- March 24 Christian Association Conference. Alumnae-Varsity Water Polo Game.
- March 25 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Rev. John McDowell, D.D., of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, Maryland.
- March 26 President Thomas at home to the graduate students.
- March 30 Address by Miss Marjorie Dorman on behalf of the Society Opposing Woman Suffrage, in the chapel at 4.15 p.m. Glee Club Concert in the Gymnasium at 8 p.m. Performance of W. S. Gilbert's "Patience."
- March 31 Glee Club Concert, Performance of W. S. Gilbert's "Patience," in the Gymnasium at 8 p.m.
- April 1 Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Rev. Hugh Black, D.D., Professor of Practical Theology in Union Theological Seminary, New York City.
- April 4 Easter vacation begins at 1 p.m.
- April 12 Easter vacation ends at 9 a.m.
- April 13 Meeting of the Science Club. Address by Professor Jacques Loeb. Subject: "Regeneration and Correlation in Plants."
- April 14 Address by Dr. Katherine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, New York City.

CAMPUS NOTES

The change of point of view of the Self-Government Association from more than ordinary conservatism to an uncommon liberalism is perhaps the most interesting phenomenon of the present Bryn Mawr year. After legislating with preposterous severity regarding the relation between the men of the faculty and the students, the Self-Government Board has reconsidered its views and now appears to meditate improvements even upon former decisions of the Association. Every one interested in attempts to make the social relation between men and women in small college communities like Bryn Mawr as normal and sensible as possible, is eagerly waiting to see how the somewhat complicated details will finally be worked out. The admission of men to the

audience of 1913's "David Garrick" was a tentative practical application of the new point of view. On that occasion men of the faculty and male relatives and friends enjoyed a privilege hitherto extended to none but Mr. Samuel Arthur King.

Men were of course likewise welcomed to swell the audiences at the moving picture performances which were introduced this year to aid in raising money for the endowment fund. The experiment was found profitable for that purpose as well as very enlivening both for those members of our community who are already addicted to moving pictures, and to those to whom movies were a comparatively rare indulgence. Indeed all the entertainments which have been the outcome of the undergraduates' praiseworthy resolve to raise \$10,000 for the endowment fund have proved welcome additions to the gay side of Bryn Mawr life. This is of course with us in any case—relatively—gay season. With freshman show, faculty concert, English Club lectures, and other functions still to come, we have already pleasant memories of a fair number of interesting events in the last weeks. Ian Hay, author of *The First Hundred Thousand*, has told us of trench warfare; Marcia Van Dresser has sung to us; Mr. Carruth has discoursed, assisted by colored lantern slides, on Fra Angelico; and Mr. Walter de la Mare on magic in poetry; and we have had Lord Aberdeen and Mr. George Barr Baker in our midst.

The chief excitement of late days in the graduate school has been, not the creation of a new learned theory, nor the proving of an old one, but the presence and final departure of our one German scholar. The fact that her German correspondence was profuse and apparently undisturbed by international complications served to raise suspicions that she was a German spy. The possibility—I might almost say hope—that such was her status seemed to draw us a little out of our safe and remote retirement from public affairs. It put us, if not exactly into active participation with them, at least into theoretical and somewhat romantic connection. For whether pacifist, pro-German, socialist, anti-English, or whatever else its persuasions, all the world, if it be honest with itself, and possessed of normal human nature, loves a spy. We, being pacific,—some of us—and certainly normal and very honest with ourselves, gloated over the prospect of having possibly sheltered a member of that

genus. That the Prussian government could find us important enough to mark us out for such distinction raised us in our own estimation. In a confused way, our mediæval history being not altogether clear in our mind, we seemed to ourselves to be mixed up with such interesting things as int igues, and castles, and duels and tournaments and high adventures—not because we were ignorant of the fact that one can have spies without such attractive accessories, but because our knowledge of spies came mostly from certain books where, happily, the attractive accessories have not ceased to be.

HELEN PARKHURST, 1911.

' DAVID GARRICK'

The *College News* had the following comments on the play "David Garrick" given by 1913 for the benefit of their class endowment fund:

"To the stage manager, M. Blaine, a great deal of credit is due when the difficulties of getting together an alumnae cast and rehearsing them with any degree of regularity are considered. . . . The fascinating rendering of the part of David Garrick by Mrs. Churchward will not soon be forgotten. In the big scene in the second act particularly, her acting was powerful. . . . An admirable foil to her vivid acting was provided by M. V. Tongue as the stolid Mr. Simon Ingot, the city merchant. . . . His dinner guests. . . . were ideally done, Mr. Smith and Miss Araminta Brown making an especial hit. This scene, with its good comedy, was the best in the play. E. Bontecou made a humorous Squire Chivy, the disappointed bridegroom."

COLLEGE ATHLETICS

The undergraduates have challenged the alumnae to a fencing tournament.

Vassar has challenged Bryn Mawr in tennis.

IN THE MODEL SCHOOL

"There are four Bryn Mawr babies in the Model School: Lois Horn, who is the 1900 Class baby, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Horn (Lois Anna Farnham, '00); Caroline and Louise Gucker, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gucker (Louise O. Fulton, '93), and Dorothy Waples, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Waples (Agnes Howson, '97)." —*The College News*.

THE EUROPEAN FELLOWSHIPS

The whole student body assembled at chapel on the morning March 16 to hear President Thomas announce the names of the three students who have won the highest honours in the gift of the College. Each year the College gives three fellowships each of the value of \$500, one to a graduate student who has studied for two years in the College, one to a graduate student who has studied for one year in the College, and one to a member of the Senior Class who has received the highest average grade on all the courses she has attended. The sum of \$500 is to be spent in defraying the expense of one year's study at some European University. In consequence of war conditions it is not probable that the winners of the scholarships this year will be able to go abroad immediately, but after the war is over they expect to go to Europe and continue their studies.

HAZEL GRANT ORMSBEE, of Ithaca, New York, is the winner this year of the Mary E. Garrett, or Second Year, European Fellowship. Miss Ormsbee was born in Beacon, Dutchess County, New York, and has resided in Ithaca. She is a graduate of Cornell University, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Cornell in 1915. She was then awarded one of the Carola Woerishoffer Scholarships in Social Economy and Social Research at Bryn Mawr College, and has studied at Bryn Mawr College for two years in Social Economy, making a special study of labor conditions and the choice of vocations. She has also studied Psychology and Mental Tests in relation to labor problems. She will probably in the future attend the London School of Economics and make a special study of the labor exchanges in Great Britain. Miss Ormsbee makes the 24th holder of the Mary E. Garrett European Fellowship. Fourteen of the previous holders are now Doctors of Philosophy; ten of them are teaching in colleges, one is employed in college administration, three are teaching in schools, three are studying, one is a private tutor. Only four have no occupation, and of these two are married.

BIRD MARGARET TURNER, of Moundsville, West Virginia, is the winner of the President's European Fellowship open to students who have studied for one year in the Bryn Mawr College Graduate School. Miss Turner is a graduate of the University of West Virginia, 1915, where she was student assistant in Math-

ematics, and she taught in the summer school of this University in the summers of 1915 and 1916. During the last year she has been a graduate scholar in Mathematics at Bryn Mawr College and has received the scholarship on the excellent work she has done in Mathematics and Education. She makes the 21st student to receive the President's European Fellowship, and of the previous twenty, ten are now Doctors of Philosophy; eleven are now teaching in colleges, one is engaged in college administration, one is studying, and one is teaching school. Only three have no occupation, and of these two are married.

The remaining honors are those of the Class of 1917. Students who have received a grade between 85 and 90 receive their degree "*magna cum laude*." These students are:

Thalia Howard Smith, Katharine Burr Blodgett, Marjorie Josephine Milne, Mary Robinson Hodge.

The degree "*cum laude*" has been won by the following students with a grade between 80 and 85 on all their college work:

Marian Rhoads, Janet Randolph Grace, Esther Johnson, Agnes Dorothy Shipley, Mary Sylvester Cline, Henrietta Amelia Dixon, Elizabeth Emerson, Ada Frances Johnson, Amelia Kellogg MacMaster, Ruth Juliette Levy, Margaret Scattergood, Monica Barry O'Shea, Eugenie Donchian, Alice Beardwood, Dorothy Macdonald.

The highest honor given in the class; that is, the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship, has been awarded to Thalia Howard Smith, of New York City, who has the high grade of 88.4 on all her college work, and has held the Bryn Mawr Matriculation Scholarship for New York, New Jersey and Delaware, the James E. Rhoads Junior Scholarship, and the Maria L. Eastman Brooke Hall Memorial Scholarship. She makes the twenty-ninth holder of the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship.

SUPPORT OF BELGIAN CHILDREN

To The Alumnae and Former Students of Bryn Mawr College:

The Undergraduates, Graduate students and faculty of Bryn Mawr college have pledged to the American Commission for Relief in Belgium the support of a Belgian village of 400 children for one year. This support includes the payment of \$400 a month through March, 1918, and provides for the supplementary meal

(costing 3 cents a day or \$1 a month per child) consisting of cocoa and white biscuit which the Commission cannot afford to give, besides the regular rations, unless contributions are made especially for that purpose.

The usual rations provided by the Commission, although keeping the children alive, are not sufficient to prevent an alarming spread of tuberculosis nor to give them strength to grow. There are one and a quarter million children dependent on the Commission, who have stopped growing owing to the lack of sufficient food. What hope is there for a country whose youth cannot reach a healthful maturity?

Because Bryn Mawr is the first college or university in America to work as a community for the Belgians, we feel that every one connected with Bryn Mawr ought to have an opportunity to share in this work. *The Committee for Belgian Relief of Bryn Mawr College does not feel that \$400 a month represents the entire resources of the College.* It feels further that for such an end, for the future of a nation, all resources should be employed to their ut-

most. Already Bryn Mawr is taking care of 400 children for one year—a mere beginning. *With your aid that number can be increased.*

We are appealing to you as to one who has had a share in the activities of Bryn Mawr to help us in this work. A dollar a month, or \$12 a year, payable now, will take care of one child. Whatever you give goes directly to the Belgians through the American Commission for Relief in Belgium as the expenses of this committee are privately paid. By your generous response to this appeal may we feel that the Undergraduates have the support of those who have gone before them in this effort, and that Bryn Mawr is working as a whole.

[Signed] ELISABETH S. GRANGER, '17,
Chairman.

FREDICA B. HOWELL, '19,
ELIZABETH HOUGHTON, '18,
MILLCENT CAREY, '20,
HELEN FULLER, *Graduate.*

Checks payable to Elizabeth Houghton, Rockefeller Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

IN MEMORIAM

ELIZABETH MINGUS GRIFFITH

The sudden death of Elizabeth Mingus Griffith on September 29, 1916, came as a great shock to her many friends, and in it the cause of secondary education for girls has suffered a real loss. She had been associated with the work of girls' preparatory schools since her graduation from Bryn Mawr in 1900, having taught successively in the Bryn Mawr School of Baltimore, Darlington Seminary, the East Orange Collegiate School, and Miss Church's School, Boston, of which she had been since 1909 Assistant Principal. She was also a member of the Headmistresses' Association. It was her constant purpose to maintain in all her work the uncompromising standards of broad and sound scholarship for which Bryn Mawr stands, and she succeeded to an unusual degree not only in attaching her students to her personally, but in arousing in them a desire for worthy achievement and an enthusiasm for knowledge for its own sake.

She was unsparing in the demands she made upon herself, was active in suffrage work in Boston and New York, and was constantly studying. She held the degrees of A.M. and Pd.M. from Columbia, and at the time of her

death had nearly completed the requirements for her Ph.D.

To those of us whose privilege it was to enjoy her close personal friendship, her loss means more than we can say, and to the large circle of students and teachers with whom she came in contact her memory will always be an inspiration toward high ideals and ungrudging service.

DR. JOSEPH W. WARREN

The news of the death of Dr. Joseph W. Warren, former professor of physiology at Bryn Mawr, will be deeply felt amongst a wide circle of the alumnae. Dr. Warren came to Bryn Mawr in the autumn of 1891, when the biological department underwent its first great change, and for more than twenty years he was closely associated with the affairs of the College, both at home and abroad. Those who worked under Dr. Warren in the early days of his life at Bryn Mawr know that he came there without any great enthusiasm for the higher education of women, but they can also testify that as time went on, he became increasingly convinced of women's capacity to profit by the educational advantages then being opened to them on all sides and also to entertain a gen-

uine respect for their activities in the work of the world.

As the years passed by, Dr. Warren entered more and more fully into the life of the College and identified himself more and more completely with its interests and pursuits. He was a man, who, whatever his hand found to do, did it with his might, and having once made the interests of the College his own, he spared no time nor effort in her service. Bryn Mawr owes him a great deal, more, it may be, than she has altogether realized, for his social gifts, the wit and humor that made him such good company and such a successful public speaker, as well as his liberal education and knowledge of the world, were all valuable assets in her outside intercourse, while his gift for organization and his thoroughness in execution made his services invaluable in her internal administration. I think few persons are aware, for instance, that at the time Dalton Hall was completed, Dr. Warren gave up his Christmas holidays and devoted all his time during the period assigned to them to overseeing the establishment of the biological department in its new quarters.

But the greatest service that Dr. Warren rendered to the College lay in his relations with the students, both individually and collectively. One of his salient characteristics was his interest in human nature; moreover, he was fortunate in possessing that rare and choice gift, a genuine interest in the individual, which, together with his natural kindness of heart, made him as the years went by, above all else, the *students' friend*. No finer tribute can be paid to a man than an abiding confidence in his will to help others, and it is just this tribute that Bryn Mawr students paid to Dr. Warren, unconsciously, while he lived amongst them and that Bryn Mawr alumnae will continue to pay to his memory, with deliberate intention, in the years to come. The means of help at Dr. Warren's command increased, of course, as time went on, and each year made the students more secure in the knowledge that whenever it was within his power to aid, he might be relied upon to do so. One of them once said to me when speaking of certain difficulties encountered at one period of her college life: "If I had only gone to Dr. Warren in the beginning, he would have helped me through."

Nor did his interest in the students cease with the close of their life on the campus. An alumna who published a little article soon after her graduation was gratified to find a favorable review of it soon afterwards in a prominent magazine, but it was not until years later that she discovered the review in question had been written by Dr. Warren, who thus quietly lent a hand to help her on her way into the world.

One side of Dr. Warren's life, namely, his work as a physician, which he carried on during the summers at the Isle of Shoals, was necessarily little known at Bryn Mawr. Nevertheless, I feel that it is due to him not to pass it by unnoticed, for he dearly loved his profession and was one of those who stood for all that is finest and most progressive in it. I ought not to conclude this brief memorial, therefore, without speaking of the respect in which he was held by other physicians and of the confidence reposed in him by his patients, as well as of their warm regard for him. On two occasions within the last year relatives of his former patients at the Isle of Shoals have spoken to me with deep feeling of his skill as a practitioner and his personal kindness in illness and sorrow.

Bryn Mawr sustained a great loss when Dr. Warren severed his connection with it, though it is pleasant for his friends to know that he found his new activities interesting and congenial. Those who knew something of his abilities in original work hoped that the increased opportunities and facilities at his command might enable him to take up the investigation of some scientific problem, and if he had lived a few years longer the field of such research might have been the richer by some contribution at his hands. This hope, alas, can never be fulfilled. Dr. Warren's work among us is over, but he has left behind him a far more valuable memorial in a life-work well done in high ideals steadfastly maintained, and in innumerable acts of personal kindness, the memory of which lies warm at many hearts. The recording angel may surely

"write him as one who loved his fellow men"
and so call him to the highest room.

CAROLINE WORMELEY LATIMER, '96.

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

NEW YORK

137 East 40th Street

Secretary, Isabel Peters, 33 West 49th Street.

The January gathering at the Club was turned into a luncheon and meeting of the New York Branch of the Alumnae Association. It was a very interesting occasion, for Miss Kirkbride spoke on the Reorganization of the College, Miss Goldmark on the work of the Social Center at Bryn Mawr, and Mrs. Charles Dudley reported on the Endowment Fund.

In February the Club held its annual meeting and elected the officers for the year. When the business was over, Frances Browne, who represented the Club at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association, made her report. It was interesting that the Club as a body was able to be represented in the Alumnae Association. The meeting was followed by a lively tea.

Plans are being made for the annual dinner in March at which it is hoped that President Thomas will be the guest of honor.

OHIO

To Alumnae and Former Students of Bryn Mawr College:

On January 22, 1917, a second meeting of alumnae and former students of Bryn Mawr College, resident in Columbus, Ohio, was called at the Columbus School for Girls, by Miss Grace Latimer Jones (B.M. 1900), to consider the formation of an Ohio Bryn Mawr Club. At this meeting temporary officers were elected as follows:

Chairman, Miss Grace Latimer Jones, Columbus School for Girls.

Secretary, Miss Adeline Werner, (B.M. 1916) 1640 E. Broad Street.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved That:

1. The women at this meeting form the nucleus of an Ohio Bryn Mawr Club, to which all Alumnae and Former Students of the College shall be eligible.

2. The immediate object of this organization shall be:

a To afford such alumnae and former students an opportunity to become better acquainted with one other.

b To make more widely known throughout Ohio the exceptional advantages offered in the undergraduate courses of Bryn Mawr College.

c To stimulate interest in the Bryn Mawr Graduate School by informing women now studying in the colleges of Ohio, of the unusual number of scholarships and fellowships open to advanced and research students.

3. The officers be empowered to call and arrange a meeting of all such alumnae and former students in April, such meeting to be held at the Columbus School for Girls.

4. The Secretary be empowered to send a newspaper notice of this meeting, and a copy of these resolutions to every alumna and former student of Bryn Mawr College who is now resident in Ohio, and to notify these, by letter or personal interview, a reasonable time before the date set for the April meeting.

5. The Secretary be empowered to send a copy of these resolutions to the President and to the Secretary of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College, and that she in person present these resolutions for approval at the February meeting of said Association.

ADELINE WERNER,
Temporary Secretary.

The following extracts from a letter from Grace Latimer Jones are of interest in this connection:

"My idea of an Ohio Club would be something like this: We could have members enrolled throughout the state, paying each a small annual fee to meet printing expenses. The first effort would be to enroll all who are eligible, and to make all feel an enthusiasm in belonging to the organization. We should have an annual meeting, in Columbus the first time, because that is the city most centrally located. This would be an all-day meeting; and unless great numbers come, I will be glad to bear the expense of the first luncheon, and to "put up" the members. Some few might have to stay all night. You see the expense to each member would then be only her railroad fare, this would seem to me to be a good way to start the organization.

Of course the real purpose of such clubs is to stir Bryn Mawr interest, not only in those who have been members of the college, but also in those who might later become students.

Bryn Mawr is little known in this state; and so a well-defined, dignified publicity policy would be desirable. The newspapers in Columbus will give meetings all the space we can wish to have. In Columbus itself a meeting will accomplish a great deal. I will see to it that in the newspapers of every town in which there is a Bryn Mawrtyr, a notice appears stating that the meeting is to be held; and I think we can have a notice of the meeting later. In this way hundreds of persons who have never heard of the college will have it brought to their attention.

Local alumnae can do a good deal, if they care to, to gain the interest of girls in various schools. I mean to send to each of the local college clubs in Columbus an invitation to present to our pupils the attractions of the several colleges. We mean to appoint a day when there will be an exhibit of the college. In the case of Bryn Mawr, we can have a lantern slide talk at the end of the morning service. I rather hope that you have lantern

slides to send on application—as some other colleges have. At any rate good postcards can be used in our projector. Then we can have a small exhibit of lanterns, of calendars, of magazines, and of good photographs, and etchings. It would be very helpful if the college might have an interesting exhibit to send about to clubs or schools—an exhibit that the alumnae might use to make people understand what the nature of the college life and work is. I am constantly asked to tell what the particular attractions and excellences of Bryn Mawr are; and this would be a tangible way of reaching our pupils with information that really they want. I have real hope of creating more Bryn Mawr enthusiasm in Ohio, now that examinations are to be insisted upon in all the women's colleges. In our public schools there are now no examinations of any sort given; and so you can see that in the past it has been difficult to rouse girls to enter a college where there is no other method of admission.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by class secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible. Acknowledgment is also due to the *Bryn Mawr College News* for items of news.

Alumnae and former students of Bryn Mawr College are earnestly requested to send directly to the QUARTERLY—or if they prefer, to their Class Secretaries—for use in these columns, items of news concerning themselves. There is a constant demand, on the part of QUARTERLY readers, for abundant class news. But the class news can be complete, accurate, and timely only if each one will take the trouble to send in promptly information concerning herself. And the Classes that have not secretaries willing to act as correspondents for the QUARTERLY are urged to appoint such officers.

1889

Secretary, MRS. FRANK H. SIMPSON, Overlook, College Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ella Riegel, Legislative Chairman of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Congressional Union, was one of the delegates to the White House to present the Boissevain memorials to President Wilson.

1892

Secretary, MRS. F. M. IVES, 318 West 75th Street, New York City.

1893

Secretary, MRS. J. E. JOHNSON, JR., 8 Oak Way, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Dr. Simon Flexner, husband of Helen Thomas Flexner, has been elected Foreign Associate Member of the French Academy of Medicine.

The *College News* has the following to say of Umé Tsuda: "In speaking to several students after Chapel Sunday night, Bishop Lloyd, the head of the Episcopal Board for Foreign Missions, said of Miss Tsuda, 'There is nothing in Japan more astonishing than Miss Tsuda. Her steady push upwards in her little school is an immeasurable influence for good.' "

1894

Secretary, MRS. R. N. DURFEE, 19 Highland Avenue, Fall River, Mass.

1896

"The Cultural College" was the subject of Professor Georgiana Goddard King's address at the luncheon of the Montclair College Women's Club in January in which she advocated the four year under-graduate course as typified at Bryn Mawr. The vocational college was the subject of another speech, but Miss King said that the place for vocational work is after, not instead of, an academic education.

"If a student wants to go into paid work, Miss King pointed out, a cultural course gives a fundamental training which enables her to accomplish more and advance further in the line she chooses; if she either does not want a paid position or is unable to leave home on account of responsibilities there it gives her invaluable resources and wide fields of interest to which to turn."—*The College News*.

The marriage of Dora Keen to George W. Handy was briefly mentioned in the QUARTERLY for July, 1916. The marriage took place at McCarthy, Alaska, in the virgin forest, within sight of Mt. Blackburn. Mr. and Mrs. Handy left at once for a nine weeks' camping trip through the wilds. They returned to Philadelphia in October and are now living at Beulah Farm, West Hartford, Vt. Mrs. Handy has given lectures this winter and expects to continue her lecturing and writing. She had an article on climbing in the Alps in the October *Scribner*. Mr. Handy is the son of a German army officer. He left Germany at the age of seventeen, traveled extensively, and has been in Alaska most of the time for the past twelve years. Being fond of adventure, he offered himself to be one of the second expedition to attempt Mt. Blackburn, in April, 1912, and alone out of seven men reached the top with Miss Keen, on May 19, in an expedition that required thirty-three days continuously on dangerous glaciers.

1897

Anne Lawther spoke in chapel at College recently.

The *College News* of March 7, has the following to say of Corinna Putnam Smith (Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith):

"In the first onrush of the war, when fighting raged about Mons and the Marne and the Aisne, hundreds of villages of the French frontier were swept away and the people left homeless; the suffering of the refugee children of these villages, whose families if not killed are often lost from them, will be described by Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith, ex-'97, Friday afternoon at four o'clock in Taylor. Mrs. Lindon Smith came back two months ago from France, where she went to investigate the condition of the children on behalf of the Franco-American Committee for the Protection of Children of the Frontier.

Her appeal is not connected with the fund for the "Fatherless Children of France," which is in part supported by the government. In the case of these children their fathers have been soldiers killed in battle while those of the 'frontier' children may have been civilians lost in the destruction of their villages.

"Mrs. Lindon Smith has the distinction of being the only Christian ever admitted to a certain Egyptian mosque. The perfect recitation of a chapter of the Koran in Arabic gained her this privilege. Mr. Joseph Lindon Smith is well known as a landscape painter. Some bas-reliefs, copied by him from the Egyptian, are now in the Boston Museum."

1899

Secretary, MRS. E. H. WARING, 325 Washington Street, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Mary F. Hoyt, ex-'99, and Ellen Kilpatrick, ex-'99, spent two weeks last summer at the National Service School studying wireless and signal work, and house nursing.

Amy Steiner, Mary Thurber Dennison (Mrs. H. S. Dennison), and Sibyl Hubbard Darlington (Mrs. H. S. Darlington) are acting as sub-collectors for the Endowment Fund for Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia respectively, under Laura Peckham Waring (Mrs. E. H. Waring) who has undertaken the collectorship in place of Emma Guffey Miller (Mrs. Carroll Miller), resigned.

Every one will be glad to hear that Mrs. Miller's little boy, Joseph, is making a fine recovery from his attack of infantile paralysis, and that one of the Miller twins, John, who was hurt seriously in a coasting accident in December, has also recovered.

Margaret Hall spent February in Cuba and the Isle of Pines.

Frances Keay Ballard (Mrs. T. P. Ballard), 45 Hastings Avenue, East Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a circular with a list of interesting subjects on which she talks. She calls it "Lectures on Questions of Public Interest," and the topics include Single Tax, the new Seaman's Law, Suffrage and Social Service, Legal Status of Women, Municipal Government, etc.

1900

On January 22, Robert Darrah Jenks, husband of Maud Lowrey Jenks, died suddenly of pneumonia.

Grace Latimer Jones went to Buffalo on January 23 as a delegate from the Columbus, Ohio, Parents' League, to the first general Conference of the Parents' Leagues of America.

Hilda Loines is general secretary of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association and has an office at 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Elsie Dean Findley (Mrs. J. D. Findley) has a third daughter, Jane Dean Findley, born April 17, 1916.

Clara Seymour St. John (Mrs. George C. St. John) has a son, Francis, born July 31, 1916.

Renée Mitchell Righter (Mrs. Thomas M. Righter) has a daughter, Gertrude, born November 5, 1916.

Leslie Knowles Blake (Mrs. Arthur Blake) has a son, born last July.

A memorial to Elizabeth Griffith appears in another part of this number of the *QUARTERLY*, but the following notice has been sent in and should not be omitted:

"It is with very heartfelt sorrow that the Class of 1900 will learn of the tragic death of Bessie Griffith on September 29. She fell from an upper window of the school where she was teaching and was instantly killed. Her life was a singularly gifted one and such an ending to its great usefulness and inspiration is very pitiful. Elizabeth Griffith had been for several years vice-principal of Miss Church's School in Boston. In addition she studied several summers at Columbia and took her M.A. there two or three years ago. One year ago she resigned from Miss Church's School and spent last year studying in the School of Pedagogy at Columbia, taking her Pd.M. in June. Last summer she did literary work, and this fall she had taken a position in a school in New York."

Gertrude Ely, ex-'00, was instrumental in

starting a pageant, given in the Philadelphia Opera House, to rouse Philadelphia's interest in mission work. The pageant was a religious mask showing in allegorical form the yearning of primitive peoples for the unknown.

1903

Secretary, Mrs. H. K. Smith, Farmington, Conn.

Rosalie James is studying at the New York School of Philanthropy.

1904

Secretary, EMMA O. THOMPSON, 213 South 50th Street, Philadelphia.

Bertha C. Norris read a paper before the Annual Meeting of the Tennessee Philological Association at Marysville, Tenn., February 23.

Edna Aston Shearer has been made assistant professor of education at Smith College.

Bertha Brown has announced her engagement to Walter D. Lambert, who is in the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce Washington, D. C.

Virginia Chauvenet, ex-'04, is playing with Mrs. Fiske's company in "Erstwhile Susan."

Clara Woodruff Hull (Mrs. R. A. Hull) has a second son, Lewis Woodruff Hull, born October 16, at Scranton, Pa. Her husband has been stationed at El Paso with the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

Anna Jonas had a paper "Pre-Cambrian and Triassic Diabase in Eastern Pennsylvania" in the *Bulletin* of the American Museum of Natural History for January 1917.

Esther Sinn has been appointed director of Social Service at Gramercy Park Center, New York City.

Maria Albee Uhl (Mrs. Charles Uhl), has a daughter, Mary Hawes Uhl, born February 28, 1917, at New Haven, Conn.

1905

Secretary, Mrs. C. M. Hardenbergh, 3824 Warwick Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

Alberta Warner has announced her engagement to Harold Aiken of Berwyn, Pa.

Isabel Lynde Dammann (Mrs. J. F. Dammann, Jr.) has a second son.

1906

Secretary, MARIA SMITH, St. Davids, Pa.

Helen Lowengrund Jacoby (Mrs. George W. Jacoby), has a daughter, Kathryn Moss Jacoby, born September 6, 1916.

Helen Smith Brown (Mrs. Sanger Brown, 2nd) is bringing out a book of poems, "Elan Vital," published by Richard G. Badger of Boston.

Ethel De Koven Hudson (Mrs. H. K. Hudson) has been canvassing New York offices for signatures to be sent to President Wilson urging compulsory military service.

A Philadelphia newspaper commented as follows on Adelaide Neall's speech at the conference on Journalism and Publishing House Work:

"Miss Neall is an admirable speaker. Her voice is strong and carries her point. Her enunciation is clear. She held her audience and knew when to stop. Indeed she seemed to represent the modern finished product—self-reliant, clever, resourceful, successful; above all, unafraid. There is nothing of the 'twining vine' of our old-fashioned youth about her."

Alice Lauterbach has announced her engagement to Roger Flint of Cambridge, Mass. They expect to be married in June and will live in Newtonville.

1907

Secretary, MRS. ROBERT EAST APTHORP, Roundy's Hill, Marblehead, Mass.

Julia Benjamin Howson (Mrs. Roger S. Howson), has a daughter.

1908

Secretary, MRS. DUDLEY MONTGOMERY, 25 Langdon Street, Madison, Wis.

Margaret Morris was married on February 20 to Elmer Ray Haskins.

Myra Elliot Vauclain (Mrs. Jacques Vauclain) has a third child, born in November.

Louise Congdon Balmer (Mrs. J. P. Balmer) spent a few days in January in Madison with Josephine Proudfit Montgomery (Mrs. Dudley Montgomery).

Margaret Jones Turnbull (Mrs. Bayard Turnbull) has a daughter, Francis Litchfield, born Jan. 27.

1909

Secretary, FRANCES BROWNE, 15 East 10th Street, New York City.

Margaret Ames, ex-'09, has announced her engagement to Cushing Wright of St. Paul, Minn. Miss Ames returned just before Christmas from France, where she had been working

for six months with the American Red Cross, helping to distribute supplies.

Pleasaunce Baker has been in Zellwood all winter, except for a visit of a few weeks in Baltimore at the end of February.

Fannie Barber has been living in New York this winter, after three years spent in the Philippine Islands.

Marie Belleville, educational and membership secretary of the West Side Branch of the Y. W. C. A. in New York City, has been particularly busy of late organizing classes in Home Care of the Sick, Camp Cooking, Food Conservation, etc., for which there has been great demand.

Margaret Bontecou has been working under Dr. Smith during her three years as warden at Bryn Mawr, and will come up for her M.A. this spring.

Katharine Ecob has been in Portland, Oregon, since Christmas, visiting her sister.

Katharine Branson is teaching in Miss Beard's School, Orange.

Bertha Ehlers is warden of Radnor.

Helen Irely is teaching in the Dearborn-Morgan School in Orange.

Emily Maurice Dall (Mrs. C. W. Dall), ex-'09, has been spending a part of the winter on Jekyll Island, Ga., with her two small boys.

Alice Miller, ex-'09, has announced her engagement to Dr. Adam Bissell. Dr. Bissell is a graduate of Cornell Medical School and is now doing hospital service in the New York Hospital.

Marianne Moore is living in Chatham, N. J., where her brother is minister of the Presbyterian church.

Catharine Goodale Warren (Mrs. Rawson Warren) is, as she expresses it, "somewhere in Texas, lost in a wilderness of mesquite and Mexicans." Lieut. Warren has been stationed there since last summer.

Mary Nearing is warden of Rockefeller.

Anna Platt is studying medicine at Johns Hopkins.

May Putnam finishes her service at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children in Glasgow, Scotland, in April and will probably go to either London or Paris for war relief service.

Shirley Putnam was to have sailed for Paris and war relief work on the day that diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States were broken off. She refused to be a party to the "overt act" and is therefore still in New York.

Mary Rand Birch (Mrs. Stephen Birch), ex-'09, is living in New York City at 12 East 87th Street.

Gladys Stout was married on February 20 to Robert B. Bowler. Mr. Bowler is in business in New York, where they have taken an apartment on East 40th Street.

Lacy Van Wagenen is studying photography at the White School of Photography in New York. She has already had one of her pictures in an exhibition held at the Ehrich Galleries in February.

Margaret Vickery, ex-'09, is very successful in her work in the Colored Industrial School at Calhoun, Ala.

Cynthia Wesson is in Somersetshire, England, where she says they hear hardly any more news of the war than we do. She is playing golf assiduously.

Marnette Wood Chesnutt (Mrs. J. H. Chesnutt), has a son, James Wood Chesnutt, born in the early part of December.

Mary Skinner is studying economics at Columbia.

1910

Secretary, MRS. H. B. VAN DYNE, Troy, Pa.
Bessie Cox Wolstenholme (Mrs. Hollis Wolstenholme) has a daughter, Anne, born October 18, 1916.

Elsie Deems has announced her engagement to Carol Kane Neilson, of New York and Paonia, Col.

Charlotte Simonds Sage (Mrs. Nathaniel Sage) spent some time in New York on the way to Pomfret, Conn.

Alice Whittemore is teaching at the Stevens School in Germantown.

1911

Secretary, MRS. SAMUEL GREELEY, Winnetka, Ill.

Class Correspondent, MARGARET J. HOBART, Sommariva, Easthampton, N. Y.

Margery Hoffman is spending the winter in New York studying art. She is staying with the family of Mollie Kilner.

Mollie Kilner is in Portland, Ore., continuing her nursing course at the Multomah Hospital.

Amy Walker Field (Mrs. James A. Field) has been spending several weeks in New York with her mother at the Hotel Brevoort.

Marion Scott is editing the Music Page of the New York *Evening Mail* and is living at 24 East 38th Street.

Helen Henderson is engaged to Sidney Green, of Petersburg, Va.

Marion Crane was married on April 9 to Charles Carroll, instructor in English at Cornell.

Catherine Delano Grant (Mrs. Alexander G. Grant) has a second son, Frederick Adams Grant, born on Christmas day, 1916.

Margaret Prussing Le Vino (Mrs. A. S. Le Vino) has a baby boy, Shelby, born in New York on January 31. Mrs. Le Vino's address is now 43 West 83rd Street.

Norvelle Browne, ex-'11, is spending the spring in Boston.

Lois Lehman, ex-'11, received her A.B. degree from the University of California last spring, and is now working for her A.M.

Agnes Wood was married on February 14 to David Rupp, 3rd., at Wayne, Pa.

Henrietta Magoffin has gone to Pittsburgh to live. She is acting as office assistant for her brother who is a physician, and is studying at the University.

Frances Porter was married on March 17 to Dr. Herman Adler of New York. Dr. Adler is head of the Psychopathic Institute of the Chicago Juvenile Court, where Miss Porter had been working since 1914.

Virginia Canan Smith (Mrs. John Harold Smith) has a son, Caspar Howriet Smith, born on February 22.

1912

Secretary: MRS. JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, 3227 N. Pennsylvania Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sadie Beliekowsky studied at the University of Pennsylvania during the first semester of this year and took her teacher's certificate in West Virginia on credit. In January she went to Hinton, West Virginia, to teach in the same school in which she taught last year.

Carmelita Chase Hinton (Mrs. Sebastian Hinton) has a daughter, born February 14, 1917. She has named the baby Jean for Jean Stirling.

Elizabeth Pinney Hunt (Mrs. Andrew Dickson Hunt) has taken a house in Haverford, Pa., and moved to Haverford from Staten Island on March 24. Mr. Hunt has a position with the Westinghouse Electric Company, and has been transferred to the Philadelphia office of that company.

Helen Marsh, ex-'12, is Assistant Librarian in the New York Public Library at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second St.

Rebecca Lewis is a graduate student in Latin and Old French at Johns Hopkins University.

Marion Brown MacLean (Mrs. Malcolm Shaw MacLean), ex-'12, and her husband are both on the staff of the *Correct English Magazine*. Mr. MacLean is teaching in the English department of Northwestern University and Mrs. MacLean is doing tutoring in English. Recently they have signed up for some *in absentia* work in Browning with Ann Arbor. In addition they are studying Russian as they expect to go to Petrograd to study as soon as the war is over.

Agnes Morrow has left the Carnegie Foundation and has taken a position with the Charles E. Merrill Co. in New York. She is secretary of the Intercollegiate Alumnae Athletic Association of New York.

Rachel Marshall Cogswell (Mrs. Daniel Cogswell), ex-'12, has moved from Sedro Wooley, Washington, to Lincoln, Kansas.

Jean Stirling spent February in Tampa, Florida, and went from there to Miami early in March. She expects to be married in Washington about the middle of April.

Marjorie Thompson is teaching English at the Baldwin School in Bryn Mawr.

Irma Shloss, ex-'12, has announced her engagement to Rabbi Eugene Mannheimer of Des Moines.

Mary Alden Lane (Mrs. Edwin Selden Lane) has gone to Rochester to visit her mother for some time. Her father died very suddenly on February 27.

Ruth Akers, ex-'12, has bought a store in Los Angeles, Cal., opposite the University of Southern California.

Lorle Stecher is teaching psychology at Temple University, Philadelphia.

Pauline Clarke has gone to Washington to work with the Congressional Union. She is editing the *Suffragist*, the magazine of that organization.

Norah Cam has left the aero-engine factory in Dumfries, Scotland and is Assistant Fitter in an Aeroplane works near Towcester, England.

Ethel Thomas is Secretary of the Pennsylvania School for Social Service.

Mary Peirce is helping to manage the Bryn Mawr Community Savings Fund which has recently been started for the children.

Mary Gertrude Fendall is Chairman of Literature for the Congressional Union. She is making an analysis of the last election in the suffrage states and is preparing the bi-annual

report of the Congressional Union. She acted one week as Sergeant of the Guard for the suffragists who have been picketing the White House.

1913

Secretary, NATHALIE SWIFT, 20 West 55th Street, New York City.

Marjorie Murray is teaching at the Brearley School.

Frances Ross has announced her engagement to Irvin C. Poley, of Germantown.

Mary Sheldon has entered the Sisterhood of St. Anne's, Boston.

1914

Secretary, IDA W. PRITCHETT, 22 East 91st Street, New York City.

Elizabeth Colt sailed on January 8 for Europe on the *Espagne*. She goes to Paris, where she is to be secretary to Mr. H. A. Gibbons. Her address is care of H. A. Gibbons, Esq., 120 Boulevard Montparnasse.

Isabel Benedict is inspecting factories in New York for the Y. W. C. A.

Eleanor Allen is teaching at Miss Harker's School in Palo Alto, Cal.

Margaret Blanchard is assistant warden of Pembroke.

Rose Brandon has announced her engagement to Ole Todderud, of Butler, Pa.

Katherine Shippen is studying at the New York School of Philanthropy.

Katherine Dodd is living in New York and is the County Organizer for the Women's Suffrage party of Green County, N. Y.

Evelyn Shaw was married in Chicago on January 26 to John McCutcheon, the cartoonist for the *Chicago Tribune*.

Alice Miller has announced her engagement to William Chester, of New York.

Caroline Allport, ex-'14, has announced her engagement to Malcolm Fleming, of New York.

"Mr. and Mrs. Frederic A. Delano, of this city and Washington, D. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Laura Delano to James L. Houghteling, of Chicago. Miss Delano was presented to society here several winters ago. Mr. Houghteling is at present at Petrograd, where he is acting as a special assistant secretary to the American Ambassador. He is a son of the late James L. Houghteling, and was graduated from Yale in 1905. No date has been arranged for the wedding—*The New York Evening Post*, March 16."

Josephine Niles was married on April 14 to W. S. McClellan of Spring Grove, Pa.

1915

Secretary, KATHARINE W. MCCOLLIN, 2049 Upland Way, Philadelphia.

Florence Abernethy is working for the Baptist Publication Company in Philadelphia.

Marjorie Fyfe is doing graduate work at Leland Stanford University.

Harriet Bradford is Dean of Women at Leland Stanford University.

Ruth Hopkinson is working in Shreveport, La.

Frances MacDonald is working in the Social Service Department of the University Hospital, Philadelphia.

Cecilia Sargent is teaching in the high school at Cape May Court House, N. J.

Katherine Sheaffer is taking a course at the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia.

Elizabeth Channing Fuller (Mrs. W. P. Fuller), ex-'15, has a son, Thomas, born November 1, 1916.

Harriet Sheldon is assistant in Latin in the Columbus School for Girls.

Marguerite Darkow is studying at Johns Hopkins.

Eleanor Freer Wilson (Mrs. R. Wilson) has a daughter, born in March.

Anne Hardon is working in the hospital at St. Valery-en-Caux in Normandy.

Eleanor Dougherty, ex-'15, who sailed for France in December, expects to give dancing programs in the hospitals to entertain the wounded.

1916

Secretary, ADELINE WERNER, 1640 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Constance Kellen and Constance Dowd are traveling together in the West.

Lois Goodnow MacMurray (Mrs. John V. A. MacMurray), ex-'16, who is living in Pekin, China, has a daughter, born January 26.

Lilla Worthington is studying at the Sargeant School of Dramatics, New York.

Margaret Russell has announced her engagement to Roger Sturtevant Kellen. Mr. Kellen is a brother of Constance Kellen. Miss Russell met him last summer while visiting the Kellens on their ranch in the West.

Jessie Adams has announced her engagement to Mr. MacDougald of Atlanta, Ga.

Katharine Trowbridge, ex-'16, is studying at the New York School of Philanthropy.

Nannie Gail was married to J. Reaney Wolfe, of Baltimore, on April 10.

Margaret Mabon, ex-'16, has announced her engagement to Dr. David Kennedy Henderson. Dr. Henderson is serving in the R. A. M. C. and is at the present time at Lord Derby's war hospital in London.

Ex-1918

Margery Smith is secretary for Houghton, Mifflin Company.

The wedding of Elizabeth Downs to Rowland Evans took place on April 10 at Fordhook Farms, Three Tuns, Pa.

Elinor Lindley has announced her engagement to Ward Burton, of Minneapolis. The wedding will take place in April.

Lydia Mark Saville (Mrs. J. K. Saville) has a son, John Kimball Saville, born December 3, 1916.

The following names were registered at the alumnae meeting in February:

Ph.D's

Isabel Maddison, Mary Hamilton Swindler.

1889

Lina Lawrence, Julia Cope Collins, M. G. Thomas, Ella Riegel, Josephine Carey Thomas, Mary Grace Worthington, Margaret Thomas Carey, Anna Rhoads Ladd, Susan Braley Franklin, Sophia Weygandt Harris.

1890

Katharine M. Shipley.

1891

Emily L. Bull, Jane B. Haines.

1892

Abby Kirk.

1893

Lucy Martin Donnelly, Lucy Lewis, Jane L. Brownell.

1895

Marianna Janney, Elizabeth Conway Clark.

1896

Eleanor Larrabee Lattimore, Lydia T. Boring, Elizabeth B. Jones, Hilda Justice, Tirzah L. Nichols, Ida H. Ogilvie, Rebecca T. M. Darlington, Anna Scattergood Hoag, Katharine Innes Cook, Clara E. Farr, Hannah Cadbury

Pyle, Gertrude Heritage Green, Georgiana Goddard King, Pauline Goldmark, Abigail Camp Dimon, E. B. Kirkbride, Caroline McCormick Slade, Mary Crawford Dudley.

1897

Anna M. W. Pennypacker, Sue Avis Blake, Euphemia M. Mann, Laura Niles, Mary L. Fay, Mary E. Converse, Elizabeth W. Towle.

1898

Marion Park, Elizabeth Niels Bancroft, Helen Williams Woodall, Mary De Haven Bright, Rebeca Mulford Foulke Cregar, Emma Cadbury, Jr.

1899

J. Rosalie Pooley, C. F. McLean.

1900

Edith Newlin Fell, Elise Dean Findley, Lois Farnham Horn, Susan J. Dewees, L. Emery Dudley, Ellen Duncan Fultz, Louise C. Francis, Cornelia H. Kellogg.

1901

Corinne Sickel Farley, Sylvia Lee, Annie Malcolm Slade, Eugenia Fowler Neale, Florence J. Corbus, Marion Parris Smith, Ethel Cantlin Buckley.

1902

Anne Hampton Todd, H. Jean Crawford, Helen B. Trimble, Frances B. Seth, Josephine Kieffer Foltz, Elizabeth D. Bodine.

1903

Elizabeth Snyder, Elsie Thomas McGinley.

1904

Bertha Brown, Margaret Scott, Martha Rockwell Moorhouse, Hermine Ehlers, Emma Fries, Miriam Frederick Holtzinger, Emma Thompson.

1905

Elma Loines, Marcia Bready, Edith Longstreth Wood, Alberta Warner, Theodora Bates, Elsie Tattersfield Banes.

1906

Mary Richardson Walcott, Helen Smith Brown, Louise Fleischmann, Helen Sandison,

1907

Alice Martin Hawkins, Marie H. Ballin, Lelia Woodruff Stokes, Emily Cooper Johnson, Annie A. Gendell, Ellen Thayer, Eunice Morgan Schenck, Letitia B. Windle, Katharine Harley, Miriam V. Ristine, Mary R. Ferguson.

1908

C. Jeannette Griffith, Mary Kinsley Best, Helen North Hunter, Mary C. Case.

1909

Mildred P. Durand, Emma White Mitchell, Margaret Bontecou, Frances Browne, Anna Elizabeth Harlan, Bertha S. Ehlers, Mary Frances Nearing, M. Georgina Biddle.

1910

Mary B. Wesner, Hilda W. Smith.

1911

Helen Emerson, Ellen E. Pottberg, Helen M. Ramsey, Mary M. W. Taylor, Margery Hoffman, Ruth Wells.

1912

Anna Hartshorne Brown, Lorle Stecher, Christine Hammer, Louise Watson, Beatrice Howson, Marjorie La Monte Thompson, Mary Peirce.

1913

Grace Turner, Agathe Deming, Florence C. Irish, R. Beatrice Miller, E. T. Shipley, Emma S. Robertson.

1914

Ruth Wallerstein, Leah T. Cadbury, Marjorie Childs, Margaret S. Williams, Janet Baird, Helen R. Kirk, Dorothy Weston.

1915

Olga Erbslöh, Zena J. Blanc.

1916

Marian Kleps, Agnes W. Grabau, Louise B. Dillingham, Adeline A. Werner, Kathryn C. Batchelder, Joanna Ross.

1917

Elizabeth Emerson, Mary Robinson Hodge, Helen Marie Harris, Eleanor Lansing Dulles.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. The editor begs that copies of books or articles by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students, or book reviews written by alumnae, will be sent to the QUARTERLY for review, notice, or printing.

BOOKS REVIEWED

GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY. By Jessie M. Tatlock. New York: The Century Company, 1917. \$1.50.

The author of this new text-book has shown singleness of purpose and an excellent sense of proportion. While covering the range of Greek and Roman mythology from the stories of the creation to the founding of Rome, she has omitted the less important myths and avoided all superfluous detail. The result is a clear and well-told account of the whole system, of which no essential part is lacking but which can be readily comprehended as a whole.

Part I deals with the origin and characteristics of the greater and lesser gods of Olympus, of the earth and the sea, and of the lower world. Part II is devoted to stories of the heroes, and to the tales of the Trojan War and the founding of Rome. There is a thread of continuity running through it, and it is all so well arranged that the book can be easily used for reference; for looking up, for instance, the kinship of one of the heroes with the gods, or with another hero.

The author states clearly that one object of the book is to prove that "what is known as classical mythology is a product of Greece," and has tried by her treatment to give an honest impression of the mind of the Greeks. She has wisely omitted all modern treatment of the stories, though she has given in the appendix an excellent list of modern interpretations which might be very useful. In choosing her illustrations she has for the most part been true to her purpose, avoiding all the modern statues and pictures of Greek gods and heroes—so far from the classic spirit—which disfigure so many of the works on mythology. Some of the weaker Greek productions of a late period might better have been omitted, and it is a pity to have included any of the inferior Roman wall-paintings. On the whole, however, her choice has been good; and her beautiful reproductions of the vase-paintings add much to the charm of the book.

Altogether the book seems well adapted for use in classes; limited in extent but sufficient in compass, clear in style and arrangement, it will give the pupil a good understanding of all the Greek and Latin poetry he is likely to read, and an excellent foundation for the study of Greek art.

SYLVIA LEE.

THE BELIEF IN GOD AND IMMORTALITY. By Professor James A. Leuba. Sherman, French and Company; Boston, 1916, pp. xvii, 340.

Professor Leuba's latest book, *The Belief in God and Immortality*, is an anthropological, psychological, and statistical study. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a consideration of two conceptions of immortality—the belief of non-civilized men, which Professor Leuba calls the primary belief, and the modern belief; the second part is a statistical study of the beliefs in a personal God and in personal immortality as they prevail in the United States; and the third part is a discussion of the present utility of these beliefs.

The first three chapters of Part 1 deal with the beliefs of the non-civilized under various headings, such as, when the primary belief in continuation appeared, the savage's idea of soul and ghost, survival after death and immortality, the life of ghosts and their relations to the living, the primary paradise, fear of ghosts, and the relation of morality to continuation after death. The above are the topics of chapter 1. Chapter 2 discusses the origin of the ghost idea in the exteriorizing of memory images under the influence of emotion, in the "sense of presence," in dreams, and in visions. In this connection are considered myths presupposing the natural endlessness of man, reflections and echoes, and vegetation and insect metamorphoses. This chapter also shows a differentiation among savages of a ghost-idea and a soul-idea; and discusses several theories concerning the origin of the soul, such as those of Durkheim, Crawley, and Feuerbach. Chapter 3 describes the primary belief in continuation after death at the beginning of the historical

period; and chapter four traces the origin of the modern conception of immortality through the belief in translation to a land of immortality, the Messianic prophecies, the recognition of the insufficiency of national hopes, and the consequent establishment of individual relations with the gods. The remainder of Part 1 deals with various attempts to demonstrate immortality by deduction and by direct sensory evidence and scientific induction.

In connection with all of the foregoing topics, Professor Leuba has given most interesting and significant explanations and generalizations, accompanying them with many illustrative citations from anthropological literature. In a very general way, these may be summed up as follows: Two conceptions of immortality have been successively but independently elaborated, which differ radically from each other in origin, nature, and function. The primary belief was forced upon men, irrespective of their wishes, as an unavoidable interpretation of such facts as the apparition of deceased persons in dreams and visions: while the modern belief grew out of a desire for the attainment of ideals. The first is devoid of any moral significance; while the latter is very largely the outcome of yearning for the realization of moral values. The first came to point exclusively to a wretched and painful existence and kept men continually trying to avoid the dangers which ghosts might aim against them; the second came to look forward to a state of increased or completed perfection in endless continuation; and incited the living to ceaseless efforts to secure to themselves the joys of paradise. Many endeavors have been made to rationalize the modern belief; but they have failed. In fact the more it has been attempted, the more general has become the conviction that though immortality cannot be disproved, it cannot be proved. When metaphysics failed, psychical research took up the problem of demonstration. However spirit manifestations have been tested in various ways and are now almost totally discredited.

Part II describes three investigations, setting forth the results verbally and graphically. First personal gods are defined as those beings who hold direct personal, that is, intellectual and affective relations with man; personal immortality is defined as the continuation after death of the conscious individual together with the^e continuation of the sense of one's identity. To prevent misunderstanding, Professor Leuba

emphasizes that he is investigating beliefs in *personal* gods and in *personal* immortality only.

Investigation A deals with the belief in God among American college students. Four questions were answered by all of the students of a number of classes of non-technical departments of nine colleges of high rank and by two classes of a normal school. Approximately one thousand answers were received, of which 97 per cent were from students between eighteen and twenty years of age. Professor Leuba quotes at length many answers, each of which is representative of a large number of others. Investigation B deals with the belief in immortality in one college of high rank and of moderate size, whose students include members of all the Protestant denominations and a few Roman Catholics. Ninety per cent of these students answered the set of questions presented to them. Finally investigation C deals with the belief in God and immortality among American scientists, sociologists, historians, and psychologists. For example, one thousand persons were chosen by a rule of chance from *American Men of Science*; these are divided into two groups of five hundred each, and these again into two subdivisions, including three hundred persons of lesser, and two hundred, of greater distinction. All the other groups of the investigation are also divided into lesser and greater men. In one division of the scientists, the answers of the biologists and the physicists are kept separate so as to show the influence which training in the biological and physical sciences have upon the beliefs investigated.

It is most unfortunate that the limited space of a review does not permit a detailed description of the statistical methods employed, a statement of the questions asked and the results obtained; for it is difficult without them to indicate the full significance of these investigations. In general, however, the conclusions drawn are as follows. First the statistics are reliable; the fractions of whole groups upon which the several investigations bear are sufficient to make the results representative of the entire groups. Not only do statisticians confirm this claim; but the fact of securing similar results by taking two chance lists of five hundred each of American Scientists also confirms the claim. The results shown are that, in every class of persons investigated, the number of believers in God is less, and in most classes very much less, than the number of non-believers; that the number of believers in immortality is somewhat larger

than the number of believers in God; that among the more distinguished, disbelief is very much more frequent than among the less distinguished; and finally that not only the degree of ability but also the kind of knowledge possessed is significantly related to the rejection of these beliefs, for example, the historical and physical sciences furnish the knowledge which less greatly favors disbelief; the psychological, sociological, and biological sciences furnish the knowledge which more greatly favors disbelief. As to students, the statistics show that they enter college possessed of the beliefs perfunctorily accepted in the average home; that, as their mental powers develop, a large percentage of them lose these beliefs, so that on leaving college, from 40 to 45 per cent deny or doubt the fundamental Christian tenets. As the cause of the increasing rejection of these traditional beliefs, Professor Leuba assigns the gain in independence, the individualism, that results normally from growth and education. Whether as a secondary sex difference or merely as the product of education and social position, women are more conservative than men. Again the tendency of the more eminent to have a greater per cent of disbelievers among them is due not entirely or chiefly to greater knowledge, but to intellectual and moral independence, to those qualities which make for eminence, such as activity, tenacity, initiative, and self-reliance—qualities which tend to increase knowledge and to resist the forces of tradition, authority and prestige.

Part 3 shows that inasmuch as the modern belief in immortality does not rest upon established fact or convincing argument but upon its seeming usefulness, so faith in the hereafter must justify itself by its utility. Is humanity better off with or without such a faith? The statistics would show that in the United States and in other equally civilized countries, the enormous practical importance customarily ascribed to this belief no longer corresponds to reality. And as to apprehension of moral disaster as the outcome of the loss of belief in God and immortality, Professor Leuba holds that the real danger lies in a misunderstanding of the origin of moral ideas and energy. These have their source in social experience; they are independent of these two beliefs. Part I has indicated the separate origin of moral and religious ideas; Part II, instead of showing that the morally better men are those constituting the believing minority, discloses a correlation

between disbelief and eminence. And finally the facts of the moral life as observed in the family and in wider social groups illustrates the fundamental independence of morality and religion.

The general significance of Professor Leuba's book lies in the fact that it to a very considerable extent substitutes definite information regarding beliefs in God and Immortality among civilized nations for the most divergent and purely conjectural opinions which have prevailed heretofore. The investigations have been conducted in accordance with scientific principles; instead of being empty, theoretical and dogmatic as are most discussions of religion, they provide the data for a scientific consideration of the factors of belief and the causes of disbelief. Constructively, by revealing the sources from which the various religious tenets have arisen, the book brings about a three-fold good: "the deliverance of man from a devitalizing fear of imaginary disastrous consequences that are to attend the loss of these beliefs; his inspiration with renewed confidence in the reliability of the forces by which he feels himself urged onward, however ignorant of their nature he may otherwise be; and his enrichment with information useful for the guidance of his efforts at reconstruction when reconstruction shall have appeared necessary."

It is greatly to be regretted that these generalizations have to be stated apart from their richly illustrative and explanatory context; for their full significance cannot be otherwise disclosed.

ANGIE L. KELLOGG.

THE RED RUGS OF TARSUS. By Helen Dav-
enport Gibbons. New York: The Century
Company. 1917. \$1.25.

Even in these days of wearied emotions one is thrilled by this straightforward recital of an earlier chapter of the Armenian horrors—the Adana massacres of 1909.

The title prepares the reader for what is coming, but at first one puzzles over it a little, as the opening pages lead on pleasantly with descriptions of Tarsus and the neighboring country, of the Mission, of an American college girl's reaction to a new life and experience. The lively epistolary form, intimate and personal, accounts in part for the charm of the narrative, but there is an added charm due to the presence of the little details that make up the reality of the picture. Mrs. Gibbons tells

the things one always wants to know—that so many writers leave out—about the cedar wardrobes, the big stone fireplace that smoked, the japanned medicine case, how the bath water was heated and the Christmas dinner cooked. And, packed in with the entertaining narrative, are valuable observations on Armenian and Turkish character, the position of women in Turkey, and, chiefly, on the great fact of the treatment of Armenians by the European nations and the United States.

Suddenly red flashes out and then it is a glowing band across all the following pages—the red of human blood, of injustice, wrong, murder. So vividly are those terrible days set forth that we seem to be, not reading of them, but living through them.

The Red Rugs of Tarsus, with its realistic and poignant personal touches, supplements the writing that Dr. Gibbons has been doing in behalf of the remnant of the Armenians. Of the origin of this book the preface says: "The appeal on my sympathies made by the sufferings of the Armenians of today required that something should be done. For this reason I have resurrected the old and yellowed

letters which I wrote to my mother during that agonizing time in Tarsus. . . . I now send them out in the hope that the plain story of one American woman's experiences will bring home to other American women and to American men the reality and the awfulness of these massacres and the heroism of the American missionaries, who, in many cases, have laid down their lives in defense of their Armenian friends and fellow Christians."

NOTES

"A Literary Forerunner of Freud," by Helen Williston Brown, appeared in the *Psychoanalytic Review*, Vol. IV, No. 1, January, 1917. This article is an ingenious development of the theory that Matthew Arnold was a forerunner of Freud.

The Masfield prize story, by M. B. O'Shea, 1917, "The Crown of Bells," was published in the second number of *The Forge*.

The Gorham Press has published a book of verse, *Songs of Inexperience*, by Beatrice Daw, Fellow in English, 1914-15.

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No. 2



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Editor-in-Chief

ELVA LEE, '93

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ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT M. CAREY THOMAS AT THE TWENTY- EIGHTH COMMENCEMENT OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE IN THE GYMNASIUM, JUNE 7, 1917

It is my pleasant duty on behalf of the Directors and Faculty to welcome our friends and neighbors and the relatives and friends of our graduating class to the twenty-eighth commencement of Bryn Mawr College which marks the close of the thirty-second year of our academic work. As was the case at the commencements of 1915 and 1916 we meet today in the shadow of the great war which is now nearing the close of its third year. But in spite of its horror and suffering it has seemed to us best to hold our commencement exercises because at such a time as this it is the supreme duty of colleges for women, superseding in importance everything else, to carry on their academic work as usual. Throughout the civilized world it is only women students who can continue their studies uninterruptedly. It is women scholars who must keep burning for the next generation the sacred fires of learning. It argues well for the future of American scholarship that the five leading eastern colleges for women have not relaxed in any way their academic standards during the past year and will not do so however long the war may last. The preparedness work in these colleges is done in the leisure time of the students and represents genuine personal self-sacrifice on their part.

But although we are holding our commencement as usual, this does not mean, and cannot mean, that our minds and hearts are not at this hour, as at all hours, with the millions of our allies on all the battle fronts who are dying by hundreds even as I speak. Yet today, unlike the last two commencements, we can hold up our heads and look in each others faces unashamed. In this time of terrible stress we shall not be found wanting. The flower of the youth of our country, 10,000,000 strong, stand registered and counted ready to take their places beside the marching millions of the golden youth of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, many of whom are already dead, many of whom must yet die, for a cause greater than human life itself.

Clear as a bugle on the night
The call has come to peoples free
* * * *

We will not live if freedom die
And freedom dies not while we live

The young women of America also are ready and eager to do all that the women of England and France have done—and, if possible, even more than this. Nobly have college women in colleges and out of colleges responded to the call for service. Even before President Wilson's great war message, the presidents of the seven largest colleges for

women in the United States, authorized by the vote of their respective faculties, united in a patriotic note to the President of the United States offering the services of their colleges and alumnae and containing the ringing words,—“Although we believe that the settlement of international difficulties by war is fundamentally wrong, yet it may become our highest duty to defend by force the principles upon which Christian civilization is founded.”

There is no more loyal and patriotic body of women to be found anywhere than in Bryn Mawr College. Our students have been untiring in giving, raising, and making money for war relief work and in working for the Red Cross. In addition the College has mobilized itself for preparedness work of all kinds—and when the students had undertaken to do almost more than they could do they were so carried away by listening to the story of the sufferings of Belgium that they assumed the support and reconstruction of a whole Belgian village at \$400 a month until the end of the war. Will you let me say on this somewhat public occasion, because we may not have a more private opportunity for some time, that I think that I have never been so proud of our student body as during this past year and that I have never been more convinced than I am now by your sacrifices and steady enthusiasm that a college education makes women as patriotic and as efficient to serve their country as it does men; and furthermore that it enlarges and heightens women's natural sympathy with suffering and makes more ardent their desire to alleviate it.

At a time like this those of us who belong to the older generation realize with joy and sorrow that the burden of

defending the civilization and culture which we have tried to hand on to you must fall primarily on you and not on us. We realize it with sorrow because we have found from bitter experience that we cannot keep pace with you in the trenches, or on the sea, or in the air, or nursing in the base hospitals or driving ambulances or building anew the towns and villages of devastated France and Belgium. We realize it with joy because you are so passionately eager, so strong, so brave, so young, so gay, so gallant that we are filled with joy that you are there to defend all that makes life worth while. We give you gladly to your country's service—although if this war ends right as we believe it will and brings a lasting peace, you will happily never know what it has cost us to see you go.

Many of our Bryn Mawr undergraduates are going to continue their patriotic work throughout the summer. This is made possible by the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Sharples of West Chester who have placed at the disposal of the college twenty ploughed, fertilized acres of some of the richest farming land in Chester County. Relays of students will work there during the summer months with the help of the wardens and other members of the staff of the College and will can all the vegetables that cannot be otherwise kept. We expect to supply from this patriotic farm all the vegetables used by the College throughout next year. Many of our professors are also farming on the college campus and elsewhere and will raise enough vegetables for the faculty. Bryn Mawr College hopes then to produce the vegetables it consumes next year.

Through the generosity of other donors who wish for the present to re-

main anonymous, Bryn Mawr College is also able to do its share in investing in the Patriotic Loan. Within a few days \$100,000 in Liberty Bonds will be handed to the Treasurer of the College to found a chair in English Composition. Bryn Mawr has long been noted for the attention it gives to the teaching of English. In successive years many freshmen and their parents tell me that they have selected Bryn Mawr because of its good English course. It is therefore peculiarly gratifying and appropriate to have one of the few chairs in English Composition in the United States founded at Bryn Mawr. By request of the donors any surplus income on this foundation will be used for graduate scholarships in English Composition without the requirement of formal academic work. It is hoped that in the leisure of our quiet and beautiful campus the gentle art of literary composition may be fostered here by these Liberty scholarships.

The College has been very happy in having received gifts of other scholarships during the past year—one, of the value of \$500 a year from the children of the late Charles S. Hinchman, to be known as the Charles S. Hinchman Memorial Scholarship, is our most valuable undergraduate scholarship and will be awarded for excellence in scholarship to a junior to be held during the senior year.

Mrs. Frank W. Hallowell of Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, has given a graduate scholarship in Social Economy and Social Research to be known as the Robert G. Valentine Scholarship, in memory of Robert G. Valentine, to whose expert work on the relations between capital and labor all social workers owe such a great debt.

Also the three Elizabeth S. Shippen

Scholarships founded under her will which left Bryn Mawr College a legacy of \$176,844 have come into operation this year and are awarded today for the first time.

Endowment of Professors' Chairs and gifts of Scholarship and gifts to endowment are almost infinitely valuable but the value of devoted service given to a college like Bryn Mawr is even more inestimable. Bryn Mawr has been served by a long line of splendid men and women beginning with her founder, Joseph W. Taylor, who left the College his entire fortune; the first president of the Board of Trustees, Francis T. King, to whom the liberal organization of the College is in great part due; the first president of the College, James E. Rhoads, who shared with Mr. King the responsibility of organizing the College as a great undenominational institution of learning, and many others, but the service of no one person has extended over as many years as that of the late John G. Johnson, the honored counsel of the College. It is impossible to allow the first commencement after his death to pass without putting on record the high esteem and admiration in which the Trustees and Directors held his great qualities of mind and heart which have been generously devoted to the service of the College throughout the past 35 years. At the organization of the College, John G. Johnson was consulted by its founder, Joseph W. Taylor. He drew the first Charter of the College in 1880, the Amendment to the Charter in 1896, the new By-Laws of the Trustees in 1912 creating the Board of Directors of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College giving recognition to the Bryn Mawr College Alumnae Association and the accompanying By-Laws of the Board

of Directors under which the Boards of Trustees and Directors are now operating.

He drew up the pledges used by the President and Alumnae of the College in obtaining subscriptions for the Library in 1900 and for the endowment in 1910, by means of which the College was secured against loss; he organized the Low Buildings Association and the College Inn Association and by his legal advice and encouragement made it possible to obtain the necessary bondholders. He was consulted in regard to every legal matter that arose in connection with the College and was always ready to use his great authority and extraordinary legal skill to support the Students' Association for Self-Government, the President of the College and the Trustees and Directors. Throughout this long period of time covering more than a generation his lucid intelligence, his accumulated stores

of legal wisdom and his lofty standards of justice and right were always placed at the disposal of the College as a free gift, the value of which it is impossible to estimate.

We cannot all serve Bryn Mawr College like John G. Johnson; we cannot all endow chairs; but each alumna and student and each Bryn Mawr father and mother, brother and husband can do his or her part. At this commencement I wish to ask as I have asked at other commencements those who approve of the work of Bryn Mawr College and wish to help the College to continue its work, who perhaps cannot give service or money during their life time, to remember the college in their wills. It will cost nothing while you are living and nothing while you are dead, but you will have the satisfaction of knowing that your legacy, however small, will help to give the next generation of girls what we hope is the right kind of education.

ADDRESS OF MR. THOMAS RAEBURN WHITE, OF PHILADELPHIA, ON
"INTERNATIONAL REORGANIZATION AFTER THE WAR"

Mr. White spoke in part as follows:

As we meet amid these beautiful surroundings, dedicated to the Arts of Peace, and take part in this happy occasion with its bright promise for the future, it is hard to remember that we are at war.

And yet, this fact is always in the background of our consciousness and it is right that we should remember it and give thought to it even here, for the issues of this great conflict will have a vital influence upon the future of the Human Race.

America has suffered in common with the rest of the world. If, as yet, we have not felt the shock of conflict, we have felt the shock of disillusionment.

We had believed that treaties entered into by great nations would be honorably observed; we had hoped that in case of disputes international courts would be made use of to settle them peaceably; we had thought that even in war men would be merciful to the weak and helpless.

But, alas, what have we found? We have seen treaties disregarded, arbitration spurned, neutral countries invaded, civilians, including women and children, slain in their own homes or on peaceful errands, and all those restraints of international law, so painfully built up by centuries of effort, so solemnly agreed to in conventions, swept aside to make way for the rule of violence.

We have found the world about to be thrust back into a condition of anarchy, and America has felt it her duty to join with those who, in this great struggle, stand internationally for liberty under law. We have taken this step not only to aid in the restraint of an aggressor, but that we may assist in laying the foundations of a society of nations, which shall preserve better world order in future. And we can do this only if an enlightened and intelligent public opinion shall support the President in his declared purpose to this end. It is, therefore, necessary that the American people—such as are here gathered—shall give serious thought to the question: How shall these foundations be laid?

Plans designed to accomplish this purpose, similar, if not identical, in outline have been proposed independently in America, and in several European countries. Their similarity is explained by the fact that they are the product of events. Institutions competent to settle international disputes had already been devised and were in successful operation, but the refusal of Austria to arbitrate, when arbitration might have averted the war, brought sharply to the attention of the world the necessity for evolving some means of *compelling* a nation to submit its quarrel to the judgment of an international tribunal. This is the central thought of all the plans which have recently been proposed—the *enforced submission* of international disputes to such tribunals.

The League to Enforce Peace is the American Society which has proposed such a scheme for world organization. All the other plans are similar in general outline. They have been endorsed by the principal statesmen of the world.

The proposal is that the powers join-

ing the League shall agree that if any member commences hostilities against another, before having submitted its dispute and given time for decision, it shall be forthwith opposed by all the other members, first, with economic pressure, and, if that does not suffice, then with their united military strength.

No international army is contemplated; merely the joint use of economic, military and naval power, as these are now being used by the allied powers.

This method of enforcing the treaty, calling for the possible use of military force, is opposed by some very conscientious, high-minded people, who believe that the use of force internationally, even for suppressing disorder, is essentially wrong and cannot be defended because it involves the taking of human life.

This objection, in view of the character of those who advance it, deserves a thoughtful and considerate discussion.

When the objection is analyzed it is seen to rest upon the premise that the use of physical force to control human conduct is wrong. This must be so, for even the use of force by the government of a state to preserve order necessarily results in the destruction of human life.

A distinction is sought to be drawn between the use of force to restrain individual wrong-doers, which those who object to military force generally approve, and the use of force against national wrong-doers, which they disapprove.

What is this distinction?

The individual wrong-doer *may* be restrained without killing him by the use of handcuffs or prison bars, the national wrong-doer cannot be handcuffed or imprisoned, but must be restrained, if at all, by military force which

necessarily involves the taking of human life.

But suppose the individual wrongdoer refuses to be handcuffed or imprisoned, and resists the officer with murderous weapons! What is to be done with him? He cannot be allowed to roam at large, committing further crimes. He must, therefore, be taken by force, and if otherwise he cannot be taken, he must lose his life.

That most prisoners submit to arrest does not change the principle. The fact is, and cannot be avoided, that the use of force against individual wrongdoers may, and sometimes does, result in their deaths.

It is said that the operations of an army result in the taking of more lives and are more directly intended for that purpose. This is true: the difference, however, is not in principle but only in degree.

The position of the non-resistant who does not believe in the force underlying the government of a state, and who would not oppose the taking of his goods or his life or the life of his wife or child, is clear and consistent. But he who believes in the preservation of order by government must believe in the preservation of world order by coöperative force, as did William Penn, the Quaker and great founder of Pennsylvania, who proposed a world parliament, whose decrees should be enforced by all the nations "united as one strength."

But these are not the controlling reasons why the United States should join a League of Nations to Enforce Peace. We should place our action on higher grounds.

With this great opportunity before us to institute legal relations between

states, to lighten the burden of mankind, to make possible the beginning of a new era, and the dawning of a brighter day—an opportunity which if not embraced may never return, and which without our aid will be lost altogether—shall America be faithless to her duty? Shall we withdraw when we have secured a satisfactory arrangement of our own grievances and refuse to coöperate in the reorganization of the world on the basis of justice and right?

Through President Wilson we have already announced our intention to coöperate, and it is for us to sustain his efforts and his declared purpose to this end.

All the principal belligerents on both sides have declared the main purpose of the war to be that guarantees against future wars may be secured. Whatever the attitude of others may be, the United States will be ready to make peace the moment such guarantees have been secured, and they can be secured much earlier if we pledge ourselves to assist in maintaining them.

If we declared we should withdraw and have no hand in maintaining peace after the war, the great tragedy would go on much longer, and many more thousands of young lives with their promise for the future would go out in darkness.

If this course seems to involve a sacrifice on our part, if it seems to endanger our safety or even to imperil our national existence, let it be so.

What greater legacy should we leave to mankind than a noble example of a nation willing to sacrifice even its life, if need be, that in future all nations might live in security and in peace?

WITH THE ALUMNAE

OFFICERS

1916-1918

President, CORNELIA HALSEY KELLOGG (MRS. FREDERIC ROGERS KELLOGG), '00, Morristown, N. J.

Vice President, MARY RICHARDSON WALCOTT (MRS. ROBERT WALCOTT), '06, 152 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Recording Secretary, LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS (MRS. RICHARD STANDISH FRANCIS), '00, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Corresponding Secretary, ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON, '96, 367 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Treasurer, JANE BOWNE HAINES, '91, Cheltenham, Pa.

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ELIZABETH NIELDS BANCROFT, '98 (MRS. WILFRED BANCROFT), 29 St. Paul's Road, Ardmore, Pa.

ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

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ESTHER LOWENTHAL, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

ELIZABETH SHEPLEY SERGEANT, 4 Hawthorn Road, Brookline, Mass.

HELEN EMERSON, 162 Blackstone Boulevard, Providence, R. I.

ELLEN D. ELLIS, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

FRANCES FINCKE HAND (MRS. LEARNED HAND), 142 East 65th Street, New York City.

FRANCES BROWNE, 15 East 10th Street, New York City.

CORNELIA HALSEY KELLOGG (MRS. F. R. KELLOGG), Morristown, N. J.

WAR WORK FOR COLLEGE WOMEN

At the annual meeting of the Boston Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae on May 14, 1917, Mrs. Percy G. Bolster was appointed chairman of a committee to be composed of five alumnae chosen by her from different colleges, the object being the inauguration of a movement to establish homes and home-like club-houses in the vicinity of camp sites and naval bases that a wholesome atmosphere might be brought to the enlisted men when off duty. The following committee was chosen: Mrs. Talbot Aldrich (Eleanor Little, A.B., Bryn Mawr College); Miss Florence Cushing, A.B., Vassar College; Miss Caroline L. Humphrey, A.B., Radcliffe College; Mrs. William Noyes (Lucia Clapp, B.S., Smith College; A.M., Brown University); Mrs. W. Morton Wheeler (Dora Emerson, S.B., Wellesley College; A.M., Columbia University); Mrs. Percy G. Bolster

(Edith Rebecca Lynch, A.B., Boston University), (Chairman).

Members of the Committee are already investigating possible locations near the proposed camp sites and naval bases in New England. A club-house need not be palatial in appearance or expensive in maintenance. It may be merely a cottage, provided that unoccupied land is adjacent and the surroundings restful. It may be a portable house or a portable pavilion to be used as a central social gathering place, financed and managed by alumnae of different colleges working together. In addition to a club-house near each camp site it is hoped that the alumnae of each of the women's colleges will be able to find some building, however small, which it can maintain as a home for enlisted men, financed and supervised by its members and presided over by one of its alumnae mothers.

To carry on this work the Committee asks for pledges of money. In addition to money, there will be needed for the club-houses and homes household furniture and furnishings of all kinds—beds, bedding, towels, tables, chairs, china, table-ware, etc., writing materials, games, new books, current magazines, pianos, victrolas, automobiles (given or lent for periods stated by the owners). There will also be needed the personal services of college graduates approved by the superintendents of the clubs and homes who will assist for certain periods of time, long or short, in keeping the buildings and grounds wholesome and attractive, furnishing different kinds of amusement and entertainment, preparing and serving refreshments—in short, giving the visible touches which create that intangible thing known as a "home-like atmosphere." This is peculiarly woman's work and seems in every sense fitting for college graduates to undertake. A great opportunity is before us to show what we, as intelligent trained women, can accomplish. We are offered a specified task, a definite channel into which to pour our energy and enthusiasm and desire to serve. If we can help in keeping the men who are to fight for us happy, healthy and clean-souled we shall render a real and worth-while service to our country. Through the existing alumnae associations we have organization and means for coöperation and no other body is doing the work we intend to do. The Y. M. C. A. activities are entirely within the camp lines, the Y. W. C. A. work is for

women near the camps and the Special Aid Society's plans in no way conflict with ours. Our plan, as outlined, has received the endorsement of the Boston Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, of the national secretary of the National Association of Collegiate Alumnae, of the Boston representative of the Commission on Training Camp Activities appointed by the War Department at Washington, and of various individuals prominent in other organizations.

This subject has been presented to the alumnae of Vassar, Wellesley, Smith and Radcliffe at meetings in connection with their respective college commencements but as the Committee was organized too late to do this at the Bryn Mawr Commencement the columns of the *QUARTERLY* must do duty for the spoken word to Bryn Mawr alumnae. We are younger and fewer in number than the alumnae of other colleges but let us make up for that in added enthusiasm and let the response from Bryn Mawr be generous in what is hoped will become a nation-wide movement among college women. Money or pledges of money may be sent at once to the undersigned and any sum, large or small, will be gratefully received. Articles can be promised now but sent later when the homes are ready. Correspondence, suggestions and offers of service are solicited. Register your interest now!

[SIGNED] ELEANOR L. ALDRICH, '05.

Address: Mrs. Talbot Aldrich, 34 Fairfield Street, Boston.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE COMMITTEE OF BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE OF NEW YORK CITY

The National Service Committee of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae of New York City is an informal organization formed in May, 1917, at a meeting held at the Bryn Mawr Club, to which as many Bryn Mawr women living in or near New York had been invited as were suggested by the available lists. At this meeting a small subscription for printing and postage was collected, and this subscription constitutes the only fund so far available. In view of the extreme looseness of the organization—the only form then possible—the members present voted to work through a small executive committee appointed at once by the chairman, Edith Pettit Borie. The present duty of this Committee is to keep the Bryn Mawr Women in the neigh-

borhood of New York City informed of possible local patriotic service. So far effort has been concentrated upon assistance in the census taking, and in the advertisement and sale of Liberty Bonds.

The Bryn Mawr Committee has manned with Bryn Mawr volunteers two census booths in the districts organized by the Woman's Suffrage Party, and has turned over to that organization for shifts in other booths a number of surplus recruits; at the request of the Woman's Committee of the Liberty Loan, it has mailed to its own membership the statements of facts and figures furnished by the Loan Committee and called for volunteers to sell the Bonds at designated booths; and it has offered the use of the first floor of the Bryn Mawr Club during July and August to the Red Cross Association as extra space for clerical work, or for the rest and refreshment of relays of nurses passing through the city.

Only a beginning has, however, been made towards completing what is contemplated after the interruptions of the summer—a permanent working unit of the New York Bryn Mawr women operating for the greater part under the direction of established organizations such as the Red Cross and the Mayor's Committee of Women; and thus immediately and constantly available for definite service in the varied tasks of civilian and war relief imposed by the necessities of the day.

The Executive Committee

JULIA LANGDON LOOMIS,
Chairman
FRANCES ARNOLD,
EDITH PETTIT BORIE,
ex officio
LOUISE FLEISCHMANN
FLORENCE KING,
MARJORIE MURRAY
EDNA RAPALLO.

THE STUDENTS' LOAN FUND

What do you know about the Students Loan Fund? Probably you know that such a fund exists, but do you realize what a vital factor it is in the life of the College, and for how many girls it has made college-training possible? In my own undergraduate days I had never heard of it, and many alumnae, to whom I have spoken of it, were quite ignorant of its needs and work.

The purpose of the Students' Loan Fund is to assist deserving undergraduates to meet their

living expenses while at Bryn Mawr. It stands ready to supply to a student that comparatively small sum of money—rarely exceeding \$300 in any one year—which, in many instances, spells the difference between staying at college and going home. The applications for these loans are made in writing to the Secretary of the Committee, and these applications, after previous investigation, are acted upon at the annual meeting of the Committee held early in May, after the announcement of scholarships and honors for the coming year. This time is chosen in order that the students may know just what their needs will be for the ensuing semester. The Committee consists of President Thomas, the Dean of the College, and four alumnae from four different classes. Each application is read and carefully discussed, and the loans are made or occasionally refused at the discretion of the Committee, all such loans being kept, of course, in strict confidence. Invariably more money is lent than is in the treasury in May, because invariably the money needed materializes before the fall loans are made. This year, with the increased cost of living, the demands of the Committee are larger than ever, so we shall need your help to meet them!

The fund is maintained wholly by contributions, by repayments by students, and usually by a gift from the graduating class. The contributions frequently come from members of the Faculty, from interested alumnae, and from former students who themselves have been helped by the Fund, and are now self-sustaining.

In 1892 a little group of people met in President Rhoads' office for the first meeting of the Loan Fund Committee. That year two or three students were helped, but the next year, with only \$92 in the treasury, all work had to cease until more funds could be raised. With the growth of the College, the work of this Committee has increased until this year's report shows an aggregate loan of \$10,583.62, and some 130 students have been helped. This past year the loans have amounted to \$2985.

One splendid aspect of the work is the sense of honorable responsibility shown by our girls. Not a single student has ever failed to repay something of her debt, and most of them, within a very short time after leaving College, have completely reimbursed the fund.

And now, dear alumnae, each and everyone of you, here is another chance for you to "do your bit." Your College is asking of you a

girl to the liberty of knowledge and inspiration which you found at Bryn Mawr. What you give will revert again and again to the fund, and you will be helping, not one girl but many. Any contribution, small or large, will be gratefully received by the Secretary of the Committee, Miss Martha G. Thomas, Whitford, Pa.

K. L. H., 1905.

WORK FOR FRENCH BABIES

A message from Mrs. Herbert Adams Gibbons (Helen Davenport Brown) came too late to be printed in the April *QUARTERLY*. But as the need for the help she asks must still continue, this message is given here:

"One of the tragedies of the war is the large number of babies born fatherless, for whom the mothers are unable to provide. The hope of the world today is the new generation. Will you help to continue the Baby Relief Work I have been doing in my studio in the heart of the Latin Quarter since August, 1914? Money is the best gift. It can come by personal check made out to my order. Better exchange can be secured on checks than on postal money orders. Six dollars clothes a baby." Mrs. Gibbons' address is: 120 Boulevard du Montparnasse, Paris. She writes:

"Read in my last *College News* that B. M. C. has two beds in the American Ambulance. Elizabeth Colt, '14, is with us as Dr. Gibbons' secretary. She and I were talking this morning in my husband's studio about the Bryn Mawr beds. We will go very soon to see the soldiers now being cared for by Bryn Mawr and will write you about them. I knew Constance Lewis and have been interested in the scheme she loved so dearly.

"Through me, Bryn Mawr is caring for soldiers' babies. I have clothed thirteen hundred babies since August 2, 1914. When I "get round to it" you shall have a wee article on my Baby Work. No use sending *supplies* now till the submarines are destroyed—but money is a fine gift and there is great need among the babies of France."

A LONDON LETTER

I am glad and proud to send a London letter for the *QUARTERLY* if you think the very matter-of-fact and obvious things which I can tell you will be of interest. Most of my friends

are busy in really engrossing war work, but I must confine my energies to what I can do at home with my eyes on my own little household, young irresponsible servants and an active small son, and I have become expert in nothing more exciting than hospital slippers and "comfort bags." My time is short too, for I want to send this by tomorrow's post, and the five days since your letter came have been devoted to an old friend who was staying with me. She is a woman who has lost three sons and her husband in the war and has two sons still serving.

Will you be interested in the mere external changes—the hour of extra daylight these summer evenings and the intense darkness of our winter evenings? From a picturesque point of view, we shall miss this darkness when the war is over, for the Thames has become as beautiful by night as it must have been half a century ago and we appreciate the stars and moon. There is a superstition that Zeppelins never come when there is moonlight, so people plan accordingly for theater or dinners with friends! A really dark evening has the inconveniences and somewhat the same excitement as a fog; I have had to hold my hand before me near Burlington House at six o'clock in December to save myself from being jostled by other passers-by. Regulations for darkening the windows are strict, and passengers in railway carriages were directed to keep the blinds drawn after sunset. This is no longer necessary, for the lights of a train are to be extinguished in case of danger. One notices the absence of newspaper posters recently brought about because of the paper shortage, and the almost complete absence of any sort of advertisements. There are, however, many posters with appeals to all sorts and conditions. In the first year of the war splendid extracts from Pericles' funeral oration were posted in the carriages of the Underground. One is reminded not to discuss public matters lest one give information to the enemy, and on every side one is exhorted to help the War Loan and National Service and to be economical. Such legends as these meet one's eye: "What is the value of one of your arms?" "Hands wanted . . . National Service." "Defend your island against the greatest danger that ever menaced it." "Yes! Complete victory if you eat less bread." "Extravagance in dress is bad form." A popular National Service poster shows a small boy defended from a German who was attacking his

basket of apples, and the words, "Germany wants to *starve* us."

The most constant reminder of the war however is the men—both the bronzed ones in khaki and the feebler men in hospital blue suits with red ties. One must grow accustomed to many sad sights—empty sleeves and trousers and disfigured faces, and, saddest of all, the blind men. The best known hostel for them, St. Dunstan's, is in Regent's Park near us. They row on the lake or ride on the back seats of tandem bicycles or walk; some seem full of courage and even happiness, but the only really despairing look I have seen here is on the faces of some of these men. One learns to recognize the peculiar listening poise of the head. Wounded men are treated with respect, never allowed to stand in 'buses, etc., but there is not so emotional a sympathy for them as there was at first. This is so natural that it hardly deserves comment.

When I came to London, just before the war, the big meadow on the western side of Primrose Hill was used for nurses and babies and cricket; then it became the drilling ground for recruits—first the very new and awkward ones, then the signalling squad, and then artillery cadets with magnificent horses. The ground was beautifully torn up in this way, and this spring it is divided into allotments for growing vegetables. There must be—a guess—150 to 200 of these small plots, enthusiastically dug up and sown by men, women and children. Women come with their babies in perambulators, and spades, etc., tied underneath the perambulators. Many of the men, I am told, are policemen, so that they are working there at any hour. This allotment system is carried out in many parts of London, especially on bits of land that have been wasted near the railways. A spade is a far commoner thing for a man to carry now than golf clubs! Other parts of Primrose Hill are busy with drilling now. The artillery horses have to go to Regent's Park and Hampstead Heath, but the cadets practice loading and firing on the hill. And other men are drilled in less formal fashion, trained for advancing unseen, with a great deal of wriggling on the ground.

Housekeeping is changed from its old routine. Servants are rare; girls of that class go into munitions, serve in restaurants, as ticket-collectors on the Underground, 'bus conductors, carpenters, cobblers, farm hands, window-cleaners, etc. Some of our friends have given up trying to replace their servants, and have

moved with nurse and children into lodgings in some small town or into the country. This is easier, because few men of military age are at home. Others use vacuum cleaners and "get along" with a daily cook. In large houses, many rooms are shut up and in smaller ones, since coal has been so difficult to get, the dining room is often used as a sitting room too. Instead of having the local tradesmen call every day for orders and return later with what we want, we must plan days ahead or bring home our fare ourselves. And instead of feeling that one's grocer is pleased with a large order, one meets with the request, "Could you manage with only one pound of rice and half a pound of sugar this week?" This, I believe, is due to inequality of distribution and not to as great shortage as his words seem to imply. Another week our own man has no cheese and no oats for porridge, and we must hunt them up elsewhere. Except for certain unusual things which the little shops cannot supply, I have rather given up dealing at the big stores, partly because I like to support the small places, which are badly handicapped now, and partly because I think we shall be served more easily by a man who knows our needs if tickets for various foods come into use. I am suffering sadly for this principle now with regard to sugar, for half a pound a week is all he can sell me and it does not go far! If the Germans have pictures of our potato and margarine and sugar queues, with the distorted impressions they give, they probably gloat over our shortage of food. I have often seen several hundred women waiting by twos, ordered by a policeman, before a tiny street stall for potatoes. This, when rice is equally cheap and more available, seems like a sacrifice of common sense to dramatic! In these cases, only one pound of potatoes is sold to each person and for a time, at least, children were not served at all. Each woman takes her own bag; one has to pay a half-penny extra for a paper one. Everyone whom I know has given up potatoes entirely, since we can do so well on substitutes. But the substitutes have to reckon with another factor than the mistress who orders them. The English cook is not used to innovations. Maize (cornmeal) seems to her a "chicken food," and though she may make scones and cakes of it, she is reluctant to eat them herself. In fact the maize which was first sold here in the winter was too coarse to be palatable. Rice flour, barley flour, and fine oatmeal are other new materials to help out

wheat flour in pastry and cakes. Everyone is learning new recipes and devices for doing without sugar and flour, and if a cook is inexperienced this means many failures and then patient eating of failures or going without until it is fair to start afresh on new materials. It is quite good form to discuss both food and servants!—and it is bad form to take sugar in your tea and to eat more than one thin half slice of bread and butter at tea. And the butter is likely to be margarine. Our household does very well with bread, for we take barely half as much as we used to, and so are far below the rations and may have two pounds of flour a week and still leave a margin. It was a little hard at first and meant not only strict economy in cutting, but some self-denial; but I think we are quite satisfied with it now. I find no more crusts heaped up in the bread box, and we never can have bread pudding! The meat limitations work well enough if there are young children to eat less than the ration and so allow more for the elders, but even so one must help out with fish and there is seldom bacon for breakfast. The tea regulations in shops and restaurants are quite reasonable. One may have one piece of bread and butter or one scone or one piece of cake—but not two of these. A more elaborate tea may be made up by having fruit or ices or jelly. It is a satisfaction to see that the bakers' windows have no more unsubstantial pretty things.

As to the spirit one feels everywhere, in meeting inconveniences and even hardships and dangers, one is constantly impressed by the courage which seems prepared for any emergency. There are no heroics, but the attitude well known as characteristic of the British Tommy. It is not mere easy good-nature with no thought for the morrow, but a combination of good sense, free from hysteria, with unselfishness. There is also a strong and pleasurable thrill in having difficulties to surmount. I notice how many women, for whom until now the future has seemed as secure as any future could be, are stimulated by our present uncertainties. Proportions have altered. Little conveniences and pleasantnesses, holidays and amusements, no longer seem necessary. As far as I can judge, most women are living far more vitally than ever before, and are really happier. Even those who are sad and anxious can be busy. One of my friends, the widow of an officer killed more than two years ago, is an unpaid parlor-maid in a small hospital. An-

other, with about fifty more of her own kind, gives her week ends to munition work so as to set free some of the tired girls who are working all the week. After a few months she was promoted to be forewoman of the room where she worked and though she is thin and says she gets so dirty that she always dreads visitors, she says too that she has never been so happy. In Cambridge I saw, driving a milk cart, a girl who is, I was told, the daughter of one of the University dons. Other friends make papier maché splints—a disagreeable task entailing long soaking of one's hands and arms in water, or they teach embroidery (!) and knitting to convalescent soldiers, or they work in canteens or war hospital dépôts. In Scotland and in Ireland other friends of mine spend the summer gathering and drying the moss which proves so useful for surgical dressings. We hope—and believe—that after the war this broader spirit will persist and that no one will feel that any kind of work is “beneath” her. Extremely conventional women take pride now in telling how they scrubbed the bricks of their garden path or stained and waxed the studio floor. And the most humdrum task of ordering a simple household has a dignity now that food stores are limited. Housekeeping becomes a problem and the interest dispels the old monotony. Small economies that used to seem too trivial to notice, have their part in the general scheme for complete efficiency—like the captain in *Punch* directed to attend to the bones and dripping! The king's proclamation about food, read in every church in the kingdom through this month, is not only most impressive to hear, but is having a distinct effect on people's appreciation of the need of economy.

The attitude toward Zeppelins is akin to that toward the inconveniences and uncertainties of our food arrangements. It is inevitable that the menace should “get on one's nerves” to a certain extent. If one has experienced the din and horror of a raid, with the helpless, entrapped feeling accompanying it, any sound like bombs or guns in the night awakes one with a start—but after the first start, one's impulse is to hurry to window or door to see all one can. We don't really want Zeppelins to come, but if they come, we don't want to miss anything. A small boy, asked if he hadn't been afraid at such a time, said, “I was frightened when I thought it was a thunder-storm, but when I found it was only the Germans, it was fun.” In early September I saw the first Zeppelin that

was brought down, to the north of us. The firing had been loud but had almost died down when we saw the creature pursued by searchlights, and then flames burst out and it gradually sank to earth. The sight was a wonderful one, but the sound that rose when we all understood what was happening was more wonderful. Each little group of us had felt as if we were quite alone in the blackness of the unlighted city, until such a cheer as never could have been heard before made us all one. A fortnight later we were waked by the same sort of cheer—recognizable at once—but we had slept through the raid (which hadn't come near us) and were too late to see the Zeppelin falling.

You must know that the enthusiasm over America's coming into the war is very great, but perhaps you cannot appreciate the change of feeling here in the last few months. My own English friends were too courteous to criticize the country on its policy with any intensity, but my dentist, when he had me firmly imprisoned in his chair, gave me a distressing half hour! And I often overheard comments that hurt, when people did not know that an American was present. There was a constant sense of friction and impatience; and the great miracle was that this disappeared, converted into enthusiasm, instantly after the declaration that the state of war existed. One expected to meet American enthusiasm—as in the meeting at Queen's Hall on April 5, where nothing formal was done but an opportunity was given for expressing enthusiasm—but it is a delight to hear applause from the English too. For instance the Scala theater is showing already pictures of the United States destroyers arriving at Queenstown, and these are greeted with cheers by the English spectators. You know more about the great service at St. Paul's than I could tell you. The streets were filled with people, many wearing small American flags, and large flags hung from most business buildings and with the Union Jack from the Houses of Parliament. America was most delightfully treated as an honored guest. Overhead the air was patrolled by two aeroplanes, circling over St. Paul's while the service lasted. You know of course that “Royalty” was at the service, and diplomats and statesmen, that Bishop Brent preached and that we sang the “Star-spangled Banner” and the “Battle Hymn of the Republic.” We miss “America” for in England of course the words must be “God Save the King.”

Will you forgive me for having to send such a hastily-written letter I hope its very concreteness will help to give an idea as to what London is like now, for it is only from a multiplicity of such matter-of-fact impressions that one can form for oneself a general conception.

ELIZABETH DAY SEYMOUR ANGEL.

A LETTER TO THE QUARTERLY

Newark, New Jersey.

June 5, 1917.

MY DEAR MISS LEE,

I have little doubt that mine is not the first protest to reach you in regard to the publication, in the April number of the ALUMNAE QUARTERLY, of Miss Kellogg's review of Dr. Leuba's book. There must be others who, like myself, seriously question the advisability of the QUARTERLY's admitting to its pages material of so controversial a character. The harm that the book itself will undoubtedly do to the good name of the College can only be increased by the countenance thus given to a review so favorable as to be rather propaganda than criticism; and the evil effect is still further heightened by the reluctance you will naturally feel to give space to such discussion as, in an ordinary periodical, would be certain to follow a bold attack on beliefs dear to many readers. On the chance, however, that you may think it possible to give both sides a hearing, I send the enclosed brief comment :

As summarized on pages 60 to 62 of the April QUARTERLY, Professor Leuba's recent book, *The Belief in God and Immortality*, cannot fail to startle many. Closer reading of the article, it is true, softens somewhat the first sharp impression. Thus the statement that "in every class of persons investigated the number of believers in God is less than the number of non-believers" is contradicted by the statement, in relation to the group of college students investigated, that "on leaving college" only "from 40 to 45 per cent deny or doubt the fundamental Christian tenets." Again, without questioning the accuracy of the figures themselves, it is possible to suggest for some of them a different interpretation. For example, should it be true that, as seems likely, the persons classified as of lesser distinction in their respective groups average a lower age than those of greater distinction, the difference between these two classes might be an index

of age rather than of mental power. If so taken in connection with the figures found for college students, it would bear out the widely prevailing impression that religious faith is on the increase. Leaving figures behind and passing to judgments, it is not a little surprising to read that "Part II, instead of showing that the morally better men are those constituting the believing minority, discloses a correlation between disbelief and eminence." At least since August, 1914, one would have thought it impossible to treat scientific eminence as an index of moral superiority.

All discounts made, however, the gravity of the situation portrayed by Professor Leuba cannot be denied. It gives color to all that has been said against "godless education" and exposes the fatuity of expecting religion to emerge successfully from the educational mill as a by-product. Left without training and exercise, while the energy of the developing life is drawn into other channels, the spiritual function of man's nature will atrophy as will other functions under the same conditions. In emphasizing this truth Professor Leuba's book has done Christianity a service.

CHARLOTTE ISABEL CLAFLIN.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ALUMNAE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Many Bryn Mawr alumnae living in or near New York or planning to spend a winter in New York would be glad of a game of basketball or a swim once a week, and will therefore be interested in hearing about the Intercollegiate Alumnae Athletic Association.

This Association is the result of the work of the Committee on Athletics of the Barnard Alumnae Association. Four years ago a group of Barnard girls, missing the exercise of undergraduate days, met once a week in the Teachers College gymnasium and played basket-ball. Other college girls heard of their fun and asked to join them. By the next year—thanks to the effective publicity work of the Barnard Alumnae Committee—enough college alumnae joined the project to permit the renting of the whole Thompson Gymnasium (Teachers College) for one night a week. This meant ample room for basket-ball, dancing, gymnastics, swimming, and bowling. This committee also inaugurated a class in horse-back riding at the Central Park Academy. These classes became so popular that the work of managing them be-

came too much for the original committee of three and, largely because there were so many graduates of so many colleges taking part in them, it was decided to form an Intercollegiate Alumnae Athletic Association.

The Association was formed a little more than a year ago—in April, 1916—and in its membership of four hundred fifty-six colleges are represented. Its purpose is to provide for college women in and near New York the opportunity to exercise under healthful and congenial conditions at rates as low as possible. To be eligible to membership one must be a graduate of a recognized college or university. Women who have had two years college training, however, may be admitted to associate membership—with all the privileges of membership except that of holding office.

The activities are all held in the evening or during week-ends, so that those of the members who are working during the day time can take part. Last winter under the management of the Indoor Athletic Committee, classes were given every Monday night at the Thompson Gymnasium in basket-ball, swimming, dancing, and gymnastics. There are also hand-ball courts and bowling alleys that have become very popular. During the fall and spring and summer the Outdoor Athletic Committee arranged hockey practice—hikes to nearby places—and this year week-end trips are being contemplated. The Riding Committee during the past year

successfully carried on four riding classes at two New York academies and at one in Brooklyn. These classes included work for beginners, for intermediate grades, and for advanced horsewomen. Those who were most ambitious even rode bare-back.

Next year we want to reach every college woman in New York. We want to have classes in many different places and at many different times. We want to give you just what you want. We can do this only with your coöperation—and I therefore urge all of you who live in or near New York to join the Association. The dues are only \$2.00 a year; this covers the running expenses of the Association. The fees for the various activities are the actual cost prices, and they are the lowest that can be had in New York.

At this time we are all, of course, giving as much time and energy as we can to the cause of our country and for that very reason we should take every precaution to keep ourselves in good physical condition, to increase our energy and our ability to work. The Intercollegiate Alumnae Athletic Association will give you the best opportunity to keep fit.

Miss Charlotte Hand of Vassar, 373 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, the executive secretary of the Association, will be glad to give you any further information or to forward to you membership application blanks.

AGNES MORROW, 1912.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

COMMENCEMENT

The thirty-second year of Bryn Mawr College closed on the morning of June 7 with the conferring of degrees. Sixty-eight students received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, ten the degree of Master of Arts, and eight the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The gymnasium was crowded by the friends of the College and friends and relatives of the Seniors.

After the exercises closed luncheon of 160 covers was served for the friends of the Senior Class in Radnor Hall.

The Directors and Faculty and friends of the College were invited to luncheon at the Deanery by President Thomas to meet Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Raeburn White and the new Dean of the College, Miss Helen Herron Taft.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY AND STAFF

Professor Tenney Frank, Professor of Latin, returns after one year's leave of absence spent as visiting professor in the American Academy in Rome. Dr. Thomas DeCoursey Ruth has acted as his substitute during the year 1916-17.

Professor Carleton Fairchild Brown, who has spent the year 1916-17 at the University of Minnesota on leave of absence from Bryn Mawr College, has accepted a full professorship in English at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Howard Rollin Patch, who has acted as substitute for Professor Brown during his absence for the year 1916-17, has been promoted to be Associate in English Philology.

Professor James Barnes, Associate Professor of Physics, has been promoted to be Full Professor of Physics.

Professor Clarence Errol Ferree, Associate Professor of Experimental Psychology and Director of the Psychological Laboratory, has been promoted to be Full Professor of Experimental Psychology.

Dr. Regina Katharine Crandall, Associate in English, has been promoted to be Associate Professor of English Philology.

Miss Edith Orlady will return after one year's leave of absence to be Secretary and Registrar of the College.

Professor Thomas Clachar Brown has resigned as Associate Professor of Geology.

Dr. Frank J. Wright, M.A., University of Virginia, 1911, of Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia, has been appointed Associate in Geology.

Dr. Roger Frederic Brunel, Associate Professor of Chemistry, has been promoted to be Full Professor of Chemistry.

Professor Matilde Castro, Phebe Anna Thorne Associate Professor of Education and Director of the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School, has been promoted to be Phebe Anna Thorne Professor of Education and will devote her time to lecturing in the Department of Education.

Dean Eunice Morgan Schenck has resigned the deanship of the College and will be Associate Professor of Modern French Literature.

Dr. Albert Edwin Avey, Associate in Philosophy, has resigned.

Dr. Ethel E. Sabin has been appointed Associate in Philosophy. Dr. Sabin received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Illinois in 1916.

Dr. James Miller Leake, Associate in History, has resigned to accept the Full Professorship in History in Allegheny College, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Edward Carroll Day, who came to Bryn Mawr as Lecturer in Physiology for one year, will not return. His position has not yet been filled.

Dr. Edward Henry Sehr, Lecturer in Teutonic Philology during the absence of Professor Agathe Lasch, will remain at Bryn Mawr College for 1917-18.

Dr. Ada Hart Arlitt has been appointed Associate in Educational Psychology. Dr. Arlitt received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago in 1917.

Miss Esther Cloudman Dunn, Instructor in English, has resigned to accept the Fellowship

in English at Bryn Mawr College for the year 1917-18.

Mrs. Edith Chapin Craven, Instructor in English, has resigned.

Miss Emily Gifford Noyes, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1915, student in the School of Journalism, Columbia University, 1915-16, and graduate student in English, Columbia University, 1916-17, has accepted a half time Instructorship in English.

Miss Eva Alice Worrall Bryne, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1916, and A.M., 1917, has been appointed Reader in English.

Miss Helen McGregor Noyes, A.B., Radcliffe College, 1915, and Teacher in Dana Hall, Wellesley, Mass., 1916-17, has been appointed Instructor in English.

Miss Ellen Thayer, who has been Reader in French and Teacher of French in the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School, has resigned in order to study for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Cornell University during the year 1917-18.

Miss Helen Huss Parkhurst, Reader and Demonstrator in the History of Art for 1916-17, has resigned to accept an appointment as Instructor in Logic in Barnard College.

Miss Jane Marion Earle, Reader in Mathematics, has resigned to take up war work in England.

Miss Marian Clementine Kleps, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1916, and Bryn Mawr European Fellow, 1916, who has been Assistant to the Recording Secretary for the year 1916-17, will succeed Miss Earle as Reader in Mathematics.

Miss Mary Edith Pinney, Demonstrator in Biology, has resigned to accept a position at Wellesley College.

Miss Sara Wooster Eno, Circulation and Reference Librarian, has been appointed Head of the Circulation Department in the University of Minnesota Library.

Miss Mary Minor Watson Taylor, who has been Secretary to the Dean of the College during 1916-17, has resigned to take a business position in New York.

Miss Jean M. Wylie, who has been Manager of Low Buildings for six years, has resigned to take up farming. Her position will be filled by Miss Juliet B. Lee.

Miss Sarita Crawford has been appointed Manager of the College Inn, and Miss Frances G. Whitney will continue as Manager of the Tea Room.

THE NEW DEAN OF BRYN MAWR

Helen Taft, 1915, is to be Dean of the College next year. In making the announcement, President Thomas said in part:

"I have to make both a sad announcement and one which I hope may be happy. Dean Schenck has decided to resign as Dean of the College and continue her work as Associate Professor of French. I am sure you will all regret as deeply as I do this decision. . . . It is at the same time pleasant to remember that the great loss to the Dean's office and to the executive work of the College will be the great gain of our French Department. I am sure that those of you who have taken, or who expect to take, French, will feel, as I do, that the French Department is much to be congratulated.

"Now for my happy announcement. The Board of Directors has unanimously elected as Dean of the College Miss Helen Herron Taft, who is known to many of you. It seems to us very desirable to have in the Dean's office one of our younger alumnae, who will develop with the College and will help the College to keep close to modern conditions of education

"Miss Taft is, I think, a genuine student with very high scholarly ideals in education. After graduating from Bryn Mawr she entered the graduate department of Yale University and has been studying for two years in the department of history, her group here having been history and economics. She has completed all her formal work for the degree of Ph.D. at Yale, her thesis only remaining to be written of which she has already presented two important chapters for the degree of M.A. at Yale. . . .

"There have been four Deans of Bryn Mawr College. I served as Dean and Professor of English for nine years from 1885 to 1894, when I became President. After an interval of fourteen years Dean Reilly was elected Dean in 1908 and served for eight years and now is a member of our Board of Directors. Miss Taft will succeed Dean Eunice Morgan Schenck, Associate Professor of French, who had held the office during the present year, but prefers teaching to executive work and has resigned to continue her teaching of French.

"Let us hope that Miss Taft may find she can do more for scholarship and true learning as Dean of Bryn Mawr College than in any other position; and that she may become a permanent Dean and worthy successor to Marion Reilly, who was Dean of the College for eight

years and is now a member of our Board of Directors."

CAMPUS NOTES

It cannot be said that, this semester at least Bryn Mawr College has persisted apart, untouched by the events of the great world. Probably never before in its history had it come so close to surrendering some of its precious and peculiar privileges of maintaining academic standards regardless of non-academic occurrences. It was on the point of adopting, for a few last weeks of the year, an abbreviated curriculum to make way for work of preparedness. Fortunately the students reconsidered their views and voted against the contemplated change. But they instituted preparedness work just the same. Taylor Hall has been populated by the patriotic at unaccustomed hours of the morning, and been illuminated nightly for the further instruction of the young in first aid to the injured.

Activities induced by the alignment of the United States with the Entente extended for Bryn Mawr students beyond the confines of the campus. But their Saturday labors on the Bryn Mawr farm situated near West Chester were designed to aid the college financially rather than to assist in the work of belligerency. Their continued occupation in this direction during the summer bids fair to provide a hungry college next year with a goodly supply of turnips and potatoes.

In an even more intimate and convincing way Bryn Mawr did its early share in giving aid to its country. It yielded up for the officers' training camp two professors, Dr. Savage and Dr. Gray. To be able to send from its midst two individuals clothed in khaki gave it a pleasing sense of being picturesquely militaristic.

But other and more traditional activities have gone on much as usual, though with a little of that element of experimentation which seems appropriate now in all things, in conformity with the changes in the nation. It tried out Amy Lowell as a lecturer for English Club, and introduced a Russian pianist under an improvised sounding board to play the piano in the cloisters. Miss Lowell proved to be quite as astonishing and entertaining as we had anticipated. And Mr. Gabrilovitch gave us some music that suffered only a little from the bad acoustics and the distraction of black birds feeding their young, not quietly, in the shelter of the ivied buttresses of the library. In

one way or another those cloisters were put to considerable use this year, in spite of the fact that it was not the year of a big May Day. The classes in fancy dancing one windy night, cold like all nights this spring at Bryn Mawr, gave an exhibition under colored lights. And every preparation was made to present the plays given as part of the Garden Party entertainment, under the same open sky. That time, rain defeated the plans, however, and the audience and caste retreated to the gymnasium.

The rain continued for commencement day, stopping just in time to permit the academic procession to form in the library instead of in the swimming pool. Though the line wound down past Merion on the sidewalk, instead of between the trees of Senior Row, it was a nice procession, giving the customary thrill to everyone responsive to academic ceremonial with its complex associations and its panoply. The baccalaureate sermon had been preached by the Rev. Anna Shaw; the very interesting commencement address on the subject of reconstruction after the war was given by Mr. White, of the Board of Directors. President Thomas, as usual, gave a luncheon afterward at the Deanery. The usual alumnae supper in the evening was replaced by a tea.

The full extent of the changes contemplated in the academic side of Bryn Mawr has not yet been fully determined. But at least the French and German orals have been abolished, to be replaced by some other less nerve-racking test of linguistic attainment. Also the entrance examination requirements have, in a number of respects, already been altered and improved. The year to come will show how many changes there will prove to be, and how radically Bryn Mawr in one way and another, is breaking with some of its old, but not necessarily unimprovable traditions. The year that is past has been a busy and full one, with work on the endowment fund as well as on the war. President Thomas was happily able to announce on Commencement day that the fund had been completed. She also made the pleasant announcement that a \$100,000 fund for a Professorship in English Composition had been donated to the College. The chair will be occupied by Miss Crandall.

HELEN H. PARKHURST.

FACULTY NOTES

Dr. Susan Myra Kingsbury has been elected president of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association.

FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIP FOR 1917-18

EUROPEAN FELLOWSHIPS

Mary E. Garrett European Fellowship: Hazel Grant Ormsbee.

President's European Fellowship: Bird Margaret Turner.

Bryn Mawr European Fellowship and Shippen Foreign Scholarship: Thalia Howard Smith.

RESIDENT FELLOWSHIPS

Greek: Lucy Reed Powell; *Latin:* Louise Elizabeth Whetonhall Adams; *English:* Esther Cloudman Dunn; *German:* Olga Marx; *Semitic Languages:* Beatrice Allard; *Education:* Nellie Boyd Drake; *History:* Margaret Woodbury; *Economics:* Helen Adair; *Social Economy: Carola Woerishoffer Fellows in Social Economy and Social Research:* Agnes M. H. Byrnes, Georgia L. Baxter; *Philosophy:* Marguerite Witmer Kehr; *Psychology:* Mary Ruth Almack; *Archaeology:* Janet Malcolm MacDonald; *Chemistry:* Elise Tobin; *Geology:* Eleanor Mary Lorenz; *Biology:* Dorothy A. Sewell.

FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS

British: Dorothy Everett, Mabel Vaughan Kitson, Margaret Russell Clarke, Francesca Helen Stead, Marguerite Muriel Culpepper Pollard, Ellen Mary Sanders; *French:* M. Schoell, Juliette Padé, Madeleine Pourésy, M. Fabin, Aline Chalufour.

GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

Greek: Marjorie Josephine Milne; *Latin:* Geneva H. Drinkwater; *English:* Eva Alice Worrall Bryne, Beryl Griffin Hart, Grace Ethel Hawk; *German:* Mary Martha Bausch; *Romance Languages:* Helen Elizabeth Patch; *History:* Leona Christine Gabel; *Economics:* Bertha Clark Greenough; *Social Economy and Social Research:* Eleanor Lansing Dulles, Gladys Louise Palmer, Leah Hannah Feder; *Philosophy:* Amelia Kellogg MacMaster, Margaret Georgiana Melvin; *Psychology:* Istar Alida Haupt, Mildred McCreary Willard; *History of Art:* Alice Darc Franklin; *Mathematics:* Nora May Mohler; *Geology:* Isabel F. Smith; *Chemistry:* Ryu Sato.

Susan B. Anthony Memorial Scholarship in Social Economy and Social Research: Helen Ross.

Robert G. Valentine Scholarship in Social Economy and Social Research: Clare Wilhelmina Butler.

UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

Charles S. Hinchman Memorial Scholarship, value \$500, awarded for the first time this year, to a member of the Senior Class next in grade to the winner of the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship: Katharine Burr Blodgett.

Shippen European Scholarship, value \$200, awarded for the first time this year, to the senior winning the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship; Thalia Howard Smith.

Maria L. Eastman Brooke Hall Memorial Scholarship: Margaret Catherine Timpson.

Shippen Scholarship in Science, value \$200, awarded for the first time this year, to the member of the Junior Class with majors in science who has received the highest average grade on courses in science: Virginia Kneeland.

Shippen Scholarship in Languages, value \$200, awarded for the first time this year, to the member of the Junior Class with majors in languages who has received the highest average grade on courses in languages: Therese Mathilde Born.

Anna H. Powers Memorial Scholarship: Marian O'Connor; *James E. Rhoads Junior Scholarship*: Helen Prescott; *Anna Hollowell Junior Scholarship*: Helen Coreene Karns; *Thomas H. Powers Junior Scholarship*: Enid Schurman Macdonald; *Mary E. Stevens Junior Scholarship*: Alice Miriam Snively; *Special Maria Hopper Scholarship*: Edith Mary Howes; *James E. Rhoads Sophomore Scholarship*: Marie Litzinger; *Maria Hopper Scholarships*: Julia Newton Cochran, Margaret Miller Dent; *Mary Anna Longstreth Scholarship*: Arline Fearon Preston; *Elizabeth Duane Gillespie Scholarship in American History*: Katharine Truman Sharpless; *George W. Childs Essay Prize*: Monica Barry O'Shea; *Second Prize*: Janet Randolph Grace; *Mary Helen Ritchie Memorial Prize*: Constance Sidney Hall.

FOUNDATION OF NEW
SCHOLARSHIPS

Bryn Mawr College,
June 18, 1917.

The Robert G. Valentine Memorial Scholarship in Social Economy and Social Research of the value of \$200, has been given by Mrs. Frank W. Hollowell of Chestnut Hill, Mass., to be awarded by the President and Faculty of Bryn Mawr College on the recommendation of the Director of the Carola Woerishoffer Department of Social Economy and Social Research to

a candidate approved by the donor. It is open to graduates of Bryn Mawr College or of any other college of good standing who desire to work in the Department of Social Economy and Social Research.

The Charles S. Hinchman Memorial Scholarship: This scholarship, of the value of \$500, has been given in memory of Charles S. Hinchman of Philadelphia, by his children. It will be awarded for special rather than general ability on the nomination of the Undergraduate Scholarship Committee of the Faculty. The Committee in making the nomination will be guided by (1) The student's record in her group subjects. (2) Written recommendations from the instructors in those subjects. (3) Evidence of the student's ability as shown by written work in her group subject, together with a written estimate of the same by the instructor most directly concerned. This work to be submitted not later than March 15th of the year preceding that in which the scholarship will be held. The scholarship is open to Freshmen, Sophomores or Juniors, but for the year 1917-18 the Committee of the Faculty recommended that it should be given to a member of the class of 1917 to be used in graduate work in Bryn Mawr College.

The Elizabeth S. Shippen Scholarships: Founded as part of the legacy of Elizabeth S. Shippen to Bryn Mawr College, will be given as follows:

A scholarship of \$200 shall be awarded each year to the member of the senior class who is elected to the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship, and the holder of the award shall have the title both of Bryn Mawr European Fellow and of the Shippen Foreign Scholar.

The second bequest of \$200 annually shall be divided into two scholarships of \$100 each, to be known as the Shippen Scholarship in Science, and the Shippen Scholarship in Foreign Languages, respectively.

The Shippen Scholarship in Science shall be awarded annually to the member of the Junior class, one or both of whose major subjects shall lie in one of the Scientific Departments, viz., Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Biology, who among those of her class so majoring shall have attained the highest average grade in courses taken in these departments.

The Shippen Scholarship in Foreign Languages shall similarly be awarded annually to the member of the Junior Class, one or both of whose major subjects shall lie in one of the

Departments of Foreign Languages, viz., Greek, Latin, German, French, Italian, Spanish, who among those of the class so majoring shall have attained the highest average grade in courses taken in these departments.

The computation of the average grades in the Shippen Scholarship in Science and the Shippen Scholarship in Foreign Languages shall be based on the grades received during Freshman, Sophomore, and the first semester of the Junior years. Grades in matriculation courses shall not be included. No student shall be considered eligible for the Science or Foreign Language Scholarship who has not completed at least fifteen hours of work in these subjects on which the computation is based. The winner of the \$500 scholarship shall not be eligible for the Science or Foreign Language Scholarship.

The Pittsburgh Bryn Mawr Club Scholarship, of the value of \$200, will be awarded each year as an entrance scholarship to the candidate prepared by a school in Allegheny County, Penna., for the last two years before taking her examinations for matriculation who receives the highest average grade in these examinations.

CHANGES IN ENTRANCE AND A. B. REQUIREMENTS

The senior oral examinations having been abolished by the faculty, written examinations will be given next year in their place at the time scheduled for the oral examinations and will be conducted by two committees of three each elected in French and in German by the faculty, one member of the department concerned being elected to act as chairman.

NEW ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Many changes have been made in the entrance requirements of Bryn Mawr College which will be optional in 1918 and following years, and obligatory from 1912. The examination in the fourth language will be done away with. Candidates will be required to offer as at present Mathematics, Latin, English, 4 points each; an examination in either Greek, French, or German, counting 3 points, somewhat more difficult than the present Greek, French, and German, the examinations being equivalent to French A and B or German A and B of the College Entrance Examination Board; Ancient History, counting one point in and after

1919; Physics, counting 2 points, in and after 1919; English History, about equivalent to four periods a week for one year, counting 1 point; American History, being permitted to be substituted, if schools can furnish proof that English History cannot be taught in the school courses, optional in 1918 and following years, obligatory in 1921; Physiology and Hygiene, or Chemistry, or Physical Geography, or Botany, equivalent to about 3 periods a week for one year, counting 1 point, optional in 1918 and following years, obligatory in 1921.

It is hoped by the faculty that by reducing the amount of language work required for preparation and by requiring subjects like history and science, students may enter Bryn Mawr better prepared than at present for their college work.

CHANGES IN A. B. CURRICULUM

Important changes have also been made in the courses required for an A. B. degree, these changes being in great part a consequence of dropping the oral examinations in French and German for seniors.

On the first Saturday of each college year every undergraduate student must take an hour's written examination in the foreign language, Greek or French, or German, which she offered at entrance. This examination must be taken in every year of the college course until graduation. Students entering with Greek will be excused from the written examination in Greek at the beginning of the year following the year in which they have elected and passed a minor or major course in Greek.

On the second Saturday of the junior year, every junior must take an examination in a language which she did not offer at entrance, Greek, or French, or German, or Spanish, students entering with Greek being required to take French or German. This examination will be elementary in character, about equivalent to 5 periods a week for one year in preparatory schools or to elementary Greek, French, or German in the college, provided that only about an hour and a half of outside preparation is required for each hour of lecture.

Juniors who fail to pass this examination will be required to go into tutoring classes and pay for them at the present rates. They will not have another opportunity to be examined until the second Saturday of their senior year. If they fail to pass this examination they must wait over for their degree and try the same

examination again at the beginning of the next college year, this rule requiring them to defer their degrees admitting of no exception.

Students failing to pass any one of the four written examinations in the language offered for entrance will in like manner be required to go into tutoring classes and the fact of having

passed the written examination in one year will not save them from being put into a tutoring class in the next year if they fail to pass. As in the former oral examinations, eternal vigilance is the price of safety.—*The College News*, June 6, 1917.

REUNIONS AND CLASS HISTORIES

1892

ANNIE CROSBY EMERY (MRS. FRANCIS GREENLEAF ALLINSON): 163 George Street, Providence, R. I.

1892-96: Graduate work at Bryn Mawr and in Leipsic; 1895-96: Secretary to the President of Bryn Mawr College; 1896: Ph.D., Bryn Mawr; 1896-97: Year at home; 1897-1900: Dean of Women, University of Wisconsin; 1900-05: Dean of the Women's College in Brown University; 1905: Married Francis Greenleaf Allinson, professor at Brown University, whose daughter, Susanne, A.B., Bryn Mawr, '10, was for two years Warden of Radnor; 1906-09: On Board of Directors, Bryn Mawr College.

1909: Published (with husband) *Greek Lands and Letters*; 1913: Published *Roads from Rome*. Since 1905 has contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Yale Review*, *Unpopular Review*, and *The Nation*.

Spent two years abroad since 1905—especially winters in Greece. Has done the usual riff-raff of community chores. Just now is president of a new club, Providence Plantations Club, consisting of some 1200 members drawn from almost as many occupations and interests.

HELEN BARTLETT: Vermejo Park, Colfax County, N. M.

1892-95: Specialized in English and Teutonic; Ph.D. in January, 1896; 1893-94: English Fellow at Bryn Mawr; 1894-95: American Fellow of the A. C. A.; 1896-97: Head of the Modern Language Department in Portland Academy, Ore.; 1897-1907: Dean of Women and Head of the Modern Language Department at Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill. This school was endowed with about two and a half million dollars, was affiliated with the University of Chicago, and its graduates were admitted without examination to the third year of the leading colleges and universities. While teaching there, she delivered several public lectures

on such topics as *Cambridge University, Berlin, Travel in Alaska*, a series of three on the Arthurian Legends; also addresses before various clubs and associations. In 1906, on the celebration of the tenth Founder's Day of the Institute, she was appointed to deliver the address for the faculty, which was made up largely of men.

Was one of the founders and the first president of the Peoria Woman's College Club, of which the requirements of admission are similar to those of the A. C. A. Is a life member of the A. C. A., and a member of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association.

Her published thesis for her Ph.D. was on the "Metrical Division of the Paris Psalter."

Greatest pleasure: travel and the study of modern languages. Since graduation has traveled in Canada and Alaska, has spent three winters in California and one in the South. In March, 1905, was given vacation with full salary and studied at the University of Berlin in the German literature courses of Professors Richard Meyer and Erich Schmidt, and was admitted to advanced seminar courses. 1907: Again given leave of absence and traveled and studied abroad until October, 1910. Visited all European countries except Russia, and gave special attention to the study of Italian, Spanish, and French. 1910: Resigned position and went to live on her brother's large ranch in the mountains of New Mexico. 1913: Went abroad and was obliged by the war to return in October, 1914. Is again living in the Rockies. Her greatest pleasure there is study of birds and flowers. As the altitude of the ranch ranges from 7500 to 12,000 feet, the flowers are often rare and always very beautiful. Much interested in the cause of the Allies and has worked for relief organizations. She embraces every opportunity to hear good music and in 1913, spent seven months in Munich to enjoy the opera and concerts.

ALICE BELIN (MRS. PIERRE S. DU PONT): "Longwood," Kennett Square, Pa.

Married, October 6, 1915, to Pierre S. du Pont, president of the E. T. du Pont de Nemours Co.

ELIZABETH MAXWELL CARROLL: 212 E. Eager Street, Baltimore, Md.

1892-1900: Teacher of Classics in the Randolph-Harrison School, Baltimore; 1900-16: Head Mistress of the Arundell School; 1916-17: Teacher of Latin in the Ogontz School, Ogontz, Pa.

Member of the Executive Committee of the Consumers' League of Maryland, 1904-08; Vice President, 1907-08; Corresponding Secretary, 1910-15; Recording Secretary, 1915-16. Member of the Board of Directors of the Arundell Club of Baltimore, 1914-16; Vice President of the College Club of Baltimore, 1909-10.

KATE HOLLADAY CLAGHORN: 15 Cranberry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1912-17: Lecturer on Social Research, New York School of Philanthropy.

HELEN THEODORA CLEMENTS (MRS. EDWARD CAMERON KIRK): 554 S. Lansdowne Avenue, Lansdowne, Pa.

1904: M.A., University of Pennsylvania; Married, October 6, 1892, to Dr. Edward C. Kirk, Dean of the Dental School, University of Pennsylvania, and Editor of the *Dental Cosmos*.

Children: Dorothy Clements Kirk, born July 5, 1893, married November 2, 1916, to Clarence Hall Eppelsheimer; Marcella Cameron Kirk, born December 6, 1905; Barbara Kirk, born April 22, 1909.

Mrs. Kirk has taken an active part in the life of Lansdowne and has traveled abroad a number of times with Dr. Kirk.

EDITH ROCKWELL HALL: 35 West 82nd Street, New York City.

"During the first fifteen years after leaving Bryn Mawr I made teaching my business, and I collected in the course of my 'career' many interesting and varied experiences—as private tutor (this took me to Washington and to California); as teacher of history in one or two large private schools; and for eight years, part of the time in partnership with Louise Brownell Saunders, as head of the Balliol School, Utica, N. Y., which we reorganized and developed from a moribund 'young ladies' seminary' into one of the recognized college preparatory schools for girls. To this day I lament the social misfortune that so real a success as the school was

achieving in its academic and human development could have been balked by so paltry a consideration as finances! But so it was, and the enterprise had to be abandoned as a luxury greater than we could afford.

"Aside from the satisfaction derived from work itself, and from its many incidental enjoyments, much of the pleasure of these years came in the long summer vacations that happily fall to the lot of teachers. Several of these I spent delightfully in trips abroad, the memories of which I cherish doubly now since certain experiences can never be renewed.

"But in spite of its many rewards, the life of a teacher did not seem to me just the one I wanted, and since 1912 I have given up teaching and have been engaged in social work, part of the time as student—first in the Training School of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, and later in the School of Philanthropy—and part of the time in paid executive positions. For three years I was field secretary of the Civic Committee of the Woman's Club of Orange, where I made several interesting community investigations, the findings of which were published in three reports: one on the Milk Supply of the Oranges, one on the Baby Saving Work of the community, and one on its Housing Conditions. Last year I returned to New York, and after serving for a very interesting month as volunteer manager of one of the branches of the Municipal Employment Bureau, I began work in August as Registrar of the Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases. An article which I was asked to write on the work of the Committee was recently published in the *Journal of Crippled Children*.

"I am aware that this is a tame recital. I send it forth that I may with a clearer conscience enjoy other reports that will come from college mates of whose more brilliant achievements I hear from time to time with pride and congratulation."

FRANCES BRODHEAD HARRIS (MRS. REYNOLDS DRIVER BROWN): The Oak Road, Station Z, Philadelphia.

Married, June 4, 1895, to Reynolds D. Brown, class of '90, Harvard, lawyer, and professor in the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania.

"I have lived in Germantown during the winters since graduation and during the summers since 1900 in Manchester, Vt. In 1905 we bought a farm in Manchester, which we run

as a milk farm. As Mr. Brown's legal work keeps him in Philadelphia a greater part of the summer, I have to run the farm, which grows increasingly difficult as the years go on, for the labor question is more serious.

"Have served as: Secretary for the Ladies Committee, Manheim Cricket Club; Secretary and Treasurer of the Manheim Whist Club; Secretary and Treasurer of the Junior Auxiliary of Calvary Church, Germantown; at four separate times—Secretary and Treasurer of the Study Class of Germantown; 1916–17, Assistant Recording Secretary of Mothers in Council, Germantown; 1917–18, Recording Secretary, Mothers in Council, Germantown.

"Children: Joseph Harris Brown, born February 23, 1897, died March 22, 1899; Reynolds Driver Brown, Jr., born November 14, 1903; Delia Brodhead Brown, born October 27, 1905.

"Mr. Brown and I spent the summer of 1899 on a bicycle trip through rural England reading the novels whose scenes are laid in the places we rode through. In the summer of 1914 we walked for 300 miles through the Austrian Tyrol and the Bavarian Highlands over the passes and valleys through which the Italians and Austrians have recently been dragging their machine guns. We found it enough to drag ourselves but it will be a life-long possession to have seen this country as we did. At some of the little inns we were the only Americans that had ever stopped over night and now we should not be welcome even for that time."

FRANCES ELIZABETH HUNT: 1015 Gibson Street, Scranton, Pa.

MARGARET DUTTON KELLUM: 163 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Librarian for a firm of corporation lawyers in New York City.

ABBY KIRK: The Misses Kirk's School, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

"My 'life' is easily told. Draw a circle round Bryn Mawr—and you will find me inside—every year but one of the twenty-five since '92. Six years Reader of English—then a year away as Miss Garrett's secretary; and from 1899 on, I've been at my present job—putting girls into college. So you see, for really interesting history you'll have to go to other members of the class whose careers have taken them farther afield. I always feel ashamed each year when the college record blank comes—and I've nothing to put on it—no magazine articles—no offices in societies.

To be sure, I've managed with the help of Emily Bull to write a Latin First-Year Book, and we've found ourselves introduced sometimes to sub-freshmen as 'Kirk and Bull.' This one child of ours has made its way in a humble fashion—thanks to our friends' exertions. But that is all."

MARY ELIZABETH MILES, ex-'92: 5138 Wayne Avenue, Germantown, Pa.

1889–92, taught in private schools in Philadelphia; 1892–97: conducted a small school in Germantown; 1897–1902, taught in Madison Institute, Richmond, Ky., first in the Preparatory Department, later in the Department of Higher English; 1902–13, teacher of English in the Stevens School; 1911–14, student in the University of Pennsylvania; 1913–14, in residence at the University on leave of absence from the Stevens School. A.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1914; Teacher of English and Associate Principal of the Stevens School, 1914–17.

GRACE PINNEY (MRS. JAMES M. STEWART): 120 Riverside Drive, New York City.

1893: Special course at Columbia; 1894: College settlement.

Married, April 17, 1895, to James M. Stewart. One child, William Robert Stewart, 2nd., born June 15, 1898.

"Special interests have been Social and Civic work (unpaid). For the last five years have worked particularly for Parks and Playgrounds, as chairman in the Riverside Branch of the Woman's Municipal League, and as Vice President of the Woman's League for the Protection of Riverside Park. In the interest of the latter, a number of articles and letters have been published in various newspapers. I have also spoken before many clubs, the Board of Estimate of New York City, and presided at a number of public meetings on the topic of Riverside."

ELIZA STEVENS (MRS. N. R. MONTGOMERY), ex-'92: 185 Greenwood Avenue, Trenton, N. J.

Married, May 26, 1897, to Neil Robert Montgomery.

Children: James Stevens Montgomery, born March 22, 1898, entered Princeton October, 1916; Margaret Kernochan Montgomery, born May 22, 1902, a student at St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J.

Served on Board of Managers of the Society of Colonial Dames of New Jersey from 1901 to 1904. At one time Treasurer of the Buff and Blue Chapter, D. A. R. Member: of the Trenton

Chapter, D. A. R.; of the Old Barracks Association of Trenton; of the College Club of Philadelphia; of the College Club of Trenton.

HARRIET STEVENSON (MRS. EDWARD G. PINNEY): 112 Riverside Drive, New York City.

"My oldest son, Edward Stevenson Pinney, is at Plattsburgh and will receive his degree from Yale University this month [June]. The second, Alexander, is finishing his sophomore year at Yale and will attend the Harvard R. C. T. Camp this summer. The other children are still in preparatory schools. So much for my real professional work. I have been interested in and am a member of certain social and civic organizations, but the most serious work that I have done is in connection with the Women's Prison Association and the Isaac T. Hopper Home of which I am treasurer. This is all I have to show for those years since our happy college days."

MARY LEWIS TAYLOR (MRS. ARTHUR STANLEY MACKENZIE).

Married, 1895, Professor Arthur Stanley Mackenzie. Died, 1896.

One daughter, Marjorie Taylor Mackenzie, is now at Bryn Mawr, class of 1918.

ANNIE DE BENNEVILLE WAGNER (MRS. F. C. DICKEY), ex-'92: 6002 Greene Street, Germantown, Pa.

Married, 1904, to Franklin C. Dickey.

Children: Eleanor de Benneville, born 1906; Franklin C., Jr., born 1907; Annie W., born 1911.

"The girls are surely going to Bryn Mawr and the boy says he is going to be a farmer."

MATHILDE WEIL: 9 Livingston Place, New York City.

Had an editorial position with the Macmillan Company 1892-95. When she returned to her home in Philadelphia, the Company offered to send her mss. to read and have continued sending them. While living in Philadelphia, she built up a large and successful business in photography, specializing in portraits of people at their homes. Last winter she returned to New York and to the work of reading for publishers, which she has always most enjoyed. She reports on the manuscripts sent her by a number of firms and occasionally does expert revision.

She has always had her summers free and has usually spent them on the Maine coast where she has gone in especially for swimming, canoeing, and sailing. Has been abroad often; spent one winter in Italy. Of her summers

abroad the pleasantest were those devoted to a coaching trip through Cornwall and Devon, and to a walking and climbing trip through the Dolomites and the Tyrol.

EDITH WETHERILL (MRS. FREDERICK MERWIN IVES): 318 West 75th Street, New York City.

Traveled abroad in the summer of 1894—part of the time with Frances Harris and Alice Belin—and with her own family for a year from the fall of 1895-96. Did volunteer work as Recording Secretary of the Civic Club of Philadelphia from October 1896-97; Corresponding Secretary, 1897-1900. Elected Honorary Member on her resignation. Married Dr. Frederick Merwin Ives, November 15, 1900, and moved to New York. She has five children all born in New York City: Elizabeth Ives, born October 17, 1901. Gerard Merrick Ives, born January 7, 1903. John Wetherill Ives, born October 25, 1904. Chauncey Bradley Ives, born March 16, 1907. Margaret Newbold Ives, born June 26, 1909. Elizabeth is preparing to enter Bryn Mawr College in the fall of 1919. Gerard is at Groton School.

After her marriage, she spent her winters in New York City and her summers near Southampton, L. I., until 1911, and since then, on a farm near Brewster, Putnam County, N. Y., which she and her husband own.

For the past five years she has been Secretary of the Knickerbocker Greys, a private military drill class for boys; and for two years a members of a Visiting Committee of the Social Service Department at Bellevue Hospital.

She has also the proud distinction of being the only Secretary '92 has had in its long and eventful career!

She has done what little War Relief Work has been possible with her other duties. As Dr. Ives holds a Commission as Captain in the Army Medical Reserve Corps and expects to be called out in the near future, she feels she will be doing her "bit" both directly and by proxy.

ELIZABETH WARE WINSOR (MRS. HENRY GREENLEAF PEARSON): 140 Dudley Road, Newton Center, Mass.

"November 10, 1912, was born my third son, Henry Greenleaf Pearson, Jr. Since then I have become deeply interested in the new conception of education as having for its chief object the development of initiative, and in the Montessori method as the best way of

starting such education. I have worked in the New England Montessori Association, and have used the method with my own little boys and a few of their friends."

1902

The following account of the Class of 1902 is in no way complete or formal. The extracts from the letters of the forty-nine members who replied are given in the words of the writers as far as space would allow. From the letters and the 1917 Register, it is possible to give the following statistics as approximately correct.

Total number in class.....	90
Married.....	56
Married since 1912.....	5
Number with children.....	45
Total number of children.....	117
Children born since 1912.....	30
Number of boys.....	64
Number of girls.....	53
Number with paid occupation since 1912... ..	21
Number now having paid occupations.....	18
Number with Ph.D.	1

FRANCES ADAMS (MRS. BASCOM JOHNSON) lived in New York where her husband was assistant counsel for the American Social Hygiene Association and where in 1913 her third child, Joseph Taber Johnson, 2nd, was born. In 1915 her husband's work took the family to California, but they expect to return to New York this summer. She was for three years a director of the National Board of Camp Fire Girls. Athletics are still her outside interest.

ALICE ALBERTSON has continued to teach in Philadelphia. In summer she lives in Nantucket, Mass., where her family are interested in the founding and development of the Maria Mitchell Association. The house where Maria Mitchell was born has been made a Museum where, besides Mitchelliana, there are collections of the flora and fauna of Nantucket and an observatory. Alice Albertson is now curator of the Museum.

MARGUERITE ALLEN has been for five years visitor for the Associated Charities of Cleveland, Ohio.

MARION BALCH took the first year's work at the Boston School for Social Workers from January, 1913 to January, 1914. She has no professional position at present but many interests.

HELEN BILLMEYER is still housemistress at the Baldwin School. Her outside interests at present are in war relief.

CORINNE BLOSE (MRS. H. C. WRIGHT) lives on Long Island and has four children. Collier and Ann, twins, were born in 1913. Her husband is connected with the Charities for the City of New York.

ELIZABETH BODINE taught from 1913 to 1916. Now she is keeping house for her brother in Trenton and taking active interest in many things. She is a vice-president of the Girls' Friendly Society in New Jersey.

PAXTON BOYD (MRS. R. M. DAY) with her husband and one child, lives in Denver, Colorado.

MAY BROWN has been keeping house for her family in Marblehead. Next year she expects to be housemistress at Miss Baldwin's School.

JANE BROWN writes that this year she is to do more gardening than usual and has a little house fitted up as a canning kitchen where four gross of jars are waiting to be filled with the surplus from the garden. She is private secretary in Boston in winter; in Petersham, N. H., in summer.

ELIZABETH CHANDLEE (MRS. H. B. FORMAN) was in France and Italy in 1913 and 1914. For the first six weeks of the war she was marooned in Austria where her husband found her with thirty cents in her pocket book and two hungry children. She spent five months in Italy before coming home. She has been writing poems which have appeared in the *London Nation*, the *Forum* and the *Living Age*, but she writes that she is prouder of being the author of the leading article in *Modern Language Notes* (Johns Hopkins) for May, 1917. She has been working for two years on a book she is composing in Italian. Her eldest son (her husband's boy) is working near Verdun in the American Ambulance Field Service.

FLORENCE CLARK (MRS. H. L. MORRISON) married in 1915 Mr. Henry Lawrence Morrison and lives in Onawa, Iowa.

FANNY COCHRAN with Miss Sanville directed the "Bryn Mawr Fire Prevention Study," which the first four classes graduated from Bryn Mawr gave the state of Pennsylvania a year ago and which is printed as a report of the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor and Industry. She is at present living on a farm near Westtown, Pa., where she has ten cows and has planted two acres of potatoes and eleven of corn beside other crops. Each summer she has a group of school boys come out to assist with the farm work. They are directed by a

student from the State College of Agriculture and the experiment seems a success.

ELIZABETH CONGDON (MRS. A. J. BARRON) writes that her interests are in her garden in summer and in music and the Sewickley Woman's Club in winter. Her husband is a lawyer in Pittsburgh.

ELIZABETH CORSON (MRS. PERCIVAL GALLAGHER) whose husband is a landscape architect, lives in Brookline, Mass. Richard, the youngest of her three children was born in January, 1915. Her household and war relief work fill her time.

JANE CRAGIN'S (MRS. D'ARCY H. KAY) second daughter, Eleanor Violet, was born in July, 1914, on the farm in Canada on which the Kays lived until the outbreak of the war. When war was declared, Jane's husband, formerly an officer in the English army, returned at once to England and through the first winter of the war drilled troops on Salisbury Plain. He then went to the front for six months as a staff officer. At present Jane is with him at Grantham, England, where he is teaching gunnery. He has the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

CLARIS CRANE is in charge of her uncle's farm at Timonium, Maryland.

JEAN CRAWFORD is Junior Bursar at the College.

LUCIA DAVIS is now in Y. W. C. A. work in Baltimore.

ELINOR DODGE has no regular occupation but takes an active part in many local activities.

EMILY DUNGAN (MRS. G. W. MOORE, JR.) lives in Woodbury, an old New Jersey town. Her husband practices osteopathy in Philadelphia. She has been studying singing since 1904 and has met with considerable success.

KATE DU VAL (MRS. H. S. PITTS), whose husband is an architect, has been taken by his work this year to Pittsburgh and to Mobile, Alabama, where she is at present. She writes that she finds Mobile like the south of France in climate, vegetation, and even in the buildings. She feels almost as if she were abroad. Her permanent address is 620 Hope Street, Bristol, R. I.

MARION HAINES (MRS. SAMUEL EMLIN, JR.) has three more daughters, Elizabeth, born in 1913, Frances born in 1915 and Marion born in 1916. This makes a family of five children and she writes that trying to keep a peaceful happy home and healthy children, though it sounds easy has at times been exciting and all

she could attempt. Her husband gives most of his time to a farm near Rahway, N. J., where Marion herself goes in summer. This year they are going to take over six or seven boys from the Germantown Friends School to do extra work. They will be under the leadership of an older boy and will live somewhat according to camping rules.

KATE FLETCHER has moved to Milwaukee. She has no definite occupation but many interests.

ETHEL GOFF writes that though her time has been very full it has not been so occupied as to be of interest to the class.

BESSIE GRAHAM has been teaching for two years at the William Penn High School a subject never taught before on land or sea—Book Salesmanship. Not the training of book agents, she writes (Heaven defend!), but of book clerks for stores. Any one who has had an experience similar to asking for "Leaves of Grass" and being sent to books on gardening will agree there is a field for her pioneer work. Her class this year numbered thirty-five from all the stores in Philadelphia and Earl Barnes wrote an account of it in the *Atlantic Monthly*, August, 1914, as "A New Profession for Women."

MARY INGHAM was absorbed by the Progressive Party in 1912. In 1914 she joined a group of students of social and industrial conditions and visited with them German, French and British cities. This party was broken up by the war and she was interned in Switzerland for some weeks. The next winter she helped organize the Monday Conference which discusses matters of government. She also worked with the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia. In June, 1915, she became manager of the Women's Department of Wm. P. Bonbright & Co., an Investment Banking House. This is pioneer work, no other house having put women in control of work with women investors. She says that though this record may seem to show scattering of energies each part has been of service in educating her for the rest.

ELEANOR JAMES, who is teaching at Rye Seminary, writes that her life history from the outside point of view can be found in the Register. She is much interested in the Church General Hospital at Wuchang, China, where her sister is a medical missionary.

JOSEPHINE KIEFFER (MRS. C. S. FOLTZ) writes that her achievements in the last five years have consisted in learning to cook better

than the average through the ill wind of scarce cooks; in learning to run an automobile and to swim; in becoming more intimate with the genus committee and in helping with war work.

RUTH MILES' (MRS. C. R. WITHERSPOON) youngest, Robert, was born in 1914. She writes that her four children and her household which includes the office of her husband, a doctor, take most of her time. She is, however, on the Board of the Social Settlement of Rochester. The last five years have been full of health and happiness for her family. Summers are spent at their country home on Lake Ontario.

SARA MONTENEGRO'S (MRS. C. B. BLAKEY) husband is a lawyer in Louisville, Ky. She has two little girls, Carlotta and Sara, aged four and one.

FRANCES MORRIS (MRS. J. B. ORR) writes that in the two years following our last reunion she worked hard for suffrage. Coincidentally she was learning to handle oil paints and coming to the conclusion that her two children were better with her than with a nurse. Running the three together resulted in a breakdown of health so that she had to give up outside activities. She recognizes her children as her profession and finds painting a happy avocation. Canvasses of hers have been hung in the New Haven Paint and Clay Club, in club exhibitions in Pittsburgh and in the Connecticut Academy.

EDNA NEBEKER (MRS. H. J. LIVINGSTON), ex-'02, has been in Florida this winter with her mother.

LUCY RAWSON (MRS. W. R. COLLINS), whose husband is a lawyer, lives in Cincinnati and has two children.

ELIZABETH REINHARDT has continued to teach in Philadelphia.

ANNE ROTAN (MRS. T. D. HOWE) had a second son, Spencer Douglas, born in 1914. She writes the class will appreciate that with her predilection for the male sex she instinctively has only boys! In 1916 she was bitten by the preparedness bug and has been educating the people of Lawrence along those lines. In the summer of 1916, her husband was in command of a Battalion of Massachusetts Field Artillery. He left her on fifteen minutes notice with no instruction as to his business (manufacturing) other than to say "I suppose you'll have to sell out." Armed with a power of attorney, she did not sell out, but in October

showed the best month's business the firm had ever had. At the same time she tackled relief work for soldiers' dependents. She had an office in the State Armory and a payroll of \$500 a week, no money being disbursed without her recommendation. At the same time she supervised the making of surgical dressings, etc., in the Armory and felt when the troops returned as if an earthquake had gone over her. Since then she has become Chairman of the Lawrence Red Cross. She writes that though she has taken so violently to uplift, she feels herself to have had an overdose and years for a frivolous existence.

LOUISE SCHOFF (MRS. G. E. EHRMAN) is now settled on a cattle ranch at Woodland Park, Colorado, eighteen miles from Denver and is enthusiastic over the life there. Her third child, Robert Falcon Scott, was born in March, 1917.

FRANCES SETH'S time at present is largely occupied in managing the estate belonging to her family at Windsor and in farming. She was president of the College Club in Baltimore for several winters and took an active part in the Sunday campaign in that city.

ANNE SHEARER (MRS. J. A. LAFORE) writes that for the last twelve years she has been homemaking and trying to bring up her three children to be a credit to the American Nation. Her husband is a manufacturer. She is going to live on a farm near Wynnewood and is having great fun planning highly scientific crops! She does some outside work mainly for suffrage.

HELEN STEVENS (MRS. G. D. GREGORY) was married in 1914 to George Dudley Gregory, who is connected with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. They live in Washington and Helen is instructor in English in Miss Madeira's School and loves the work. She has sold the farm she had at the time of the last reunion. Though she got a great deal of interest and amusement and some money out of it, her summer vacations are now too brief for farming.

HELEN STEWART (MRS. P. E. HUYLER), ex-'02, moved in 1914 from Syracuse to Rhinebeck, N. Y. Her daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was born in 1914 and died in 1915. She writes that whatever malcontents may say of the trials of a minister's wife, she has met nothing but kindness and consideration. She does much parish calling and finds it anything but humdrum. She has done Red Cross and local

relief work. Every summer she and her husband get away into the woods. Rhinebeck is on the old post road from New York to Albany and the latch string is always out for members of 1902.

AMY SUSSMAN (MRS. J. H. STIENHART) did graduate work in Education at the University of California in 1913. In the fall of that year she became president of the Collegiate Alumnae Association of California and actively engaged in a campaign of school reform which culminated in a Federal Survey of the San Francisco Schools. In 1913 she married Jesse Henry Steinhart, a lawyer. She has two children. Louise Emily, born in 1915 and John Henry in 1917. She has continued her interest in educational reform and in the care of dependent children; is a good progressive and is profoundly convinced that suffrage or rather active participation in public life is the best thing for women. Bryn Mawr is very dear to her and she hopes Emily Louise may some day enjoy the advantages she had herself.

MIRIAM THOMAS has been teaching in Hav-
erford.

ANNE TODD writes there are no new facts to add to her history.

HELEN TRIMBLE took her Ph.D. in Latin and History at the University of Pennsylvania in 1912, her dissertation being on "Juvenal and the Roman Emperors." From 1912 to 1915 she taught at Beaver College, Beaver, Pa. In 1915 she went home to live, teaching in or near Philadelphia until her family moved to Edgewater, N. J., and she took a position to teach Latin in a high school near by. She expects to remain there next year also.

HARRIET VAILLE, ex-'02, writes that the list of offices she held from 1912 to 1915 would give the impression of a modern and detestable Mrs. Jellaby! They were all in civic and philanthropic activities. In 1915 she broke down and has since been gripped by love of the Colorado mountains. She belongs to the Colorado Mountain Club and has been helping spread the gospel of the Rockies. With others she brought three Arapahoe Indians from Wyoming to Colorado, where they had lived fifty years ago, in order that their recollections might not be lost forever. Some Washington officials want her to write a book about this. For a year she has been busy with a very ill mother and the domestic cares appertaining thereto. Like everyone she is interested in contributing to relief across the sea.

BEATRICE WEAVER (MRS. A. REESE) married Albert Reesc, a lawyer, in 1914, and has one daughter, Margery, born in 1916. She lives in Newburgh, N. Y., and is much interested in suffrage.

ELEANOR WOOD (MRS. J. C. HOPPIN) wound up her millinery business in 1912. In 1914 she went abroad with her sister; was caught by the war in Paris and was there during mobilization "a time so tense and exalted it seemed almost sacramental." She expected to work in the American Ambulance at Neuilly but was called home by the illness of her father. He died in March, 1915, and in April she married Joseph Clark Hoppin, former professor of archeology at Bryn Mawr. In March, 1916, she went abroad with her husband. Since this trip she has lived tamely in Boston, doing work for Anti-Suffrage and for war charities. This winter she had a surgical operation which she enjoyed!

MAY YEATTS (MRS. C. H. HOWSON) writes that her interest and time are demanded by her large family of eight. The three born since 1912 are Walter, 1913, May, 1914, and Margaret, 1917. Time never hangs heavily on her hands.

1907

1907 held its decennial reunion dinner on Saturday, June 2, in Pembroke. Fifty-eight members were present. Antoinette Cannon was toast mistress. After the toasts Margaret Ayer Barnes showed photographs with a lantern. There were pictures of husbands and children, of class members, both absent and present, and some of their vocations and interests.

On Saturday afternoon Eunice Schenck invited the class to tea at Pen-y-groes. Part of the class left before the final events of Commencement week. Ellen Thayer spoke at the College Breakfast and Mabel Foster Spinney at the Alumnae Tea. On Wednesday, Betty Remington, the Class Baby, came out for the morning festivities.

1912

The Class of 1912 held their fifth reunion in Pembroke West from Saturday, June 2 to Thursday, June 7. At some time during the reunion the following members of the Class were present:

Rosalie Day, Gladys Edgerton, Emerson Lamb, Lorle Stecher, Margaret Warner Smith,

Dorothy Wolff Douglas, Catherine Thompson, Mary Gertrude Fendall, Mary Peirce, Beatrice Howson, Gladys Chamberlain, Martha Sheldon Hartford, Marjorie Walter Goodhart, Marjorie Thompson, Margaret Garrigues Lester, Mary Alden Lane, Margaret Corwin, Anna Harts-horne Brown, Leonora Lucas, Pearl Mitchell, Agnes Morrow, Winifred Scripture Fleming, Katharine Shaw, Louise Watson, Carlotta Welles, Clara Francis Dickson, Anna Heffern Groton, Mary McKelvey Barbour, Elizabeth Faries, Loraine Mead Schwable, Dorothy Chase, Christine Hammer, Helen Lautz.

Class supper was held in Radnor Saturday night; Mary Alden Lane was toast mistress. The speeches were very informal, and were made, for the most part, not by the speakers themselves but by the whole class who blithely argued any point that caught their fancy. Later in the evening, by means of a magic lantern, pictures of husbands and babies were thrown on the screen. The class was enchanted

by its blond babies and admired the husbands discreetly but in silence until an eager voice in the back of the room exhorted: "Speak up and claim your own."

The whole reunion was as informal as the supper. Some pale blue wings were discovered in the property room, and these, pinned precariously between our shoulders, became our costume. Most of the class left Monday or Tuesday, so that by the time of the parade there were so few of us that we did not try to make our limp blue wings a feature. To be back at Bryn Mawr—and to be a reunion—seemed to be all that was necessary for our happiness, and so we made no attempt to be glorious.

At the alumnae tea, given this year instead of the alumnae supper, Mary Gertrude Fendall spoke for 1912, telling some of her experiences while working under the Congressional Union for the Federal amendment for woman suffrage.

MARJORIE LA MONTE THOMPSON.

IN MEMORIAM

JESSIE KELLOGG HENRY

The Class of 1903 records with great regret the death of Jessie Kellogg Henry on May 5, 1917, at her parents' home in Philadelphia, and extends to her family deepest sympathy.

For one year after her graduation from Bryn Mawr College Jessie Henry was instructor in mathematics and chemistry at Jacob Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md.; and from 1903 to 1904, teacher in the High School at Cheltenham, Pa. From 1905 until the time of her death she taught mathematics in the Philadelphia High School for Girls of which institution she was a distinguished graduate, having been

first honor girl of her class. She was also on the honor roll of the Class of 1903 Bryn Mawr College.

In addition to teaching she was zealous in church activities and her loss is felt keenly by the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of the Tabernacle, Philadelphia.

The news of her death, a sudden one following a short illness of less than a week, was a great shock to her friends; for the high standard which she maintained throughout her academic career was manifest in every phase of her life and her high integrity and splendid loyalty won her the admiration and love of her friends and associates.

THE CLUBS

NEW YORK

137 East 40th Street

Secretary, ISABEL PETERS, 33 West 49th Street.

In April the Bryn Mawr women of New York City and vicinity held a meeting at the Club house. They were called together by the President of the Club to discuss what action in the present state of war they should take as a body. The meeting, after discussing possible ways of giving help, organized the National

Service Committee of the Bryn Mawr Women of New York City and an executive committee was appointed, of which Mrs. Edward E. Loomis became chairman. The Club house was an active center for organizing units to serve in taking the census. The Board of Governors have placed the living room of the Club at the disposal of the Red Cross during July and August.

At the last tea of the season, held in May, the matriculation students were the invited guests.

OHIO

The following is part of the report read at the first inclusive state meeting of the Ohio Bryn Mawr Club:

The resolutions [these resolutions are given in full in the April QUARTERLY] were presented in person by the temporary secretary at the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association in Bryn Mawr on February 2. They were received with especial enthusiasm and interest, because for some time past the Board of Directors of the Association have felt the need of "strengthening the system of local organization" and they were delighted to know that steps were being taken in Ohio to organize the Bryn Mawr alumnae and former students. On February 19, a third meeting was called to report to the Columbus members of the Club what was accomplished at the alumnae meeting in Bryn Mawr.

Mrs. Kellogg's letter, an extract of which had been sent to every Bryn Mawr person in Ohio, was read and all the important matters that were discussed at the alumnae meeting were put before the local members of the Club. As a result of this meeting the local Club decided to plan definitely for a spring meeting and have membership cards sent to all Bryn Mawr people in Ohio asking them to join. It was also voted that Mrs. Clarence Perkins be made chairman of a committee to arrange for a meeting of graduate students and members of the senior class of the Ohio State University who might be interested in knowing about the opportunities offered by the graduate school of Bryn Mawr College. Mrs. Perkins arranged a very attractive tea in her own home on the afternoon of March 24. About 22 students were present; Miss Jones showed lantern slides of the Bryn Mawr buildings and campus and explained the fellowships and scholarships that Bryn Mawr offers. Mrs. Bloom told of the graduate life, and Miss Werner of the undergraduate life at Bryn Mawr.

Following out the publicity plan of the Club, Miss Jones went to the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio, and at a special meeting of the senior class told its members of the advantages of the graduate courses at Bryn Mawr. While there she was the guest of the president and was invited to address the whole college.

On March 31, Miss Jones and Miss Werner were invited to be present at a meeting in

Cincinnati, which the Cincinnati Bryn Mawrters arranged. This meeting was very well attended and a definite organization was started by appointing a committee with Miss Marjorie Rawson as chairman. Through this committee the secretary of the Club may notify the local members more directly of what is going on.

During the spring plans were slowly shaping themselves for the State meeting; Dr. Marion Parris Smith of Bryn Mawr consented to come from Bryn Mawr to speak at our first inclusive meeting; membership blanks were being sent in with blanks filled and letters were coming to the secretary endorsing the plans of the Club. The Toledo group of Bryn Mawrters reported a meeting in Toledo, at which plans for making Bryn Mawr more widely known in the schools and elsewhere were discussed. In Cleveland Mrs. Samuel Strong called a meeting, and there they too discussed plans for Bryn Mawr publicity and what they could undertake to do in Cleveland.

As a result of the coöperation of many of the Bryn Mawr alumnae and former students in Ohio the Club has been able to secure forty-six members out of a possible ninety-two. With forty-six members therefore the Ohio Bryn Mawr Club comes into existence.

ADELINE A. WERNER.

Of this first meeting Miss Werner writes: "Our first meeting we feel was a great success. We had ten out-of-town Bryn Mawrters representing Cincinnati, Sidney, Cleveland, Youngstown, Athens and Portsmouth; there were twenty-five in all. Dr. Marion Parris Smith came from Bryn Mawr for the occasion, making the day an unusually interesting one. The business meeting began at twelve o'clock. At this meeting the enclosed report was read, and the advisability of having the Club discussed, a constitution adopted, and officers for the coming year elected. The officers are: *President*, Grace Latimer Jones, of Columbus; *Vice-President at large*, Mrs. D. H. Goodwillie, of Toledo; *First Vice-President*, Marjorie Rawson, of Cincinnati; *Second Vice-President*, Mrs. Samuel Strong of Cleveland; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Adeline Werner, of Columbus.

"There was a luncheon following the meeting at which luncheon Dr. Smith spoke on 'The first year of the new plan of government at Bryn Mawr.' This was, of course, very interesting to all of us.

"After luncheon we had a vocational confer-

ence at which seven Deans of Women of Ohio Colleges were present and took part in the Round Table discussion. Mrs. Smith opened the meeting by a little address, 'Vocational Opportunities for Women and where to find them.' Informal discussion and tea followed. . . .

"Our first attempt at a State meeting was tremendously worth while; we feel that now we in Ohio, organized as we are, can be of real active service and assistance to the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association."

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by class secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible. Acknowledgment is also due to the *Bryn Mawr College News* for items of news.

Alumnae and former students of Bryn Mawr College are earnestly requested to send directly to the QUARTERLY—or if they prefer, to their Class Secretaries—for use in these columns, items of news concerning themselves. There is a constant demand, on the part of QUARTERLY readers, for abundant class news. But the class news can be complete, accurate, and timely only if each one will take the trouble to send in promptly information concerning herself. And the Classes that have not secretaries willing to act as correspondents for the QUARTERLY are urged to appoint such officers.

1893

Secretary, MRS. J. E. JOHNSON, JR., Heathcote Inn, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Lillian Moser did not teach last winter but went south with a Vassar friend, making her longest stay in Charleston, S. C. On her return she had a very interesting experience in visiting some of the mission stations of the Episcopal Church among the mill-workers in South Carolina and the mountain missions in North Carolina. She is now keeping house for her father, doing church and Red Cross work.

1896

Georgiana King sailed for Spain on June 2. She expects to continue some work in archaeology.

1899

Secretary, MRS. E. H. WARING, 325 Washington Street, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Madeline Palmer (Mrs. Charles M. Bakewell) has a daughter, Mildred Palmer, born June 14.

Ethel Levering (Mrs. James M. Motley) is living permanently in Baltimore, as her husband has resigned the position he held as professor of economics at Brown University and has accepted the position of vice-president of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company in Baltimore.

Marion Ream (Mrs. Redmond D. Stephens), after spending the winter with her mother in

New York and in Florida, visited Dorothy Fronheiser (Mrs. Philip T. Meredith) in Harrisburg and then went West for the summer.

The two older daughters of Mary Thurber (Mrs. Henry S. Dennison) are preparing for college.

Margaret Hall has planted a large crop of potatoes at her home in North Cohasset, and is going to raise chickens and calves to help increase the food supply.

Frances Keay (Mrs. Thomas P. Ballard) gave, during the winter, lectures in law at the Western Reserve University and at Oberlin College. At Oberlin the title was "Legal Status of Women;" at the Western Reserve there were three: "Domestic Relations," "Household Laws," "Business Laws." The "Household Laws" was given again in May for the Woman's Club of Cleveland and may be enlarged and printed.

1900

Constance Rulison writes: "The class will be interested to hear that Jessie Tatlock's *Greek and Roman Mythology*, published in January by the Century Company, is meeting with deserved success, having already been adopted as text-book by several important preparatory schools and at least one college—the University of Missouri."

Sarah L. Emery (Mrs. Charles T. Dudley) has offered her school, Wabanaki, with its

accommodations for eighty children, to the Government for the use of children of Army and Navy and National Guard Officers.

1901

Emily Cross and Marjory Cheney, ex-'03, sailed for France on June 9 to work with Dr. May Putnam on the Franco-American Committee for the Care of Children of the Frontier.

1903

Secretary, MRS. H. K. SMITH, Farmington, Conn.

Louise Atherton (Mrs. Samuel Dickey) has a son, born in April.

Dorothea Day (Mrs. Asa D. Watkins) has a son, born in March.

Charlotte Morton, ex-'03, has announced her engagement to Frank Lanagan of Albany, N. Y.

Martha White has gone to France to carry on her work with the Surgical Dressings Committee.

1904

Secretary, EMMA O. THOMPSON, 213 South 50th Street, Philadelphia.

Eleanor Bliss has passed examinations for the position of assistant geologist of the U. S. G. S.

Bertha Brown was married at Westtown, on June 18, to Walter D. Lambert.

Anne Buzby (Mrs. Louis Palmer) is serving on the committee of the Wayne Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Maud Temple has been appointed instructor in Old French and Spanish at Mt. Holyoke.

Eloise Tremain has been appointed principal of the Episcopal Church School, at Salt Lake City.

Esther Sinn was married on June 16, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Rudolph Carl Menendorffer. She will be at home after August 1 at 875 West 180th Street, New York City.

1905

Secretary, MRS. C. M. HARDENBERGH, 3824 Warwick Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

Alice Meigs (Mrs. Arthur Orr) has a daughter, Alice, born in May.

Jane Ward spent part of the winter making addresses relative to her missionary work in China.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Quincy Dunlop (Bertha Seeley) announce the birth of a daughter, Evelyn Cornelia, on April 14.

Isabel Ashwell (Mrs. Edward H. Raymond, Jr.) has a daughter, Grace Allison, born April 1.

1906

Secretary, MARIA SMITH, St. Davids, Pa.

Laura Boyer has recovered from a severe attack of infantile paralysis, which developed immediately after her return from St. Louis, where she had led a normal class at the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in October. Her case has been a very unusual one. She was completely paralyzed but gradually regained control of all her muscles and is now as well as ever, although still weak.

Ethel Bullock (Mrs. Harold K. Beecher) is very active in organizing Belgian relief work in Schuylkill County.

Louise Fleischmann spent February on a plantation near Tallahassee, and in March, with Alice Lauterbach, visited Laura Boyer and Ethel Bullock Beecher in Pottsville, Pa.

Anna MacClanahan (Mrs. Wilfred T. Grenfell) has a daughter, born last spring.

1907

Katharine Kerr has sailed for France with the Nurses' Unit from the New York Presbyterian Hospital.

Elizabeth Pope has announced her engagement to Edward Behr of New York.

Mary Calvert Myers, ex-'07, was married recently to Dr. Edward Beasley of Baltimore.

Margaret Blodgett, ex-'07, has started a business in Massachusetts as curator for private libraries.

1908

Secretary, MRS. DUDLEY MONTGOMERY, 25 Langdon Street, Madison, Wis.

Nellie Seeds (Mrs. Scott Nearing) was elected president of the Toledo Suffrage Association at the spring meeting. Mrs. Nearing was active in the campaign for Presidential Suffrage in Ohio and spent several days lobbying at Columbus prior to the passage of the bill. She is spending the summer at Chautauqua, N. Y., where her husband teaches in the summer school.

Annie Carrère sailed for France early in June to work with the American Fund for French wounded.

Louise Congdon (Mrs. J. P. Balmer) has moved to 1427 Judson Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

Margaret C. Lewis is to be married this summer.

Louise Pettibone Smith received her Ph.D. from Bryn Mawr in June.

Rose Marsh was married to the Rev. Jacob Simpson Payton at Pittsburgh on June 16.

1909

Secretary, FRANCES BROWNE, 15 East 10th Street, New York City.

Margaret Ames, ex-'09, was married on April 21 to Cushing Frederick Wright of St. Paul.

Pleasance Baker expects to be near Philadelphia until the middle of August. She will spend the latter part of the summer in New England.

Marie Belleville expects to sail for China in the latter part of August. She will work under the Y. W. C. A.

Julia Doe is taking a course in College Administration for Women at the University of Wisconsin. At the same time she expects to teach Latin in the summer school of the University and assist in the office of the Dean of Women.

Alice Miller, ex-'09, is staying near Baltimore this summer and hopes to do regular work at the Johns Hopkins Hospital dispensary in the Social Service Department.

Mary Nearing is in charge of the student workers on the Bryn Mawr Farm. She will be there most of the summer.

Lillian Laser (Mrs. Berthold Strauss) has done work with the Juvenile Aid Society in child placing. She is also chairman of the Committee on Volunteer Service of the Philadelphia College Club. This Committee acts as a clearing-house for volunteer workers and the various organizations and agencies which need their services. It is working out many of the problems that are constantly arising in the use of volunteer service. The high schools are coöperating in the work and hoping to make volunteer service a factor in the social education of girls of that age in the city.

Eleanor Clifton is working in the municipal court statistical department in Philadelphia.

Mildred Pressinger (Mrs. C. O. von Kienbusch) is spending the summer on Long Island with her two small boys.

Grace Wooldridge (Mrs. E. P. Dewes) has three little girls now. Grace, the Class Baby, is six years old, Dorothy four, and the baby eight months.

Cynthia Wesson expects to drive a car in France for the American Fund for French Wounded.

Alta Stevens took a draftsman's course at the Art Institute last winter and has been doing some interior decorating.

Aristine Munn (Mrs. Charles Recht), M.D., gave a series of lectures last spring on "Defec-

tive Children and Probation" for the Woman's Legal Education Society.

Geraldine Watson, M.D., ex-'09, is still at Bellevue Hospital. She has joined the Bellevue Unit and will go with it to France provided the United States Government consents to give the army commission to women.

Barbara Spofford (Mrs. S. A. Morgan) has been giving a course in mental testing to teachers of subnormal children at New York University, and directing an experimental class of subnormals in one of the New York public schools. She is also assistant director of one of the departments in the University. Her further activities consist in work as chairman of the Randall's Island Committee of the State Charities Aid, as member of the Board of Governors of the A. C. A., and in writing incidental book reviews and editorials for the magazine *Unguarded*.

Helen Scott has been teaching English and French in the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore. She is attending several Chautauqua courses this summer.

Ellen Shippen is head of the research work of Valentine, Lead and Gregg, Industrial Councillors, a work which involves an investigation into the causes of the various phases of industrial unrest which are so apparent today.

Emily Howson is associate professor of physics in Lake Erie College, Painesville, O. She has introduced a new course this year called Household Physics which has been very popular. She is now studying at Madison, Wis.

Leona Labold works for suffrage and is on the Board of Library Trustees in Portsmouth, O.

Marianne Moore's latest appearance in print is with a poem included in the *Golden Year*, an anthology edited by Rufus B. Wilson and published by Mitchell Kennerly. Her poems have appeared in *Poetry*, the *Egoist*, *Contemporary Verse*, and *Bruno's Weekly*, and some will be included in the *Others' Anthology* (1917).

Mary Goodwin was married in April to the Rev. Charles Storrs in Shaown, China. She went out to China last fall with Alice Ropes (Mrs. E. D. Kellogg), '06, and has been teaching English in the Boys' School and studying Chinese.

Mary Herr is attending the summer school at Teachers College in preparation for her work next year at the Brearley School, where in addition to her work as librarian, she will teach some classes in English.

Frances Ferris, ex-'09, is taking courses at the Columbia summer school.

Anna Harlan is president of the Y. W. C. A. of Coatesville and leader of an industrial club in the Association, president of the Century Club (civic), chairman of a committee in the State Federation of Pennsylvania Club Women, and is on the Board of Managers of the Visiting Nurses' Association.

Dorothy Miller is working in the Organized Charities of New York City.

May Putnam, M.D., is physician to the Franco-American Committee for the Care of Children from the Frontier. She has her office in Paris and visits the children, when necessary, in their colonies which usually consist of disused convents and châteaux in Brittany, Burgundy, and Touraine.

Antoinette Hearne (Mrs. J. X. Farrer) has a daughter, Jane Hearne, born in March.

Georgina Biddle has been working for her M.A. in chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania.

Margaret Bontecou received her M.A. in history and economics this spring. She has resigned from the position of warden of Denbigh after having held it for three years.

Bertha Ehlers, warden of Radnor last year, is to be warden of Denbigh.

Margaret Vickery has come North for the summer. She will return to her work as sixth-grade teacher in the Colored Industrial School, Calhoun, Ala., next winter and will probably take a course at the Teachers College, Columbia, this summer.

Frances Browne has been appointed a member of the War Committee of Women's University Club of New York.

Florence Ballin, ex-'09, has written a book on *Tennis for Girls* which is published by Spalding's American Sports Publishing Co.

Shirley Putnam sailed on the *Rochambeau* on June 23 to do relief work in France.

1910

Secretary, MRS. H. B. VAN DYNE, Troy, Pa.

Susanne C. Allinson has announced her engagement to Henry C. Emery, representative of the Guaranty Trust Company in Petrograd.

Jeanne Kerr has announced her engagement to Udo Fleischmann, of New York, a brother of Louise Fleischmann, '06.

Frances Lord, ex-'10, was married to the Rev. Sidney Robbins on June 9, at Plymouth, Mass.

Izette Taber (Mrs. A. V. de Forest) is now living at Salt Marsh House, Shore Road, Stratford, Conn.

1911

Class Correspondent, MARGARET J. HOBART, Sommariva, Easthampton, N. Y.

Helen Henderson was married to Sydney Green, Jr., on Wednesday, April 25, in Emmanuel Church, Cumberland, Md. Mr. and Mrs. Green will live in Petersburg, Va.

Margaret Hobart has accepted the position of Associate Editor for Woman's Work on the *New York Churchman*. Her office address is 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Leila Houghteling spent several weeks in the east in May and June. She attended the wedding of Lawrence Houghteling and Laura Delano, '14, in Washington on May 26, visited Norvelle Browne in New York, spent commencement week at Bryn Mawr, and then together with Norvelle Browne, ex-'11, Harriet Houghteling, ex-'07, and Margaret Ayer Barnes, ex-'07, motored back to Chicago.

Helen Parkhurst received her doctor's degree at Bryn Mawr at Commencement. She has accepted the position of instructor in logic at Barnard College.

Mary Taylor has resigned her position as secretary to the Dean at Bryn Mawr and has accepted a business position in New York.

Alpine Parker was married on Saturday, June 30, to George Bennett Filbert at the Friends' Meeting House, Baltimore, Md.

Jeannette Allen (Mrs. F. M. Andrews) has a son, her second child, Allen, born May 10.

1912

Acting Secretary, MARY PEIRCE, Haverford, Pa.

Mary Vennum has announced her engagement to Bruce Van Cleve, who is studying law at the University of Illinois.

Died, after a long illness: Dr. Walter Clark Haupt, husband of Mary Morgan, on Sunday, June 3, in New York.

Christine Hammer and Elizabeth Faries will sail for China in July. Next winter Catherine Arthurs and Elizabeth Faries expect to organize a new school near Canton in connection with the True Light Seminary. Christine Hammer will teach English in this school.

Mary Alden's husband, the Rev. E. S. Lane, is chaplain at Fort Niagara for the summer.

Dorothy Chase and her mother motored from Chicago to Bryn Mawr College the end of May, reaching Bryn Mawr in time for 1912's reunion.

Helen Colter (Mrs. N. L. Pierson), ex-'12, has a son, Aaron Applegate, born March 28.

Rosalie Day is living in New York this summer, studying music and keeping house for some friends.

Gladys Edgerton has given up her position on the editorial staff of the *Century Dictionary*.

Leonora Lucas returned in May from her trip to Australia, China and Japan. While in Tokyo, she saw Ai Hoshino.

Winifred Scripture (Mrs. Percy C. Fleming) is living at 891 East 14th Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Fleming is in the Officers Training Camp at Plattsburg.

Alice Stratton was graduated in April from the Nurses' Training School of the University Hospital in Philadelphia. She is still nursing there.

Dorothy Wolff (Mrs. Paul Douglas) and her husband have taken M. Beck's house on the Bryn Mawr College grounds for July and August. Mr. Douglas expects to finish his Ph.D. thesis this summer.

Jean Stirling was married recently to Stephen Gregory at St. John's, Washington, D. C.

Gladys Chamberlain is the social worker for the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Henrietta Runyon (Mrs. G. H. L. Winfrey) has a daughter, Roberta Lane, born April 8.

1913

Secretary, NATHALIE SWIFT, 20 West 55th Street, New York City.

Agathe Deming taught last winter in the Domestic Science Department of Drexel Institute.

Marie Pinney, ex-'13, is working as the children's librarian in the Carnegie Library in Boise, Idaho.

Clara Pond is doing family history work among the prisoners brought to the Psychopathic Department of the City Police Headquarters in New York.

Keinath Stohr (Mrs. E. S. Davey) has a second daughter.

Lillie Walton (Mrs. R. T. Fox), ex-'13, has a son, Robert Thomas Fox, Jr., born June 2, 1916.

Sara Halpen is working in the office of the Midvale Steel Company.

Katharine Williams is continuing her social work with King's Chapel, Boston, in placing working girls, finding them lodgings and giving them advice and entertainment.

Elizabeth Fabian (Mrs. Ronald Webster) has a daughter, Elizabeth Fabian, born June 22, 1916.

Marian Irwin has been doing research work at Harvard towards a Ph.D. degree.

Margaret Blaine took a three months' nursing course in New York in the autumn. In February she managed the revival of "David Garrick" at Bryn Mawr.

Josephine Brown is farming in Minnesota.

Alice Ames, ex-'13, worked in Paris for the American Fund for French Wounded from June to December, 1916. She has now announced her engagement to Dr. Bronson Crothers, of Cambridge. Dr. Crothers has sailed with the Harvard Unit for France.

Alice Hearne has announced her engagement to Julius Rockwell of Taunton, Mass.

Helen Evans, ex-'13, was married June 12 to Dr. Robert M. Lewis of Baltimore.

Nora Swanzy, ex-'13, was married in April to George Young Bennett of Texas.

Clara Murray, ex-'13, was married June 2 to Auville Eager.

Lucile Shadburn (Mrs. J. B. Yow), ex-'13, has a son, born in April.

Eleanor Bontecou was graduated at the New York University Law School, receiving the degree of B.L.

Ellen Faulkner is to be in Miss Spence's School next winter.

1914

Secretary, IDA W. PRITCHETT, 22 East 91st Street, New York City.

Dorothea Bechtel (Mrs. John Marshall) has a son, John Marshall, Jr., born April 14.

Helen Shaw has announced her engagement to William Crosby of La Crosse, Wis., instructor in English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Nancy Van Dyke, ex-'13, was married on May 5 to Gilbert H. Scribner, 3rd, of Winnetka.

Lucille Thompson was married on May 29 to Francis Caldwell of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell will live at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Margaret Sears (Mrs. Leonard C. Bigelow) has a daughter, Barbara, born May 2.

Laura Delano was married to James Lawrence Houghteling in Washington on May 26.

About thirty members of the Class were at Bryn Mawr for some part of reunion, though not all came to class supper. The Class Baby did not make her appearance at this reunion.

Leah Cadbury sailed on June 16 for Bordeaux. She will spend a year in England working in the Friends' Ambulance Unit Hospital in Birmingham.

Eleanor Washburn, ex-'14, was married on June 2 to Charles Emery of Colorado Springs.

1915

Secretary, KATHARINE W. MCCOLLIN, 2049 Upland Way, Philadelphia.

Mary Albertson will teach in Virginia next winter.

Emily Noyes has been appointed an English Reader at Bryn Mawr and will live in Pen-y-Groes with Dean Taft.

Catharine Bryant is secretary of the Print Club in Philadelphia.

Mary Chamberlain (Mrs. A. R. Moore) will receive the degree of Ph.D. at Rutgers College next year. She will be the first woman to receive a degree at Rutgers.

Marguerite Darkow has been doing research work for the Children's Bureau at Washington on Woman and Child Labor in Europe during the war. She is tutoring at the school which Amy MacMaster is in charge of at Schroon Lake.

Harriet Bradford is visiting in the East this summer.

After reunion Olga Erbsloh had a house party at Seabright, N. J. Ruth Tinker, Harriet Bradford, Gertrude Emery, Ruth Hopkinson, Vashti McCreery, and Katharine McCollin were there.

Marjorie Fyfe is staying in Palo Alto for the summer. She is assistant to the organizer of the Red Cross in Palo Alto. She will return to Stanford University next winter.

Olga Erbsloh has been making a study of employers' welfare work for the School of Philanthropy, New York.

Dagmar Perkins has lectured at Harvard on the psychology of the dance.

Cecilia Sargent will return to Cape May Court House to teach English and Latin next year.

Atala Scudder was married to Dr. Townsend Davison on June 2.

Elizabeth Smith attended the Convention of Charities and Corrections at Pittsburgh in June.

Isabel Smith has received a graduate scholarship in geology and will return to Bryn Mawr next winter. She will be Choir Leader as she was in 1914-15.

Myra Richards (Mrs. K. D. Jessen) has a daughter, Ingeborg Anna Marie, born May 28.

Angeleine Spence is assistant to the Treasurer of the Alumnae Association of Wellesley College.

Margaret Bradley, Mildred Jacobs, and Adrienne Kenyon received the degree of M.A. at Bryn Mawr in June.

Helen Taft has been appointed Dean of Bryn Mawr College.

Ruth Tinker has announced her engagement to Daniel P. Morse, Jr. Mr. Morse is a member of the Aviation Corps.

Amy MacMaster has received a graduate scholarship in philosophy and will return to Bryn Mawr next winter. She is in charge of a tutoring school at Scroon Lake this summer.

Vashti McCreery, ex-'15, has received the degree of B.S. at the University of Illinois.

Ruth Hopkinson is traveling saleswoman for a Cleveland publishing firm selling illustrated Bibles.

Julia Harrison, ex-'15, is taking the second year nursing course at Johns Hopkins.

1916

Secretary, ADELINE WERNER, 1640 Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Margaret Dodd was married to Paul Sangree, May 5, in Cambridge, Mass.

Louise Dillingham has taken a position as secretary to the business manager of the Guanica Centrale Sugar Factory, Porto Rico. She will sail in the fall.

Katherine Trowbridge, ex-'16, was married in June to George Perkins, Princeton, 1917, a son of George W. Perkins.

Louise Wagner (Mrs. Donald Baird), ex-'16, has a daughter, born June 2.

1917

Frances Curtin has announced her engagement to Dr. Herbert Haynes of Clarkesburg, W. Va.

Eleanor Dulles and Margaret Henderson sailed on the *Espagne* directly after Commencement to work in France.

Ex-'18

Ruth Cheney has announced her engagement to Thomas Winthrop Streeter of Concord, N. H.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. The editor begs that copies of books or articles by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr Students, or book reviews written by alumnae, will be sent to the QUARTERLY for review, notice, or printing.

BOOKS REVIEWED

ELAN VITAL. By Helen Williston Brown.
Boston: The Gorham Press, 1917. \$1.00.

This little book contains thirty-four poems of varying merit, but all executed with such clearness that the reader does not sigh for foot-notes. There is nothing vague in Mrs. Brown's work: her poetry is direct, simple, sincere, and strikingly lucid. A few ambiguous phrases, like "the random pavement," occur rarely.

As its name implies, the book is indeed a "vital spark." The writer expresses her feelings with a vigor and a candor unusual in a woman. She is not afraid to describe a girl's first love; her worship of an ideal; her final vivid realization of true love. Here is one of the poems that show best her clearness of diction, her strength of feeling, and her frankness.

TWO WAYS

Yours is a level, tranquil way;
I wander forth with outstretched hands
Where dumb and wild emotions sway
In dim and far volcanic lands.

But I, who fail in half I do,
And smile to see my own despair,
Perceive a glory hid from you
Tho' you should seek it everywhere.

And I, who waste my soul in strife,
In fighting blackness, catch a gleam,—
I know of love outlasting life,
That is to you an empty dream.

So yours may be the level road
Where skies are fair and fields are bright,
Serene and tranquil your abode.
I walk among the gods tonight.

Mrs. Brown can also paint a scene with the brush of an artist. Her descriptions are powerful. In *Dispensary*, for example, contains this vivid word-picture:

The colored lady with rheumatic pains
Of ten years' standing, and an endless row
Of ugly babies, patched with eczema.
Coffee and cabbage, and a taste of beer,
As like as not will prove to be their fare.
The little boy with the infected knee.
How his face haunts you!

* * * * *

Mrs. Brown's work is noticeably lacking in images and metaphors. Her imaginative gift is shown more in her material, in her choice and treatment of a subject, than in her diction. *On the Origins of Romance* describes the sordid, stupid life of a cave-man and how he awakens to "warm emotion for the magic of the moon." *The Imaginative Chauffeur* sings the chauffeur's joy in his free life in the open.

I hold all their lives in the crook of my elbow,
Like a Viking of old, who sails over the ocean,
Like a warrior of old, who rides through the wide world
I traverse the earth, a free man among free men.

Spring's Lament for Winter is another imaginative and beautiful poem; a difficult subject skillfully handled.

A sense of humor is the rarest of gifts,—which Mrs. Brown possesses in good measure. *The Army of Melchikoff*, which describes a battle between bacilli and blood cells, is very amusing. The hero of the piece is a "leukocyte"—a personage probably received in medical circles only, for the present reviewer never met him and cannot find his name in the glossaries at her disposal. *The Third Year Student's Nightmare* is even more mirth-provoking and can be recommended as an antidote to melancholy. These humorous poems are worthy to be ranked among some of the *Bab Ballads*. However, one could wish that the author had written enough of them for a volume all to themselves, or that she had put them in a group apart, in her book, so that the transition to or from verses of a more serious order might not shock the reader. To be told:

The baby cried, and cried, and cried,
I put a bandage on its head
But 'twas a tape-worm instead,

or

If you should see a mouse at night
Would it be purple, green or white?

and then, on the very next page,

I should not know the hand of God
Unless it were in earthly guise,

is nothing short of disconcerting.

But this is a small matter. What is much more important is that Mrs. Brown has written some poems of lasting beauty. *Youth*, composed in early girlhood, shows great promise. *Elan Vital*, *Spring's Lament for Winter*, *The Campus*, *Ad Astra*, *Of the Earth*, *Two Ways*, *On the Origins of Romance*, *To Alice*, *To N. W. W.* are worth reading and remembering. *The Campus* will appeal most to all lovers of Bryn Mawr and will be given in full at the end of this study.

Vivid and vital though Mrs. Brown's poems are, they are not always perfect in structure. *To Alice* is marred by the last stanza, in which the system of versification suddenly changes and we get:

Admiringly I hear her talk,
And what I must suppose is
That, where I find a gravel walk,
She treads a path of roses.

Compare the second verse of this stanza with the second verses of all the other stanzas, and a foot is discovered to have been dropped. The second verses in question are: "Who with the eyes of faith can see," "When rightly viewed give excellent shade," "Quite close together, three feet high," and "Embower half the garden wall." Then why "And what I must suppose is?" Then there is that question of "free verse," beloved by those poets who, if examined in music, generally would be found to be "tone-deaf" and utterly devoid of any sense of rhythm. (Think how some of our most distinguished writers of free verse must look on a ball-room floor!) Free verse is now the fashion; it stumbles along on its weak, deformed legs, arriving somehow. We usually recognize it when we see it coming. But to the present reviewer's taste, at least, a mixture of free verse with lyric or regular verse is confusing and displeasing. Take *Reunion*, for instance. The first half of this poem is composed in good blank verse, the latter half in free verse. When the present reviewer reads, in another poem,

The light of sudden laughter in his eyes
Was sweet to me as are the flowers in May.

and a few lines farther on,

. . . . and I knew
From long and close attention,
Just what he was at,

then the present reviewer feels the way she does when the Sixth Avenue L jolts round the

curve at Park Place. This kind of thing can never be beautiful, and poetry—the best poetry—ought to be beautiful.

In passing, for the sake of the second edition of this book, a word must be said of the shockingly faulty punctuation of the first edition. The present reviewer, once having failed to pass her entrance examination in punctuation for Bryn Mawr, feels a little natural hesitation about criticizing the punctuation of others. But

He hastens to the nearest vein.
Protrudes his nose into a crack,
Then wriggles through with might and main,
Once inside, joins a motley pack!
Of stupid, bumping, red blood cells, etc.

penetrates even to her unpunctuated consciousness. Yet in justice to Mrs. Brown be it said that such startling phenomena are often due to the vagaries of type-setters.

Because the highest type of poetry is beautiful, we could wish that Mrs. Brown had omitted certain colorless verses from her volume. A poet cannot always write his best; but at least he can refrain from publishing anything except his best. There are poems in *Elan Vital* which seem to be sketches, notes, experiments, anything but expressions of moods that "will out." Let us read *The Difference*:

A teacher will teach what authorities deem
You should know, nor permit you to doubt it.
A professor is so much in love with his theme
That he just has to tell you about it.

Scarcely poetry, this, and unworthy to be placed next to *The Campus* on the opposite page.

Mrs. Brown is self-confessedly a materialist. In one of her best poems, *Of the Earth*, she says,

And I, with my white feet of clay,
My heart so full of earthly things,
I have no self to soar on wings
Into some pallid, unknown day.

But loving best the blue-green earth,
I turn to it with clinging hands.
Is this not all my life demands—
The light and love of the green earth?

For so my mind and heart have grown
Out of this world of time and sense,
That I should be, if taken thence,
An empty ghost of the Unknown.

Love of the dear green earth and dread of the unknown are natural feelings, common to all.

The present reviewer would not wish to take exception to Mrs. Brown's views as expressed, and expressed beautifully, in this poem. But *The Final Victor* is more than the expression of a mood; it reads like a permanent philosophy, whose burden is "There is no god save Death alone." This is a very powerful poem, and its measured cadences ring clear and true as the tolling of a bell. The last three stanzas:

The heaped up knowledge of the years
Like chaff before the wind is blown
When death with dread intent appears.
There is no god but Death alone.

Love triumphs, glorious for a while,
Thinking she may her lord disown,
Death waits with a contemptuous smile.
There is no god but Death alone.

Like one who watches children play
Who heed not how the time has flown,
He stops the game at close of day,
There is no god but Death alone.

It may be over-reaching the rôle of reviewer to ask Mrs. Brown, what of Dante does not he still live in the hearts of men? And is not love, like a flower, always blossoming again,—even though for somebody else? And what of Kitchener of Khartoum? Has Mrs. Brown read A. J. Burr's poem, *Kitchener's March*? Here are the last two stanzas:

There's a body drifting down
For the mighty sea to keep.
There's a spirit cannot die
While a heart is left to leap
In the land he gave his all,
Steel alike to praise and hate.
He has saved the life he spent—
Death has struck too late!

Not the muffled drums for him,
Nor the wailing of the fife.
Trumpets blaring to the charge
Were the music of his life.
Let the music of his death
Be the feet of marching men.
Let his heart a thousandfold
Take the field again!

But happily Mrs. Brown's philosophy is not entirely consistent, or she could not have written an exquisite little lyric called *Ad Astra*.

Out of the sorrowing hearts of men,
Hearts with rapture and anguish wrung,
Out of the shade that sin had made,
A crimson flower sprung.

The flower grew from the hearts of men,
In the darkness and the clay,
But its blossoms turned where God's sun burned
In the white space far away.

Because the flower grew in the clay,
Men said it was defiled,
But the Spirit above, who rules in love,
Beheld the flower and smiled.

Warm praise and thanks to the author of *Elan Vital* for giving us so large a share of her heart and brain; may she continue to produce poems like *Ad Astra* and *The Campus*

THE CAMPUS

In autumn when the ivy leaves turned crimson
On the grey stone buildings,
The maple trees were yellow as gold,
And the sun shone out of a deep blue sky.
How my heart leaped up to greet it in the
morning

When I ran to chapel through the frosty air.

On winter nights, when the wind blew
Across the cold white snow,
The buildings standing black against the sky
Were full of lighted windows;
The campus lights glowed yellow and round,
Leading away into the darkness,
And far above, the frosty moon
Slid swiftly behind the windy clouds.

But, oh! in the springtime,
The lawns of the campus were greener than
emerald;
Against the grey walls the ivy leaves shimmered;
The cherry trees bloomed, and the pink and
white dogwood;
Oh, then with the strength of my youth, how
I loved it!

E. C. F.,
June 9, 1917.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE EARLIEST PRECURSOR OF OUR PRESENT-DAY MONTHLY MISCELLANIES. By Dorothy Foster. Reprinted from the Publications of the Modern Language Association of America, Vol. XXXII, No. 1. 1917.

NOTES

"An Experiment in Hours" is the title of an article in the *New Republic* for June 9 by Mary D. Hopkins.

The *Friends' Quarterly Examiner* of London for January, 1917, had a poem, "The War-Wind," by Elizabeth Chandlee Forman.

Mary Senior had a poem in the *North American Review* for March entitled, "Dream Life."

Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant continues to write for the *New Republic*. One sentence in a recent article, "The Presence of Death," especially deserves quotation, as it is deeply significant for the interpretation of the war-tragedy: ". . . it is certain that man's gift for making the best of things is the outstanding glory of this war."

A former Bryn Mawr pupil of Dr. Richard T. Holbrook writes thus in regard to Dr. Holbrook's *Living French, A New Course in Reading, Writing and Speaking the French Language*: "I have seen the proof-sheets, and am convinced that this grammar is the best French text-book so far produced." This student obtained permission from Ginn & Company to publish the announcement of this book. Extracts from the announcement are: "Living French applies to the teacher's problem a notably fresh and vigorous point of view It is intended for college undergraduates and for the upper grades of secondary schools it gives the richest store of essential information as to French sounds, forms, and syntax thus far offered for undergraduate beginners or for advanced and review work."

LETTER SENT TO CLASS COLLECTORS AND MEMBERS OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

Whitford, Pa., June 20, 1917.

DEAR _____

On Wednesday evening, June 6, \$5000 was still lacking for the completion of the Mary E. Garrett Memorial Endowment Fund of \$100,000.

By dint of hard work on the part of several class collectors, and by sending out a number of night letters asking for ten contributions of \$500 each, the total amount was promised just in time to report it to President Thomas as the procession started, so that she could make

the announcement in her commencement address.

The Finance Committee congratulates the collectors and all the alumnae on this remarkable achievement in a year when they might easily have been discouraged by the pressure of other demands.

We may all feel unmixed satisfaction in having completed the fund on the date originally set by the Alumnae Association, and in having helped at this critical time to maintain educational standards and to make some of Bryn Mawr's teaching salaries approach more nearly a "living wage."

The enclosed list shows that there is a margin of about \$1000, which we trust will more than cover any errors in recording last minute reports or any pledges which it may not be possible to collect before the end of the year. The balance will of course be used to start the next \$100,000 of the Endowment Fund.

The collectors are reminded that they are responsible for collecting pledges from their classes—and that November 15 is the date on which final payment of 1917 collections should be made to the Treasurer.

Very sincerely yours,

MARTHA G. THOMAS,
Chairman Finance Committee.

COLLECTIONS SINCE JANUARY 1, 1917

Ph.D.	\$179.00
'89.	643.00
'90.	220.75
'91.	500.00
'92.	1,415.00
'93.	493.00
'94.	107.00
'95.	1,021.00
'96.	1,346.20
'97.	5,000.00
'98.	398.00
'99.	852.00
'00.	300.00
'01.	620.70
'02.	700.00
'03.	643.00
'04.	2,404.00
'05.	952.00
'06.	1,120.50
'07.	3,184.12
'08.	349.00

'09.....	\$1,528.00		<i>Summary</i>
'10.....	1,066.00		
'11.....	569.00	On hand January 1, 1917.....	\$49,371.62
'12.....	3,000.00	Total cash and pledges since January	
'13.....	1,585.21	1, 1917.....	37,347.38
'14.....	1,097.00	Undergraduates.....	11,000.00
'15.....	2,753.90	Interest 1917 (estimated).....	2,500.00
'16.....	1,500.00	President Thomas (pledge).....	500.00
'17.....	500.00	Mr. Frederic R. Strawbridge	
Boston Club Concert.....	1,300.00	(pledge).....	500.00
	<u>\$37,347.38</u>		<u>\$101,219.00</u>

BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

Vol. XI

NOVEMBER, 1917

No. 3



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Bryn Mawr College

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

Editor-in-Chief

ELVA LEE, '93

Randolph, New York

Campus Editor

MARY SWIFT RUPERT, '18

Rockefeller Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Advertising Manager

ELIZABETH BRAKELEY, '16

Furnald Hall, Columbia University, New York City

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Contributions to the QUARTERLY, books for review, and subscriptions should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief, Elva Lee, Randolph, New York. Cheques should be drawn payable to Jane B. Haines, Cheltenham, Pa. The QUARTERLY is published in January, April, July, and November of each year. The price of subscription is one dollar a year, and single copies are sold for twenty-five cents each. Any failure to receive numbers of the QUARTERLY should be reported promptly to the Editor. Changes of address should be reported to the Editor not later than the first day of each month of issue. News items may be sent to the Editors.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOLUME XI

NOVEMBER, 1917

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ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF THE THIRTY-THIRD YEAR OF BRYN
MAWR COLLEGE, BY PRESIDENT M. CAREY THOMAS,
OCTOBER 3, 1917

It is always one of the greatest pleasures of the whole college year to us of the faculty to see the students returning after the long summer vacation and filling the silent gray buildings and the vacant campus with movement and life. But today we welcome you with more pleasure and satisfaction than ever before because in times like this young women and young men who are entering college are an important part of that great patriotic youthful army which is called to serve the United States. Many of your brothers are already training themselves for service in military camps and will soon join the vast citizen army which has been called by the President of the United States "the army of freedom" and their places will be taken when they march away by many others of your brothers who in their turn will fight what I confidently believe is "the good fight of faith and righteousness." Your brothers of the draft age have left, or will soon leave, their college work, their professions, their business, and the love and comfort of their happy homes to bear their part in carnage and slaughter so frightful and so abhorrent that our imagination cannot even conceive of it. They are going willingly to die for a great cause. I have crossed the continent twice this summer and everywhere I have found

this supreme willingness to serve. At the Grand Canyon of the Arizona so many young men had already volunteered that the draft quota was already full and there was no one left to be called in the the draft. In Minnesota and California it was the same. Everywhere our drivers, guides, hotel clerks, and the other people with whom one comes in contact on a journey, as well as the young professors and students whom I met in California, seemed to be of one mind. Even those who had not volunteered seemed to be ready. I heard over and over again the words, "If I am called I am willing," and in these words our American democracy seemed to me abundantly to justify itself and our faith in it.

All the older generation, all the women in middle life, your mothers and elder sisters, are helping the United States in every way in their power and are longing to help more. Everywhere in all the fourteen countries that have joined together to fight Germany the women of each country are standing behind its men, as has been said, like a "wall of living fire," filling in all the vacant places, doing work that women have never done before, and doing it extraordinarily well, inspiring, sympathizing, fighting just as hard behind the lines as men are fighting in front of the lines,

and fighting like them with the same intense conviction of right. Never again can it be said that women should not vote because they will not fight. These three years have proved that in modern war victory cannot possibly be won without women and that women like men will meet the supreme test of patriotism and will sacrifice for a great cause all that they hold most dear.

And you, students of Bryn Mawr College and your brothers below the draft age who are in college, are certainly as patriotic as if you were at the front in France. It is your manifest duty to go steadfastly on with your college work. Your country's need for your trained intelligence and your efficient service will be as urgent in the great reconstruction period after the war as is now its need of women to do active war service and of men to fight. It is the truest patriotism to devote yourselves to study. *It is disloyal to leave college now.*

Last year in the months immediately after the United States entered into the war almost all college students, both men and women, felt that they must actively fit themselves for fighting or for ambulance and hospital service, or at least that they must prepare material to be used in fighting or relief work, and we of the faculty sympathized in this point of view. It seemed to us also that perhaps this might be the supreme duty and that perhaps study might be for the moment less important. But in the time that has elapsed since then we have come to see things in better perspective. It has now become clear that your highest duty is to dedicate yourselves this year wholeheartedly to study in a kind of way that in times of peace is possible only in professional schools. Young men who have idled through college will often sacrifice exercise, health,

and all social engagements, and work ten or twelve hours a day at law, medicine, or engineering because they know that their knowledge is to be put to an immediate practical test in earning a living. In times like these all college men and women may be sure that they will be needed for immediate practical service. So many men have left college never to return to their studies, and perhaps never to return at all, that the burden of intelligent leadership will fall on college women and the few college men who will take their degrees within the next few years. You will be called on to meet this test immediately on leaving college. It is therefore your highest duty to your country to be well prepared.

I am shocked to find how many of our last year's freshman class have left college for reasons connected with war. It seems to me a grave mistake of judgment. Everything in life is a question of comparative values. True wisdom consists in just and fair discrimination. Cecil Chesterton in the course of an argument against pacifism says that the pacifists' claim that "all war is wicked irrespective of what the war is about," is like saying that "all hammering is wrong irrespective of whether you hammer the head of a nail or the head of your aunt." Now it seems to me to show precisely such a lack of discrimination of true values for you to leave college now to do war work, or for you to let rolling bandages or knitting soldiers' socks interfere with your studying as hard as you possibly can.

I asked a freshman yesterday what she had in mind to do after she took her degree, and she replied "war work." She showed wisdom in waiting until she had finished her four years' college course to do war work but to realize that even one Bryn Mawr freshman was

looking forward to four years more of war made my heart stand still. Even if the inconceivable happens, even if there are four years more of war, and even if all of the ten millions of young men of draft age are called to the front there will still remain in the United States an abundance of women, even women of college age, to fill in all the vacant places. Even then you would not be needed until you have finished your college course. The girls in college at the present time are (I grieve to say) a small part (only a little over one-third) of all the girls of the same age not in college. Let these less fortunate—I am going to add these less patriotic girls—take over this immediate war service. You can help most and serve best by devoting your whole time to your studies for four full years. The President was speaking for civilization and for the United States when he urged all young people to go on with their studies as a patriotic service. And it is just as much the patriotic duty of your families to spare you from home to complete your college course as it is their patriotic duty to send your brothers to the front. It will be a dire loss to our country if our young women leave college through a mistaken sense of duty.

It is for this reason that the college has broken its fixed rule, which is, as you know, to admit only as many students as can be given rooms in our halls of residence. We have this year admitted a war class of 141 freshmen, the largest class in the history of the college, 21 of whom are living off the college campus in a house rented to accommodate them. In times like these no girl should be refused a college education.

To this large freshman class I want to say on behalf of the faculty and older college students that we give you a warm welcome to Bryn Mawr College.

We all of us wish to use our best endeavor to help you to get the most out of your college course. Some of you are the daughters of alumnae of Bryn Mawr College, some of you are sisters of former or present students, some of you are daughters of mothers who longed to come to Bryn Mawr themselves and could not, many of you have been destined for Bryn Mawr from your cradles; as always, a large proportion of you have chosen Bryn Mawr because of its high standards of scholarship. I wish to appeal to all of the older students to help the faculty to justify this choice of our freshmen. Let us in this year above all years raise high the standards of scholarship and behaviour and spiritual life at Bryn Mawr. In times of such terrible suffering and such supreme sacrifices ordinary amusements, mere gaiety and material pleasures seem out of place. Why not take advantage of this feeling to advance the Bryn Mawr standards of pure scholarship. From 1900 to 1908 the College had to get the necessary buildings and physical equipment. From 1908 to 1910 it had to beg for additional endowment to carry on its work. Since then for the past seven years we have been strengthening our teaching and breaking up our large lecture courses into smaller sections by the appointment of new professors. I believe that the College has never been so well equipped as now to do the best quality of academic work. Never has our faculty been stronger or more able to help our students to do scholarly work. Our new plan of democratic faculty government which went into effect at the beginning of last year has been a splendid success. We all of us believed in it then but it has justified itself now even beyond our utmost expectations. It is a world movement to associate to-

gether in government and control everyone who is working for the good of an institution like a college, or a business, or a railway, or a country. This is what is meant by true democracy. This is what the the United States is fighting for. *It is the most worth while thing in all the world.* It is happy for the future of Bryn Mawr that she has led the way in academic democracy. I am confident that within a few years all colleges will adopt this form of government. This year I hope that we may take a further step in the same direction and associate our students more closely with the teaching of the college. The faculty has granted the students the privilege of conferences with it on academic matters. I hope the students will use this privilege.

Our sincerest gratitude and admiration are due to Miss Martha Thomas, the Wardens, Dean Taft, and the patriotic students who have done such splendid work on the twenty acres of farm land so kindly given to us by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sharples of West Chester. Our Bryn Mawr farmers have won golden opinions from everyone and have raised and canned ample supplies of vegetables for use during the year. Through their exertions the college is removed to a great extent from the list of consumers. Our students have freed thousands of dollars worth of food for the starving Belgians, Poles and Servians. I know of no other college that has done this precise form of patriotic work.

Our college table this year will conform to war conditions. We shall have one meatless day—probably on Tuesday—and another beefless day—probably on Friday—and two other days when as far as possible bread made of corn and barley will be used instead of bread made of wheat which is needed

for the starving peoples of Europe. We are sure that this patriotic menu will have the support of our student body.

This year as in the past two years attendance at college classes will be in your own hands. Your record of attendance was very good last year but not as good as in 1915-16. This was probably due to the first distraction of war relief work. We feel confident that this year you will maintain and improve the record of 1915-16. Your personal conduct is as it has been from the opening of the college your responsibility. Every individual student must bear her full share of this responsibility. Your self-government like every other kind of democratic government is a success or a failure according as every member does or does not do her part in attending meetings and supporting the officers of the association whom she has herself elected to represent her. This is the condition of all successful democratic government.

I wish to close with a few words about China. As most of you know I have spent the summer there. China is a wonderful country. The Chinese are a wonderful people with a wonderful future as well as a wonderful past. Everyone who knows China and the Chinese feels this. I went to China to escape for a few weeks from the world war but while I was there China herself declared war on Germany. I found the country in a death struggle against the tyrannical prime minister in Peking ruling by means of the army of the north without parliamentary authority while Sun-Yat-Sen, the great republican leader and reformer, and about half of the members of the Chinese parliament which had been dissolved by the army of the north were gathered together in southern China carrying on parliamentary government. All of the diplomats in

Peking seemed to me to be on the wrong side of the question. They seemed to me to care most of all for "a strong man in China," with whom they could deal. They were unable to read the writing on the wall. Even ancient, ancestor-ridden China feels the struggle of a new freedom and is determined to be a democracy. The very coolies in the streets are cleaning themselves up with the aid of the policemen of the republic and are getting rid of the worst of their evil smells.

In China as no where else in the world one comes face to face with ancient and mediaeval history. When one stands on the great Wall of China, built 2500 years before Christ, and looks over the Mongolian desert from which

swept over China and Asia successive hordes of Mongols destroying civilization before them; when one reviews the course of history, as everyone must who visits China, one is compelled to reach the conclusion that in the past brutal destruction of great and gifted nations has terribly damaged the human race. Such destruction scientifically planned, with horrors undreamed of even by the ancient Assyrians, is now being carried out by Germany in Belgium, Northern France, Poland, Servia and Armenia. The normal development of nations so crucified in the past has been arrested for centuries, sometimes forever. It is to arrest such overwhelming disaster, to give freedom, to remain ourselves free, that all our patriotism is needed.

WITH THE ALUMNAE

OFFICERS 1916-1918

President, CORNELIA HALSEY KELLOGG (Mrs. FREDERIC ROGERS KELLOGG), '00, Morristown, N. J.

Vice President, MARY RICHARDSON WALCOTT (Mrs. ROBERT WALCOTT), '06, 152 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Recording Secretary, LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS (Mrs. RICHARD STANDISH FRANCIS), '00, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Corresponding Secretary, ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON, '96, 367 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Treasurer, JANE BOWNE HAINES, '91, Cheltenham, Pa.

ALUMNAE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

ELIZABETH B. KIRKBRIDE, '96, 1406 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

ELIZABETH NIELDS BANCROFT, '98, (Mrs. WILFRED BANCROFT), Slatersville, R. I.

ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

PAULINE GOLDMARK, *Chairman*, 270 West 94th Street, New York City.

ESTHER LOWENTHAL, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

ELIZABETH SHEPLEY SERGEANT, 4 Hawthorn Road, Brookline, Mass.

HELEN EMERSON, 162 Blackstone Boulevard, Providence, R. I.

ELLEN D. ELLIS, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

FRANCES FINCKE HAND (Mrs. LEARNED HAND), 142 East 65th Street, New York City.

FRANCES BROWNE, 15 East 10th Street, New York City.

CORNELIA HALSEY KELLOGG (Mrs. F. R. KELLOGG), Morristown, N. J.

THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

Following its conference last February with a committee of the faculty at which the relations of the Alumnae Association and the faculty under the new form of government were informally discussed, the Academic Committee sent the following letter to the faculty:

"TO THE FACULTY OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE:

The Academic Committee of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College, following the conference held with the President and five members of the faculty on January 27 wishes to bring to the attention of the faculty as a whole certain suggestions for a more direct and co-operative relation between the Academic Committee and the faculty.

"It will be remembered that, according to its agreement made with the Trustees of the College in 1893, the Academic Committee has always acted as "the official means of communication between the authorities and the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College." Its duties, however, were at first rather informally exercised. But with the growth of the Association and the lessening of direct contact between individual alumnae and the college, its usefulness and responsibility have greatly increased. It has now become not only theoretically but in fact a clearing house of alumnae opinion; the

*Pres. Mrs. Frances
V. B. W. B. Fran
Rec. Sec. Helen
Cor. Sec. R. M.
Treas. A. B.
E. Lowenthal*

*Katherine Lord
Sue Fowler*

accredited intermediary between the Association and the College.

"Realizing the heavier obligations laid upon the Academic Committee and the difficulty of meeting them without better organization, President Thomas in 1916 offered to broaden the functions of the Committee by discussing with it, "in advance, before making recommendations to the Board of Directors important matters concerning the academic management of the College;" it being, however, understood that the alumnae, on their side, should give the Committee time to confer with the College authorities before individuals or groups of alumnae began public agitation on the matters in question.

"The Alumnae Association voted (January, 1916) to accept this agreement, and the present Academic Committee has found of the greatest value to its work during the past year the better understanding that has followed. President Thomas has given largely of her time and interest in more frequent conferences and meetings with the Committee. Various members of the faculty have with equal generosity met individual members of the Committee in informal conference. The alumnae have made a special effort to bring us their problems, criticisms and queries. We have accordingly been called upon to interpret to many alumnae groups the reorganization of the College under the new plan of government; and most of our regular sub-committee work for the year (Reports on the Tutoring School; on the Appointment Bureau, etc., etc.) has been undertaken at the request of alumnae in different parts of the country.

"We believe that new developments in the College in which the alumnae necessarily feel a particular interest; such as changes in entrance examinations or curriculum; such as the foundation of new departments; such as the proposed Honors degree cannot adequately be studied by the Academic Committee and reported to the alumnae without consultation with the faculty while such changes are in progress. We value highly the custom of annual conference with a special committee of the faculty appointed by the President of the College; we note also with satisfaction that Section III. of the faculty By Laws provides for a standing committee of the faculty to confer with the Academic Committee. It is our hope that we may have an opportunity to discuss special subjects with both committees in future. But as neither provides for taking up without delay with the faculty,

important business which may call for immediate attention, we should like to ask further:

"That the faculty will, when desirable, authorize its standing or special committees to confer formally with the Academic Committee, it being understood, as provided in the plan of government, that on these occasions the President of the College shall be the presiding officer; and further:

"That the faculty will occasionally grant, to the sub-committees of the Academic Committee which concern themselves with various phases of the academic work the privilege of meeting in informal conference with the appropriate committees of the faculty.

"The Academic Committee, on its side, wishes to make clear that it will welcome any opportunity to meet upon request with committees of the faculty either in formal session or informally through its sub-committees; to receive communications from the faculty on important matters; and to cooperate with the faculty on special pieces of work.

"The above privileges, if granted by the faculty will, we venture to promise, be conservatively used by the Academic Committee. We would not burden the faculty with additional committee work or ask for privileges that would necessitate constitutional changes in the new plan of government. But believing earnestly that the alumnae have an inherent interest in the academic side of the College—that such an interest is a necessary corollary of a high devotion to the Bryn Mawr academic standard, and a spur to the outstanding alumnae activity, the raising of endowment—we ask you to acquaint us as fully as possible with the academic policies of the College. It is to the alumnae that the college must chiefly look to present its ideals and to interpret its needs to the outside world.

"The proposals of this Committee for a new basis of understanding with the faculty are, however, made in a tentative spirit; should they not commend themselves, we hope that the faculty will make other suggestions as to how it and the Academic Committee may work together constructively for their common aim—the welfare of Bryn Mawr College."

ELIZABETH SHEPLEY SERGEANT,

For the Academic Committee, 1916-17."

March 13, 1917

In reply to this letter, Dr. Huff, secretary of the faculty, transmitted the resolution which is given below. With this generous response to

its request, the Academic Committee can proceed with its work on a basis of understanding that augurs well for the future.

"Resolved that the Faculty express its appreciation of the desire for coöperation shown by the Academic Committee of the Alumnae in the letter of March 10, 1917, and its willingness

to give the Academic Committee, or its sub-committees, opportunity for the expression of opinion on matters of general academic interest."

From the Faculty Minutes, meeting of April 26, 1917, approved May 17, 1917.

WM. B. HUFF,
Secretary.

WAR WORK

WAR RELIEF WORK

(Prepared by Miss Dimon)

As a result of inquiries from alumnae about war relief work of one sort or another, I have collected some information that may interest those who would like to do volunteer work abroad or at home. I have not had time to make a systematic investigation, but have received circulars from one or two sources and have talked with or written to the committees in charge. The information obtained is summarized in the following notes. The details of the Red Cross Canteen Service in France were secured after receiving Leah Cadbury's letter, which is printed below. If the notes in this issue prove of general interest, and information about other organizations is desired, it can be secured and printed in the following issues of the *QUARTERLY*.

RED CROSS CANTEEN SERVICE IN FRANCE

Nature of work. Maintaining canteens where food and small articles can be purchased by the soldiers and where they can rest and read. For particulars see Leah Cadbury's letter.

Application should be made to Miss Florence M. Marshall, Director, Woman's Bureau, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Requirements for Applicants

1. Must be between thirty and fifty years of age.
2. Must speak French well.
3. Must have excellent health.
4. Must volunteer services and pay all expenses if possible.
5. Must be free from all German connections.

6. Must not have a husband in army service either here or abroad.

7. Must be willing to sign pledge for six month's service in France or Belgium wherever assigned.

8. Must wear uniform when on duty.

9. Must be vaccinated for smallpox and inoculated for typhoid and para-typhoid.

10. Must give names of four references.

In general: Applicants should be capable of hard physical labor, adaptable to any sort of conditions, ready to accept orders cheerfully and to undertake whatever work is given them, democratic in sentiment and excellent mixers. No woman not ready to give full time conscientious service should apply.

NEED FOR WORKERS

September 18, 1917.

"The first call for canteen service was cabled from Major Murphy, Red Cross Commissioner for France and Belgium, who asked for fifty women between the ages of thirty and fifty to work in the army zone under orders as canteen workers with French soldiers. That unit is complete . . . we are expecting further calls for this and other service, but we have no means of knowing when or what they will be."

Additional information. The Woman's Bureau states that \$1000 will cover all expenses for six months, including equipment, living expenses, and passage.

Applications received at any time will be filed to be used when the demand comes.

At least four Bryn Mawr alumnae or former students went with the first unit: Ellen Kilpatrick, ex-'99, Gertrude Ely, ex-'00, Alice Miller, ex-'09, and Mary Tongue, '13.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' RECONSTRUCTION UNIT

FRANCE

Nature of work. Two distinct kinds of work exist: relief work with refugees (*émigrés*); re-

construction in regions evacuated by the armies where the people (*sinistres*) have never left or have returned.

At Bar-le-Duc, Troyes and other places, Friends have given refugees employment, wholesome recreation, medical and hospital aid, have distributed clothing, and have housed them in sanitary settlements of transportable houses. At Samoëns a settlement house "by the side of the road" has been established to relieve the intense suffering of a few of the travel-worn refugees returning from Switzerland to Annemasse. An orphanage is maintained near Fontette in the Aube.

Reconstruction work. The reconstruction work has been chiefly in the regions of the Marne, Meurthe-et-Moselle and Meuse. Houses (temporary and permanent) have been built; villages restored; clothing, household and garden supplies distributed.

The agricultural problem becomes increasingly serious. More and more land goes out of cultivation each season through lack of labor, machines and seeds, and because of the spread of weeds. The English Committee has started an agricultural center for the storage and repair of machines and as an organizing point for a staff of workers.

At Dole, in the Jura, a construction camp for making portable houses is maintained.

Medical and hospital work. Deterioration of health, particularly among the refugees, is becoming the greatest single menace to France. Not only do the living conditions greatly conduce to disease, but very few doctors and hospitals are available to the civil population. Friends have established the following work, which is hoped to greatly increase:

A Maternity Hospital at Châlons, which cared for 1429 cases in two years.

A Convalescent Home and Cottage Hospital at Sermaize, with an important out-patient department

A Children's Convalescent Home at Bettancourt.

A Convalescent Home at Samoëns for refugees.

RUSSIA

To aid the English workers, this Committee has recently sent a group of women, and expects to send more in the spring. The Friends' work is in the district of Buzuluk, in the Province of Samara. The Friends did not find a single doctor in the whole area of 100,000 souls, of whom one quarter are refugees, 1400 miles

from home. The people are a motley collection of Little Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Tartars, Cossacks and Bashkirs, in addition to Austrian, Turkish and German prisoners.

The work consists of general and medical relief at the following centres:

Lubimofka. Hospital and out-patient department. Workroom and trades school.

Mogotovo. Settlement House for general relief. Out-patient dispensary.

Andreaka and Bogdanofka. Centers for district nursing and employment in simple industries.

Application should be made to Miss Lucy Biddle Lewis, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, who can furnish any additional information.

REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICANTS

1. Must be at least twenty-three years of age.
2. Must speak French readily.
3. Must volunteer for twelve months.
4. Must be in good health.
5. Must present at least four letters of recommendation, one of which testifies to the applicant's conversational ability in French.

Need of workers. There is no demand at the present moment for women workers, but applications will be received and there will probably be a call in the near future.

Additional information. The Friends Reconstruction Unit is under the American Red Cross and works in coöperation with the English Friends. In France Margery Scattergood, '17, is working under the unit, and Esther White, '06 and Anna Jones Haines, '07 were two of the group of seven women sent to Russia by the unit last summer. No salary is paid the workers, but their expenses are paid by the Friends' Committee if they are not able to meet them themselves.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR WOMAN'S SERVICE

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE

Nature of work.

- (a) *Social welfare.* Entertaining children at recreational centres, day nurseries and in hospitals. Visiting houses where mothers have to work out of the house, etc., etc.
- (b) *Canteen work.* Feeding and entertaining soldiers. Serving proper food in neighborhood of factories and munition plants.

- (c) *Home Economics*. Classes to teach plain cooking and food substitutes.
- (d) *Motor Driving*. Doing errands for Federal, state or municipal government. Taking of welfare workers to destination, etc.
- (e) *Hospital Entertainment*. Teaching knitting or sewing; writing letters to the Front from sick wife, sister or mother.
- (f) *General Service*. Stenography, typewriting, switchboard, wireless.

Application. Write to 1713 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Membership. Membership entails nothing more than the signing of one's name to the enrollment blank, thus showing a willingness to serve. Following this the groups under the different headings, Home Economics, Social Welfare, etc., come together to plan work.

Additional information. Leaflets describing the work in more detail and also giving information about training courses preparing for various sorts of war relief work may be obtained from 1713 Walnut Street. The National League for Woman's Service has Committees in the other states.

LEAH CADBURY'S LETTER

Uffculme Hospital,
Queensbridge Road,
Kings Heath, near Birmingham.

DEAR MISS DIMON:

About a fortnight ago I had a chance to find some work for our Alumnae Association. I do hope you will take hold of the scheme.

The American Red Cross Committee in France has been requested by the French government to organize a chain of canteens or foyers at all troop railway centres in France. Money and workers are needed at once. The money is forthcoming but not the workers, at least not efficient workers. A very good canteen is running at Bar-le-Duc, and I worked for a week there in order to learn the details of the system, afterwards to send you a report and ask for volunteers.

Bar-le-Duc is a junction for troops passing to and fro, there are barracks in the neighborhood (within 15 or 20 miles) and one of the main military high roads passes through the town, so there is a steady stream of soldiers of all nations.

The canteen is always open except for one short hour in the morning, 5-6, when the "platoon," as we call the man of all work, hoses the whole place and cleans out the rubbish. The

canteen undertakes to give the soldiers hot and cold food at any time, in fact it is a Child's restaurant always running at noonday speed. Different foyers have different menus but the whole system is in general the same. We sold at cost price, coffee (hot and cold and *au lait*), tea (the same), chocolate, bouillon, syrups, *limonade*—no wines of any sort—bread in all sizes of chunks, "tartines," ragout, steak, *rosbif*, potatoes, salad, eggs (fresh cooked or hardboiled), ham and eggs, *confitures*, miscellanies such as stamps, paper, *petits gateaux*, tobacco, smoked meats, and chocolates.

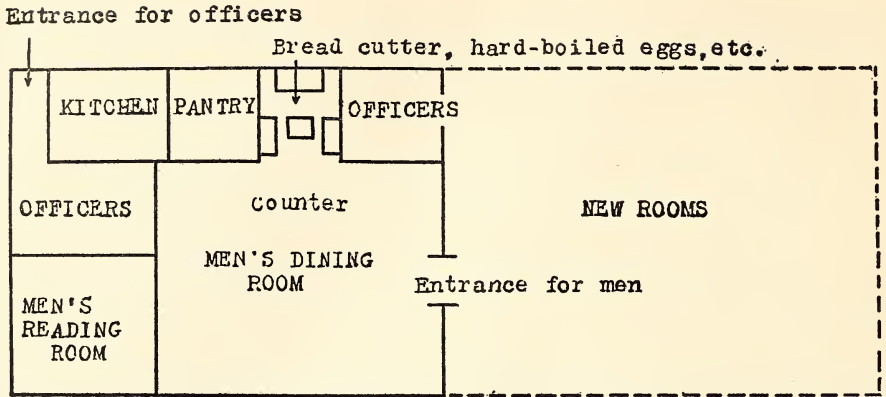
We worked under very primitive conditions, and there were many faults in our methods, but we fed the men and cheered them a bit before they passed on. Generally for drinks and other prepared foods the men paid direct to the waitresses, who served behind a counter. The men carried their food to a table and when they finished were supposed to bring back the dishes. For eggs and other things ordered from the kitchen the men gave their order at the *caisse* and paid there. Each order was numbered and the man was given a duplicate number. He then went to the other end of the counter, near the kitchen, and waited till his number was called. Then he too carried off his eggs in triumph.

I liked the order work most of all. The cook slid the plate of food through the window and then I'd call the number, "Trent-trois; *Trent-trois*; TRENT-TROIS!" No response but a burst of laughter from the men, and perhaps 29 would offer his number. Suddenly somebody more experienced in foreigner's French, would understand me and repeat, with just the same pronunciation, I'm sure. But 33 would understand him and hustle up for his supper.

Of course we often made mistakes in order of serving and some poor fellow would remonstrate. But the poilus were always nice, even the drunk ones who carried off the coffee jug one night!

At rush hours we generally had three workers, one at the *caisse*, one at the jugs, and one at the kitchen end of the counter! As the entrance to the officers' room was also at this end, the third worker had to look after them too! We had one woman to cook and another to wash, but frequently we had to do a bit of both ourselves. To do all the cooking, we had one feeble stove and six gas burners, two of which were always in use for coffee and chocolate. Nevertheless we fed innumerable men.

I might have told you a bit about our buildings at first I suppose.



Everything was terribly crowded but now the foyer is to be twice as large, for an addition is being made to the front.

The night shift from ten to five was the most interesting. Only two of us worked then, with two servants. About four or five rushes of men kept us busy, you may be sure, and they were always shivering with cold. Unfortunately we had no decent *dortoirs* for them, but soon some old hospital sheds will be fitted up with *brancards* and a *douche* so the men can sleep and have a bath.

The day is divided into different shifts, but as we were very shorthanded we had to work overtime. Our living quarters were fairly comfortable and clean. We had rooms in the home of one of the inhabitants of Bar. The beds were good and we could have all the cold water we wanted, but not very much hot. There are no such things as bath tubs and toilets in the houses but you can manage without too much trouble. We ate in an apartment in which two workers lived, and shared the household expenses. Living prices vary according to the locality. In Paris you can get board and lodging for 7 francs up; in Bar I paid 21 francs for my board and 15 francs for lodging for the week, a difference of 13 francs a week compared to Paris prices. Laundry must be considered too, but that is not a large item, for outside clothes anyway.

And that brings me to uniform. We wore large overall aprons with sleeves, dark brown preferably, to hide the dirt (!), and caps of any style, just to keep our hair clean. The air is always blue with smoke. Strong, comfortable shoes are most important as one is always standing or running (never walking) about. I would suggest that any worker might bring extra shoe

soles and lots of stockings. Detachable white collars are also useful, for collars soil much more quickly than the rest of one's dress. Other than these articles you can wear anything you like, jumpers and hockey skirts would be choice!

The work is hard and your hands are very soon in a pretty mess, and it's very easy to scrap with the other workers. For these very reasons, or rather difficulties, I feel that Bryn Mawrtys would do the work splendidly. For there are a lot of husky ones among us, and while we do scrap (!) I don't think we fight for personal advancement, do we?

The Red Cross ought not, I think, to be asked to pay the expenses of volunteers.

What can we do? Many of our best workers cannot afford to come if they have to pay their own way. Is there any means by which we could persuade individuals who could afford to come but are tied up at home to pay for others? Perhaps such an appeal seems preposterous, but if *only* you could once realize the terrible need for these foyers and it is a terrible need, too—you wouldn't hesitate an instant. The English Y. M. C. A. is looking after the Tommies, and our own Y. M. C. A. is taking over similar care of our troops, but there isn't a soul to help the *poilus* on their way, so they lie about the station, in the courtyard, or on the platform, hungry and sick for want of sleep, and filthy dirty, enduring discomfort until some day they just can't endure it another second—and someone balks, to put it mildly.

I wish we could get at least thirty workers, not younger than twenty-five, right on the spot inside of a month. Of course hundreds more could be used. Please do what you can, wont you? I feel that this is the opening we want, and ours must be the first college on the field. Ac-

countants and housekeepers are also needed at this work, but especially people who wont mind putting their hands to any old job. And the work is wonderfully interesting. You should see a man's face light up when he hears you are American, or see the relief with which he pockets his precious sous when you ask only "2 sous" for a piece of bread instead of 10. "C'est pas cher, ça," he says, "I'll have a cup of coffee, too." You are asked to do many queer things, bind up a dog's foot, or a boy's finger, or "spik English, avec." Every night gives you a variety of experiences, so that you hurry to take your turn and are slow to leave.

If the Board is interested, will you get in touch at once with the American Red Cross in *Washington*. I don't know who will be appointed to take over the canteen work from the United States end. The Paris man is Reginald Foster, American Red Cross, Place de la Concorde. Meanwhile would you be willing to notify individuals who have applied, that this work is open, and if they are interested, they can cable Foster and can get off at once. Later on, if Bryn Mawr decides to form units of workers, these pioneers can head them. A unit means about 12 workers, one of whom ought to be able to manage the housekeeping for the Foyer, not for the workers, and somebody, either the same person or another, ought to be able to keep the accounts. They aren't very complicated.

There is another opening, through the Friends, for those of pacifist principles. French speaking women volunteers are wanted by the English Committee to do all sorts of relief work in France. Henry J. Cadbury, Haverford College, can refer you to the proper committee in Philadelphia. The Foyer work is the most pressing, however. Something must be done to help the men through this winter, and it's up to us to do it.

Yours,

L. T. CADBURY.

Received, August 28, 1917.

SMITH COLLEGE UNIT IN FRANCE

With portable houses, sewing machines, kitchen utensils, bedding, food, shoes, clothing, ticking, straw, and agricultural implements eleven Smith College alumnae, who received their passports as members of the Smith College Relief Unit, are going to France this month to begin practical work for the suffering French

people near Soissons. This is the first band of women to undertake this kind of work and is to be practical in every detail.

All the members of the unit are women more than twenty-five years old, they have passed a rigid physical examination, and are in condition for hard, grinding work. They all speak French, all drive motors and each has in addition some special training which will fit her for valuable individual work. Motor trucks and supplies are already on their way.

A farewell luncheon, at which the members of the unit will speak of the work they are to do is to be given within two weeks at the Woman's University Club. Dean Comstock of Smith, with other officers of the college, will be guests with the Presidents of Vassar, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, and other women's colleges. A fund has already been raised to maintain the unit for six months, but as there will be work to be done for a much longer time, whether the war ends or not, gifts will be gladly received. . . .

The personalities of the women of the unit are interesting. Mrs. Harriet Boyd Hawes, class of '92, of New Hampshire, is the director. She was for several years Director of Excavations for the American Exploration Society in Crete. She did relief work in the Spanish war and in the Balkan war. In this war, in the early months of 1916, she did relief work for the Serbians, among other things establishing a diet kitchen and having barracks built for the troops on the island of Corfu. She speaks French, German, Italian, Greek and a few other things.

Dr. Alice Weld Tallant, '97, is a practicing physician in Philadelphia. With her goes her assistant, Dr. Maude M. Kelly of England, the only member of the unit who is not a Smith graduate.

Marie Leonie Wolfs, '08, of New Jersey is a Belgian who was at Liège during the siege and did relief work there. Elizabeth M. Dana, '04, of Massachusetts, has done social and school work in North Carolina for a number of years. She practically recreated a little town by teaching the people cobbling. Ruth Gaines, '01, of Michigan, is a social worker, and the other members have qualifications of the same sort. They are: Majorie L. Carr, '09, Ohio; Millicent Vaughan Lewis, '07, of New York; Florence A. Hague, '09, of New Jersey; Frances Valentine, '02, of Massachusetts; Anne Chapin, '04, of Massachusetts; Elizabeth Bliss, '08, of New York; Lucy Mather, ex-'88, of Connecticut;

Ruth Joslin, '12, of Illinois; Marion Bennett, '06, of Massachusetts; Catherine Hooper, '11, of New Jersey; Margaret Wood, '12, of Illinois; Alice Teaveno, '03, of Massachusetts, and Margaret Ashley, '14, of Ohio.

The New York Times, July 22, 1917.

LETTERS FROM MRS. CONS

The following letter from Miss Curtis, Mrs. Cons's sister, makes an appeal for more help for Mrs. Cons's work with French soldiers. Contributions should be sent to Miss Elizabeth White, the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, N. J., who cables money to Mrs. Cons. A later letter from Miss Curtis contains further information about Mr. and Mrs. Cons:

221 East 15th St., New York City
September 12, 1917.

DEAR FRIEND:

I am sure that you are giving all that you can spare to the relief work of my sister, Mme. Louis Cons, in France.

She appreciates highly your staunch support, and thanks you warmly in the name of the soldiers whom your generosity has perhaps saved from nervous breakdown, or even insanity.

She does not ask us to increase our contributions, but feels that, owing to the steady rise in prices, some plan must be devised to meet the increasing cost of the monthly packages for the soldiers.

A letter from her, dated August 10, says:

"There are so many calls from every side, I am harassed with the difficulty of making the monthly fund cover the month's distresses. Unless I can get more cash, I shall have to cut down the packages—send one where I have been sending two—a small one in place of a large one, 5 francs where I have given 10.

"Ten of my men are in German prison-camps, and packages to prisoners are expensive, yet I cannot abandon them to slow starvation. The men at the front are desperately tired, after these weeks of hard fighting. My youngest soldier, only twenty years old, nearly fainted in my room today.

"Another, whose furlough brought him straight from the front, in one of the worst sectors near Verdun, came in almost gasping with exhaustion. He sat staring and half-dazed from the strain of the last great 'push.' He was covered with mud and blood, and kept asking over and over, 'Am I really here? Alive?'

He never expected to come alive from that inferno of shell and machine gun fire, bomb and bayonet and poison-gas.

"One of my best soldiers, Maurice Delattre, wearing the 'croix de guerre' and the 'fourragère' (given to each member of a regiment that has been 'cited' three times) was at the Chemin des Dames, which the Germans were determined to hold at any cost. They lost it finally, after innumerable attacks and counter-attacks, and some of the fiercest fighting of the war. There was no rest, day or night. The man, Maurice, huge for a Frenchman, and brave, suddenly lost his nerve. He has had terrible headaches lately, and a comrade at his side had just been struck by a shell and killed. Maurice was unhurt, but covered with blood, and perhaps the shell-shock made him temporarily insane. At any rate, it seemed to him that he could not endure for another instant the horrors of the battle,—the noise, the dirt, the heat, the slaughter. When ordered to the rear, he did not stop at the cantonment, but kept right on, mounted a bicycle, and rode 60 miles to Paris to see me.

"When he reached the city, however, he suddenly realized what he had done, and was ashamed to come to me, but wrote a pitiful little note telling me about it, and saying that when he had rested a bit, he would go straight to the military authorities in Paris, and deliver himself up. He did this, was court-martialed for desertion, and sent back to the front, 'punishment deferred' until after the war. He felt terribly down-cast over his 'disgrace,' but I am sure it was the result of physical exhaustion rather than moral weakness. One comfort came to him while in the military prison here. He heard that his wife and little girl are safe, though still behind the German lines.

"Another of my men is broken-hearted to learn that his wife has been dead for more than a year, a victim of German cruelty. They had been married only two months when he was called to arms in 1914, and he had not heard from her since. He succeeded in sending a letter through the lines to her, but her attempt to reply was discovered, and she was arrested and imprisoned for a week or more. She was only a girl, and not very strong, and the harsh treatment she received probably caused her death. The tragedies disclosed by the retreat of the Germans would wring your hearts. You wonder how anyone can live through years of such suffering.

"And these devastated villages and human

wrecks are the homes and the families of my soldiers. You can imagine the mental strain under which they labor, They are so grateful, poor fellows, for everything that is done for them. I cannot bear to have them miss such comfort as we can give them. Please try to think up some plan by which we can increase the fund enough to meet the higher prices."

I have thought that if each one of us could find *one* new contributor, the amount we send might be almost doubled, without adding to our own pecuniary burdens. Many people would be glad to give, if they could be spared trouble of writing the necessary letter and check. We could take this upon ourselves, and by the extra money thus added to our own, avoid the curtailment of the work which Mme. Cons fears will be necessary.

Trusting that some plan may occur to you, if the one proposed does not seem practical, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

ANNA L. CURTIS.

.....

"You speak of my brother-in-law 'being in no danger.' I suppose that is true, comparatively speaking. He is instructing interpreters in technical German and examining documents found on prisoners. He is perhaps ten miles from the absolute front—more or less. Of course, there is no danger there from a surprise attack or from rifles or machine guns. But the German air-planes are a definite danger always, and the big guns on the German lines reach the place easily enough, apparently. He never mentions ordinary shells dropping in; I don't know if that is because they are very usual or very unusual. He did mention a gas attack, which drove the entire population out of the town (which lies in a hollow) to the hills around. And where those gas shells can be thrown, of course other shells can be, also.

"We had a very cheerful letter from my sister this week. She has returned to Paris from the little town of Antony where she spent part of the summer. She says she is very much rested, has gained in weight, and her head does not feel so tired. So we are somewhat relieved of our fear lest she should break down."

WAR RELIEF PLANS

How Bryn Mawr may best be represented in war relief work this year is a

question occupying the minds of all undergraduates. There is a strong desire for coöperation with the alumnae in a single concentration of effort, which will maintain the identity of the College in war-work. The possibility of sending a reconstruction unit to France, as Smith College has done, stands out among a number of suggestions, including an ambulance on the Russian or Italian front, a Y. M. C. A. hut, or an orphan colony in France.

The reconstruction unit offers a direct opportunity for personal service in France to eight or ten Bryn Mawr women who would compose the unit, in the capacity of nurses, social workers, and chauffeurs, and who would have charge of a Bryn Mawr village. The cost of such a unit, sent through the American Fund for French Wounded, is \$25,000. An interesting account of the work now going on is given in the following letter and inclosure received by Dean Taft from the American Fund for French Wounded:

MY DEAR MISS TAFT:

The American Fund for French Wounded, of whose work for the small hospitals of France you have no doubt heard, is now engaged in helping to restore the devastated regions of Northern France to a condition which will make possible the return of the scattered owners of the ruined houses.

Units of eight to ten persons have been placed in various villages till we have eighteen villages under our supervision. The enclosed letter from Mrs. Dike, our chairman, and Miss Anne Morgan will show you on what business-like lines the work is being done. Various individuals and communities have undertaken to rehabilitate different villages—Smith College is doing most successful work through its unit.

We hope that you will feel it worth while to bring this very practical way of helping the French people to the attention of your students. A unit of eight to ten persons with sufficient financial backing, say \$25,000 can make a whole village again self-supporting and self-respecting.

There is so much to be done and you have such a fund of well-trained, energetic, strong workers among your alumnae and students that we are eager to use them where fresh strength and courage are sorely needed.

Sincerely yours

ELIZABETH SCARBOROUGH,
Secretary, A. F. F. W.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM MRS. DIKE,
CHAIRMAN OF THE CIVILIAN COMMITTEE OF
THE AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

Blerancourt, Aisne, France,
July 20, 1917.

We are actually here in the midst of the army and in the heart of devastated France. We have been visited and inspected by the Red Cross many times.

It is beyond Noyon to the North, the West and East that one sees the most appalling destruction. Village after village is passed—nothing left of them but a few empty remains, remnants of walls, not a stick of furniture in their empty shells, silent deserted ruins. We know that the Germans have destroyed all the plumbing which cannot quickly be replaced and we also know that the unsuspecting-looking pile of sand may contain dangerous explosives hidden there on purpose.

As we proceed we meet with fewer and fewer civilians, and more and more soldiers. Here and there we pass old men, old women and children still clinging faithfully to the gaping walls of the former homes, and while we stop to speak to them soldiers on the march pass us, their faces aglow when they see the American flag on our car.

Our quarters are primitive. For thirty months Germans have lived in these walls. Now ten American women have made it their temporary home. You cannot imagine the condition in which we found it. For three days, while we were waiting for our beds to come down from Paris via the slow railroad, and the slower *camion* service from Noyon, we did some very necessary housecleaning. We put on our blue blouses and set to work with bits of glass to scrape the walls and cup-boards. Then we borrowed whitening from the Army and washed down the walls of the pavilion and stables that must for the present act as our warehouse.

Over the very fine old stone gate we placed the sign of the Comité Américain pour les Blessés Français, Section Civile pour l'Aisne. Then we visited the Mayor and the prefect and the

sous-prefect, told them of our plans, and asked for their coöperation. One and all expressed themselves delighted to have us there on the soil of a frontier village to work with them in this immense task of reconstructing the home life of reconquered France.

They welcomed the idea of our dispensary service as there are no medicaments available in the army zone for civilians. What this really meant I think I first understood when an old woman told me about her grandson—a boy of nine years. He had been ill for several days and finally she ventured to go to the German Kommandatur of the District (it was while the Germans held the village) to ask if she might have a physician.

"No," was the answer, "we have no physician for the civilians."

In desperation the following day when a squad of soldiers was passing through the village, she took the boy in her arms and ran to meet them.

"Is there a doctor among you—someone who can help this child?" she asked.

A young man stepped forward, examined the child, and wrote out a prescription. She hurried to the Kommandatur for permission to go to the next village to have the prescription filled. It was refused. "I'll send an officer in the morning," was the only reply.

When the officer came it was too late. The child was dead.

An old blacksmith living in a piggery which marked the ruins of his splendid old farm was made happy by an iron bellows which helps him to restore all the wantonly destroyed agricultural implements in the district. He is now able to support his family of thirteen, all living in the same room. We are trying to get a small wooden house put up for them, which we shall furnish, and perhaps be able to save the childrens' lives.

The refugees return to their ruins, old, worn-out with illness and suffering, dragging their grandchildren behind them, their sons dead at the front, their daughters in captivity.

The situation is heart-rending, but they begin to have confidence in us, and streams of people come all the time, often walking many miles, to ask for advice and help.

I wish I could take cinema pictures of it all, of the children's classes in sewing, cooking, carpentry and masonry which we have established, of the windows we have put in where there were none, of the leaky roofs we have covered,

of the gardens with vegetables we have started, of the bodies we have covered with clothes, of the daily fights in the air overhead between German and French aviators, of the guns that are constantly firing, and the weary troops always on the march.

Our workroom is nearly completed, we shall be able to start an honest sewing industry here and give them a small wage.

The dispensary and crèche is almost finished—a good deep cellar and very well built. The soldiers who are back from the trenches for a few days work at it constantly. Poor chaps, they spend sixty days in the trenches and five days of rest, and we have to use them in that five days to build or to till the ground. But there is no labor to be had in this country, if we had not the irregular work of the army to help us, we would have nothing.

In three villages where there is nothing but ruins, we are coöperating with the Government to put up small three-roomed houses which we would furnish, and provide every one with means of livelihood. And now we have three small villages growing like mushrooms.

We are trying to get the French Government to send us some tracteurs to till the ground and prepare it for seeding. There are no men, so we must organize Belgian labor if possible, and use it in the fields. And it must be done before September. In October we must organize more labor to plant fruit trees.

Today has been a wonderful day. We have opened marvellous cases containing garments of the kind most needed at the moment—underwear, boots—the nice, flat-heeled, square-toed variety, with strong leather tops—corduroy suits for men, skirts and blouses for women. There is an infinite number of those which will soon very soon, disappear, but I know that they will be replaced by others of warmer material for the winter. And the process of unpacking, sorting and listing goes steadily on.

Our centers in the devastated departments will consist of a warehouse for receiving and distributing supplies; an *ouvroir* where our sewing-machines will be used to great advantage, and where the women of the district may help us prepare mattresses and coverings; a dispensary and small dormitory in charge of a qualified nurse and aids; a small sterilization plant for disinfection; rabbit hutches, chicken runs and pasturage for cows; in other words, a small communal farm, where cattle and chickens may be kept until we have thoroughly investigated cases in need of same.

I've been able to arrange with French Government for a small quantity of coal, and our motor trucks are busy in their hours off duty finding wood, which we ourselves saw for the winter. We are trying to get a three horse-power saw to cut wood for our villages, against the winter cold.

It is so vital in France to bring the refugee back to the soil, to provide him with seed and instruments, food and clothing, a few cooking utensils, a bed, a table and a stove.

The undergraduates have taken the following steps: In place of the Red Cross and Belgian Relief Committees a single War Relief Committee has been formed consisting of two members from each class in College and a graduate representative. This Committee has already raised \$1896 from canvassing and from the proceeds of a lecture by Mr. Frederick C. Walcott of the Food Administration. It is proposed to raise more by lectures and entertainments throughout the year. May Day, which at first seemed the best way of raising money for War Relief, was given up by a vote of the Undergraduate Association, as involving too great financial risks under the existing conditions.

We very much hope that the alumnae will favor undertaking war work on such a scale this year and that they will wish to make it possible for Bryn Mawr to send to France a reconstruction unit.

E. HOUGHTON, '18

Chairman of the War Relief Committee.

The project of a Bryn Mawr reconstruction unit in France seems to me to be a splendid one. The reconstruction work is already organized along such lines as to give the best possible opportunity for such a unit. There would be an opening for workers of varied training and a very considerable number of the Bryn Mawr alumnae could give active as well as financial support. The task to be accomplished is one which

cannot fail to make a strong appeal to every graduate and undergraduate of Bryn Mawr.

HELEN TAFT, '15.

WAR WORK FOR COLLEGE WOMEN

The Committee appointed last May by the Boston Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae to organize homes or club-houses near the camp-sites is able to report on two specific projects which, at the time of writing, it is hoped will soon be actively under way. The possibilities of the various training-camps and militia and naval centres in New England were investigated and Ayer was found to present the greatest need from the point of view of numbers. It is, however, a small town and surrounded by even smaller rural communities with very few houses to be rented or bought. The government required almost everything available for its own use and the remaining opportunities were limited and vied for by a number of organizations like ourselves anxious to be of use. Our Committee, after much patient search and many discouragements and disappointments found itself reduced to the proposition of buying land and building. For this we had no funds and the project had to be reluctantly abandoned. Now opportunity has knocked at our door. There is to be erected in the town of Ayer, adjoining the camp-site, a large club-house for drafted men—not officers as provision has already been made for them. The local committee of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities is putting up this building and planning to provide in it many opportunities for recreation for the men and also a place for them to meet their families. The second floor is to be given to some women's organization to "matronize" the social activities of the club-house. The organization of women which undertakes this work is to pay no rent but to contribute towards the heating and lighting, to be responsible for keeping clean the second floor and to board all its helpers of whatever kind. A caterer has taken charge of the food arrangements so that men's nor women's committees actively interested in the house will have any care of that department. This work has been offered to our organization of women by the Rev. Endicott Peabody, chairman of the local committee and our

Committee has accepted the offer. The task demands both service and money, but monthly payments rather than a lump sum. The men's committee wishes the constant presence of cultured women as chaperones. College women will be glad, we think, to live in the club-house for three or four days or a week or two at a time, paying for their meals at the restaurant in the same building and furnishing the home-atmosphere of the club-house with its opportunities for dances, plays and all wholesome amusements. Our organization will be represented on the men's committee governing the whole club-house and the amount of our financial help will be left to the discretion of our Committee.

The second venture to be inaugurated is in the nature of a small home or club-house at Provincetown. There are a number of coast patrol-boats and other naval craft either stationed in the harbor or using it as "home port" and the town, in winter, is bleak and isolated. Sailors are on shore several hours of each day and have not a place of amusement or any building into which they can go except a dismal town-hall or the hotel where they must pay. They roam the streets forlornly or stand about the drug-store. The crews of the patrol-boats consist mainly of college men who must feel keenly the lack of comfortable and pleasant surroundings and would appreciate even more than the average man a home-like spot to go to. This Committee has rented the house of a summer resident and proposes to establish in it a college woman as matron with volunteer assistants who will come and go, each staying as long as she can conveniently to herself. The house is fully furnished except for silver and linen, it is steam-heated and electric-lighted and there is a large studio with open fire-place which will make an admirable sitting-room for the men. The rent is moderate through the patriotism of the owners. We wish to add a piano, victrola, billiard table, card-tables, books, games, writing-materials etc. for the comfort and entertainment of the sailors and we need bedding, and table linen and inexpensive silver-ware. These articles we hope to have contributed out-right, either new or second-hand. Money must be collected to defray the expenses of rent, fuel, light, service, food—and we all know what these items mean today! But Provincetown seems to offer a splendid opportunity and one from which we ought to get big returns for money expended. Here and at

Ayer—and elsewhere later—we can spend all we receive so let no one be afraid that her contribution, large or small, will not be acceptable. Money may be pledged to be paid later if preferred and gifts of the articles enumerated above are also desired. Then too we wish offers of service from college women who would be willing to go and live for longer or shorter periods of time at these houses. Any communications may be addressed to the Bryn Mawr member of the Committee, Mrs. Talbot Aldrich, 34 Fairfield Street, Boston, Mass.

[SIGNED]

ELEANOR L. ALDRICH, '05.

REPORT TO WOMEN'S WAR
RELIEF CORPS, PARIS, OF
THE LAYETTE WORK OF
MRS. HERBERT ADAMS
GIBBONS

*Mrs. W. G. Sharp, Chairman,
5, rue François Ier,
Paris.*

MY DEAR MRS. SHARP:

Conforming to your request of September 1, I beg to report as follows:

In September, 1914, I started, wholly by myself, to provide layettes for the children of men at the Front in my own quarter, the XIV and the XIII and the VI and the V and the XV Arrondissements of Paris. I secured some layettes from friends in America, and with money sent by other friends, purchased layettes or had them made. All cases were registered from the beginning, but, during the first year, little personal investigation was made beforehand, although the cases were followed up after the layette was given. After my fourth baby was born in November, 1915, I took into the layette work as associate, Madame Faucon-Johnson, of 22, rue des Écoles. After Madame Johnson joined me, we were able to inscribe cases long before the birth of the baby, and to make, personally and with the valuable aid of other charitable organizations and the coöperation of the police, satisfactory investigation.

The layette work has been carried on during these three years from my studio at 3, rue Campagne-Première, and is known to the police as the Oeuvre "Sauvons Les Bebes!" For the past six months, as the work outgrew my own studio, I have hired an extra studio in the same court. There the layettes are received, and stored. They are distributed partly from my

studio and partly from the home of Madame Faucon-Johnson, 22, rue des Écoles.

During the first year of the War, when there were in my quarter many women, especially foreign students, without resources I had, in a room on the seventh floor of the apartment building in which I live, 120, Boulevard du Montparnasse, an *ouvroir*, known as the "Bryn Mawr *Ouvroir*," and my work is registered under this name at the Clearing House. I had associated with me in the *ouvroir* two other Bryn Mawr girls living in Paris, Misses Anna and Carlotta Welles, 92, Avenue Henri-Martin. The *ouvroir* did a great deal of sewing for the baby work. In the autumn of 1915, when the particular need of the *ouvroir* ceased to exist, it was given up. But I have always followed the policy of making my money serve a double purpose by providing sewing work in making the layettes for women in need, in many cases mothers of babies, so they could nurse their own babies. This sewing was mostly done at home, but the cutting I did almost entirely myself in my studio. Women came for work just as they did for layettes. This policy has been continued up to the present writing.

My sources of gifts in layettes have been: Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, and the Princeton Red Cross Society, for most of the boxes. Boxes have also come from Red Cross organizations, and woman's church and community clubs in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia (Germantown), East Orange, N. J., Cornwall, N. Y., Brooklyn, N. Y., and other places. Practically all of these boxes have reached me through the service of the American Relief Clearing House. I have received also from the Clearing House, flannel, shoes, miscellaneous garments, layettes and maternity kits, and several gifts of money for specific purposes. Other gifts in kind have reached me from local Paris sources, Mrs. Laurence V. Benet, Consul-General A. M. Thackara, Mrs. Carroll Greenough, Mrs. Frank H. Mason, and others. Mr. Rodman Wanamaker has sent, on several occasions, thousands of yards of good flannel.

Almost all the money I have received, about 35,000 francs, has come from members of my family (my mother in particular), classmates and others at Bryn Mawr College, and other personal friends, and also churches with which my husband or I have had connection.

My work also included making up layettes for individual cases, where the money has been given and the layettes taken for distribution by

the donor. The largest order of this kind was one of 3,000 francs from the wife of the American Ambassador in Paris, which provided one hundred complete layettes and a number of flannel garments (the flannel provided from my own stock).

In some cases, I have used my money to buy garments for other children, in families where I have a layette case, for providing milk and bread during limited periods, and sending mothers and children to the country. Although I have made no pretention to vestiaire work, thousands of older children have been provided with shoes, coats, and other garments. In the first winter of the War, I made a special trip to Finistère to distribute clothing sent to me by Princeton College boys and town folk.

The work has taken too much time to allow the keeping of the detailed financial statements or of detailed statistics. But I have registered on cards, the names and other necessary information of over three thousand families with which I have been in contact.

The salient features of my work are:

(a) Seeking out cases of families that would die rather than ask for relief;

(b) Relieving people by taking into account their desires and not what I think they ought to desire;

(c) Personal contact of either Madame Johnson or myself in every single case, and effort to follow up cases afterward;

(d) Special stress on pre-natal encouragement by relieving mothers in advance of haunting anxiety about having clothes for their baby when it arrived, and reassuring pregnant women that their suffering would not injure or influence unduly the child when born;

(e) Sympathy for fille-meres, many of whom have been presented by their mothers, and attempts, frequently successful, to bring about marriage or at least recognition of the child by the father.

At the present moment, I have over a thousand cases ahead for this winter, for which there is no provision, and no promise of aid to come. For, since the American Red Cross Society made its campaign in America for funds, my contributions have fallen off. Two of my boxes, shipped recently from Princeton, were lost on the *Kansas*.

I am not only willing, but would be glad, to have this work taken over and developed through your central agency, but would point out the wisdom of having it remain in the

neighborhood of the Boulevard du Montparnasse, where it is near the great maternity hospitals, whose patients have learned the way to my door. It would be splendid if Madame Faucon-Johnson could be persuaded by you to continue in this work. I think that no better real aid could be given to France than to encourage natality, and to aid in the care of the new-born children, who are the hope of the future.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN DAVENPORT GIBBONS.

Paris, September 7, 1917.

NOTES FROM WAR WORKERS ABROAD

Shirley Putnam is working in Paris under Miss Gassette, sculptor and painter before the war, who is now using her knowledge of anatomy and her genuine creative ingenuity in inventing and improving on splints and apparatus used in hospitals.

"The French Government order for 2200 femur suspensions, etc., keeps us all busy doing our turn at the various parts. Then besides hospital cases there are the 'ambulatory' ones. That's where the human interest comes in. Poor old (usually about 25 or so—they are!) poilus, with a limp arm or cramped fingers or three vertebrae fractured! You see the hospitals don't have time or patience to work out individual and prolonged treatments for these bad fractures. Miss Gassette works in consultation with the doctors and the French ones, at least, who've had the longest time to watch her, are all for her. As for the men, they adore her. One poor fellow, who is all bent double from having been crushed under the earth three days, was sent from the hospital as hopeless and who is now gradually being straightened up, said, the other day: 'Vous savez, pour moi, Miss Gassette, c'est un dieu!'"

IDA PRITCHETT'S WORK ON ANTITOXINS

In response to a request from the QUARTERLY, Ida Pritchett, '14, has kindly written the following note concerning her work at the Rockefeller Institute:

"Short of a detailed account there is not much to tell about our work at the Institute beyond the fact that we have been able to produce

an antitoxin which is effective against gaseous gangrene. Gas infection is relatively rare in civil practice, but in this war the percentage of wounds showing gaseous gangrene is large, and there has been great need for some treatment more specific than mere wound irrigation. We believe that our antitoxin will go far toward filling this need. It possesses both preventive and curative properties, and we hope to be able to raise it to such potency that it can be given to every wounded man at the first dressing station, as is done now with tetanus antitoxin. In this way we hope to be able to prevent the development of gaseous gangrene in almost all cases, and to control and cure such cases as have already developed. Our opportunities for trying the antitoxin in cases of gas infection in human beings have so far been very few, but the results obtained have given us every hope that we shall meet with equal success in the treatment of war wounds. It has been an ab-

sorbing piece of work and I feel that I have been very fortunate to have had even a small share in it."

A REQUEST

The QUARTERLY has been requested, by some of the alumnae who are doing relief work in France, to give a list of names and addresses of all the Bryn Mawr alumnae and former students now doing war relief work abroad. The QUARTERLY, therefore, in turn requests all its readers who have knowledge of such workers to send their names, with addresses if possible, to the Editor. We should also be glad to print letters from, or information about, any alumnae engaged in war relief work here or abroad.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

CALENDAR OF EVENTS SEMESTER I, ACADEMIC YEAR 1917-18

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|------------|--|------------|--|
| October 3 | College opened at 8.45 a.m. | October 14 | Sunday Evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Jonathan C. Day, D.D., Pastor of the Labour Temple, New York City. |
| October 4 | Parade Night. | October 20 | French senior reading examination, 9 a.m.
Banner Show. |
| October 6 | Christian Association Reception to freshmen, Gymnasium, 8 p.m. | October 21 | Sunday evening service. |
| October 7 | Sunday evening service. Sermon by Professor George A. Barton, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Semitic Languages and Biblical Literature. | October 26 | Faculty reception for the graduate students in Denbigh Hall, 8.30 p.m. |
| October 10 | President Thomas's reception and address to the entering undergraduates at the Deanery at 3 p.m.
President Thomas's reception and address to the graduate students at the Deanery at 8 p.m. | October 27 | German senior reading examination, 9 a.m.
Moving pictures under the auspices of the War Relief Committee. |
| October 12 | President Thomas's Reception to the Faculty. The Deanery, 8.30 to 11.30 p.m. | October 28 | Sunday evening service. |
| October 13 | Thé dansant in the Gymnasium, 4 to 6 p.m. for the benefit of the Red Cross. Address by Mr. Frederick A. Walcott of the United States Food Administration under the aus- | November 2 | Lantern Night. |
| | | November 3 | Party by the Philanthropic Committee in the Gymnasium, 8 p.m. |
| | | November 4 | Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, D.D., President of Andover Theological Seminary. |

- November 9 Concert under the auspices of the Music Committee.
- November 10 Senior Reception to the Freshman Class.
- November 11 Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. S. C. Hughes, of the Order of the Holy Cross, West Park, N. Y.
- November 12 Faculty tea for graduate students, Merion Hall, 4 to 6 p.m.
- November 16 Meeting of the War Relief Committee. Address by Miss Anne Morgan.
- November 18 Sunday evening service. Sermon by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, Superintendent of the Labrador Branch of the Mission for Deep Sea Fishermen.
- November 19 Thanksgiving collegiate and matriculation condition examinations begin.
- November 23 Meeting of the Science Club.
- November 24 Moving pictures under the auspices of the War Relief Committee.
- November 25 Sunday evening service. Sermon by Rev. William Pierson Merrill, Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City.
- November 27 Collegiate and matriculation condition examinations end.
- November 28 Thanksgiving vacation begins at 1 p.m.
- December 3 Thanksgiving vacation ends at 9 a.m.
- December 7 Concert under the auspices of the Music Committee. Recital by Miss Kitty Cheatham.
- December 8 Senior reading examination in French.
- December 9 Sunday evening service. Sermon by Professor Rufus M. Jones, Professor of Philosophy in Haverford College.
- December 11 Faculty tea for graduate students, Radnor Hall, 4 to 6 p.m.
- December 14 Christmas party for the maids, the Gymnasium, 9 p.m.
- December 15 Senior reading examination in German.
Address by Ian Hay (Captain Beith), under the auspices of the War Relief Committee.
- December 16 Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rt. Rev. Charles Palmerston Anderson, D.D., Bishop of Chicago.
- December 19 Christmas vacation begins at 1 p.m.
- January 13 Christmas vacation ends at 9 a.m.

CAMPUS NOTES

Every fall when we come back we scan the campus anxiously and see with relief that it has not changed. Whatever may have happened during the summer, however—perhaps erroneously—we may feel ourselves to have altered; the campus shows the same walls and ivy, the same shadows across the grass. It gives us the same impersonal welcome. The events of each first week repeat—in small it seems—the opening events of one's own first year in College;—the first chapel and President Thomas's opening address to the freshman; the reception at the deanery—the afternoon of the reception was rainy this year and one wondered whether the freshmen could go out to see the garden; Christian Association reception with its receiving circle, brings to mind the awful dignity of the circle in one's freshman year. The election of the freshmen president, Marynia Foot, which took place in Miss Dimon's office, was sensational, though perhaps less picturesque than the one when the president was elected while driving round and round the campus in a Ford. Amazingly soon, chiefly by way of the flying rumors by which news travels here, we have learned the main features of the coming winter: that there will be four senior examinations in French and four in German; that these "erstwhile orals" are to be written in ordinary quiz books, in class rooms, and that nobody is to wear caps and gowns; that academic work may be modified to permit the giving of war courses; that for the first time in several years, a course in versification will be given; that five French graduates have arrived here; that we are to "help Hoover" by one meatless day a week, but that the Bryn Mawr Farm has furnished the wherewithal of our winter fare with eight thousand cans of preserved vegetables and fruit; that the freshman class numbers one hundred and thirty-nine students, of whom three are "College granddaughters;" that a Red Cross workshop will be kept open by the undergradu-

ates every evening; that College plays, such as Freshman Show and Banner Show, will be given as simply as possible and without a stage; that the new hall, variously nick-named Sassafras and "Vauxhall" is beginning to be called by its own name of "Lysyfran" or "crows' nest."

It is perhaps characteristic of college life that we should be swamped by our interests, that in the pressing concern with what is trivial, we should lose sight of, or pass over too lightly, what is important. One might say that this is why the incidents of Parade Night, copied in the St. Louis papers, made so little stir here. The happy audacity of the freshmen, in writing their song at 5.30 a.m. on senior steps, was a matter of amused comment. The meeting of thirty juniors and sophomores in the village was a matter of regret. The affair must necessarily have seemed less to us than to outsiders. Concerning Parade Night, we are so thoroughly imbued with the "do or die" spirit, that we see the end too large and the means too small. The Undergraduate Association has made new and more stringent rules for Parade Night, with the understanding that if the custom is to continue, the example this year is to be viewed as a warning and an example to be shunned.

Even thus early in the year we have been confronted with a decision to be made. To decide is easy. The proof of the decision rests, however, in the carrying out. Among the questions that this year brings again what has been for years unquestioned, is that of May Day. Whether, in inevitable ignorance of affairs eight months from now, to resolve to give May Day; or whether, in deference to changed and changing conditions—and with regard to financial risk—to let a time-honored custom lapse; this was necessarily a matter of debate. To decide against May Day has yet to be proved the part of wisdom. It was at all events, the part of prudence; and in its favor we may urge that May Day has merely been deferred. Though one class is to go through College without giving *Robin Hood* and the *Revesby Swordesplay*, or *The Hue and Cry after Cupid* in the cloisters or dancing on the green,—yet there will be other classes, and other May Days.

MARY SWIFT RUPERT, 1918.

THE FACULTY

President Thomas has returned from China. Miss King has returned from Spain.

Dr. James Barnes was married on July 28 to Miss Helen Wilson of Merion.

Dr. Rhys Carpenter has been granted leave of absence to serve in the National Army.

Dr. Savage is a first lieutenant and is now at Fort Niagara.

Dr. Barton, Dr. Wheeler, and Dr. Huff farmed a section of the campus last summer.

Dr. Crenshaw, who was drafted, is now first lieutenant and is working in the Sanitary Corps to perfect gas masks.

Dr. Florence Peebles has been made associate professor of physiology at Bryn Mawr.

Dr. Joseph Clark Hoppin is to take Dr. Carpenter's work in classical archaeology this year.

Dr. Barton has been chosen associate editor of the *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature*.

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Miss Grace Hawk, a graduate student, is the holder of a fellowship given annually at Brown University in honor of Anne Crosby Emery, Bryn Mawr '92, to be used for graduate work in any college.

Miss Louise Adams, who won a special European traveling scholarship while a graduate student here two years ago, has returned to Bryn Mawr after spending the past year in Rome with Dr. and Mrs. Frank.

Miss Agnes Carr Vaughan, graduate student at Bryn Mawr two years ago, took her Ph.D. last year at the University of Michigan and has returned to Bryn Mawr for further work.

The College News.

CHANCES IN THE FACULTY AND STAFF OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

Professor Joseph Clark Hoppin has been appointed Professor of Classical Archaeology to fill the vacancy caused by the drafting of Professor Rhys Carpenter. Professor Hoppin, who was Associate in Classical Archaeology at Bryn Mawr College from 1899 to 1901, and Associate Professor from 1901 to 1904, has very kindly consented to give all the courses in Classical Archaeology announced this year by Professor Carpenter. After leaving Bryn Mawr he held a professorship in the American School at Athens, and has directed excavations in Greece. His book on *Greek Vases* will shortly appear.

Dr. Florence Peebles, Ph.D. of Bryn Mawr College, has been appointed Associate Professor

of Physiology. Dr. Peebles took her degree at Bryn Mawr College in 1900, having been a Graduate Scholar in Biology at Bryn Mawr College, 1895-1896; Fellow in Biology, 1896-1897; Mary E. Garrett European Fellow, Scholar of the Woman's Table, and Student in Biology, Zoölogical Station, Naples, Universities of Munich and Halle, 1898-1899. She was Instructor in Biology in the Woman's College of Baltimore from 1899 to 1902, and Associate Professor of Biology from 1902 to 1906. She studied in the University of Bonn in the summer of 1906, in the Zoölogical Station at Naples in 1907, and as Fellow of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae did research work in Germany and France in 1912-1913. From October to December, 1913 she was Lecturer in Biology in Bryn Mawr College as substitute for Professor Tennent, and was Professor of Biology and Head of the Department in the H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College, Tulane University, 1915-1917.

Miss Esther Cloudman Dunn, Instructor in English at Bryn Mawr College from 1913 to 1917, who had resigned to accept a Fellowship in English for this year, has been appointed Instructor in English and Acting Director of the work in English Composition in place of Professor Howard James Savage, who has been granted leave of absence for war service.

Dr. Gerard van Rossen has been appointed Lecturer in Physical Chemistry to fill the vacancy caused by the drafting of Dr. James Llewellyn Crenshaw. Dr. van Rossen, who is a native of Heerenberg, The Netherlands, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Göttingen in 1910, and studied at the University of Berlin 1913-1914. He was Instructor in Chemistry in the University of Colorado from 1910 to 1912, and Instructor in Physical Chemistry in the University of Illinois, 1915-1917.

Miss Clara E. Mortenson has been appointed Instructor in Labor, Economics and Politics. She received the degree of Bachelor of Science from the University of California in 1915, and the degree of Master of Science in 1916. She was Assistant Investigator of the Industrial Relations Commission, 1914-1915, and Assistant in Economics in the University of California from 1915 to 1917.

In consequence of the increased number of students it was necessary to appoint two instructors in English Composition for the first semester:

Miss Susan Farley Nichols, A.B., Bryn Mawr

College, 1915, and Graduate Student Columbia University, 1916-1917, has been appointed full time Instructor; and Miss Cornelia Throop Geer, A.B., Barnard College, 1917, has been appointed half time Instructor in English.

Miss Letitia Butler Windle, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1907, teacher of Mathematics in the Wykeham Rise School, Washington, Connecticut, 1907-1908; in the Stevens School, Germantown, 1909-1915, and in the Gordon-Roney School, Philadelphia, 1915-1916, has been appointed Warden of Radnor Hall.

Miss Bertha Sophie Ehlers has been appointed Warden of Denbigh Hall instead of Radnor Hall, filling the vacancy created by the resignation of Miss Margaret Bontecou.

Miss May Morris, Ph.B., Dickinson College, 1909, and graduate Pratt Institute of Library Science, 1917, has been appointed Assistant to the Circulation and Reference Librarian.

Dr. M. Leola Carrico has been appointed Assistant Physician in Residence.

ADDRESSES UNKNOWN*

ALUMNAE

Brand, Helen Page (Mrs. Raymond I. Hall), 1903
 Hann, Anna Thompson, 1907
 Hecht, Blanche, 1907
 Montgomery, Hazel Margaret, 1912

FORMER GRADUATE STUDENTS

Ashburner, Elizabeth Atkins, 1904-06, 1908-09
 Bash, Amy Ballance (Mrs. C. E. A. Dowler), 1898-99
 Beyfuss, Margarete Friede Bertha, 1913-14
 Downing, Maud, 1903-08
 Goddard, Grace (Mrs. Corydon M. Rich), 1891-92
 Hattersley, Mabel, 1910-11
 Hunnicutt, Gertrude Oren, 1895, 1895-96
 King, Maude Gladys, 1908-09
 Lark, Mabel Loyetta (Mrs. William George Gies), 1897-99
 Lucas, Ethel (Mrs. Eugene Stanton Nostrand), 1904-05
 Rendel, Frances Elinor, 1908-09
 Schmidt, Annalise, 1909-10
 Steenberg, Bessie (Mrs. John E. Webster) 1895-96

* Information as to unknown or incorrect addresses will be gratefully received by the Editor, Office of the Recording Dean, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

FORMER UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

- Andrews, Eleanor Anne Fyfe, 1889-90, 1895-96
 Barritt, Jessie Ellen, 1888-93
 Battersby, Emma Josephine, 1886-89, 1899-1900
 Briggs, Nellie, 1890-91
 Butler, Florence Harney, 1893-94
 Emory, Lucretia Van Bibber, (Mrs. Frederick Sampson), 1896-97
 Goldsmith, Sara, 1906-07
 Hulbert, Nellie May (Mrs. George C. Jameson), 1890-91
 Iringer, Ida Laurette, 1902-04
 Jones, Grace Llewellyn, 1891-93, 1894-95
 Kimball, Mary Hortense, 1899
 Lynch, Nora, 1903-07
 Mabury, Bella, 1890-91
 Mayhew, Viola Adeline, 1900-01
 Moore, Ethel Belle, (Mrs. Frederick Hovey Wheeler), 1903, 1904-05
 Orvis, Gertrude Swift, 1895-96
 Sollenberger, Maud, 1899-01
 Upperman, Evelyn Beatrice (Mrs. Ralph E. T. Binz), 1900-01
 Willett, Josephine Lape (Mrs. Julian Badiate-Zonca), 1893-94
 Wolcott, Laura, 1894, 1894-95
- ADDITIONAL ADDRESSES UNKNOWN, NOVEMBER, 1917
- Mrs. Alexander Anderson (Elizabeth Carrington Rand) 1912-14
- Mrs. Lewis Albert Anderson (Margerethe Urdahl) Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1904
 Mrs. Bob Andrews (Emily Martha Hoyt) 1904-06, 1907-08
 Barnes, Aida Cromwell, 1909-11
 Mrs. Braunschweiger (Sylva Lucile Reiss) 1914-15
 Briggs, Helen Gerry, 1899-1901
 Cornell, Esther Stuart, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1912
 Elfreth, Anna Elizabeth, 1903-04
 Gates, Fanny Cook, Fellow in Mathematics, 1896-97 Graduate Scholar in Mathematics, 1895-96
 Grossman, Bella Mira, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1896. Graduate Student, 1896
 Miller, Barnette, 1900-01, Hearer in English and French
 Mrs. Wilson Howard Pierce (Antoinette Louise Bancroft) 1888-89
 Ranney, Carrie Louise, Graduate Student in English and German, 1904-05
 Mrs. Aa. Levering Smith (Ethel McClellan Bacon) A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1903
 Mrs. Edward Warren Sturdevant (Louise Netterville Cruice) A.B., 1906, Bryn Mawr College
 Mrs. Asa M. Tyler, (Laura E. Wilkinson) A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1898
 VanDeman, Esther Boise, Fellow in Latin, Bryn Mawr College, 1892
 Wade, Clara Louise Whipple, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1904

THE BRYN MAWR PATRIOTIC FARM

A project so much photographed in the Sunday supplements needs no introduction to the QUARTERLY readers, and yet perhaps a few facts and first hand anecdotes will not come amiss. Shortly after Easter the idea of a college farm was first aired on the campus and through the generosity of Mr. P. E. Sharples of West Chester, Pa., it became a reality by the first part of May. The story goes that Mr. Sharples thought that farming was something that women could not do and threw down the gauntlet in the shape of twenty acres of good land on an outlying part of his large estate at Fern Hill, two miles from West Chester. Mrs. Sharples accepted the challenge and through the interest and efforts of Dr. Jane Baker and Miss Martha Thomas the College was given an opportunity to prove what it could do in this field so foreign to its usual activities.

What did it accomplish? Has the experiment paid? These are the questions we meet on every side. As a beginning groups of undergraduates and alumnae spent the last three Saturdays of May planting and preparing the ground. This was done under the direction of Professor A. D. Cromwell of the State Normal School at West Chester, who continued to act as superintendent throughout the summer. The distribution of crops was as follows: five acres of potatoes, seven acres of sweet corn, five acres of beans, and three acres of general garden truck.

A house was rented in West Chester and was occupied from June 1 to October 1 by groups of undergraduates, alumnae, and a few outside friends. The number

of workers varied from ten to twenty-six at a time, averaging eighteen or twenty most of the time. In all about eighty individuals took part in the work, with three of the wardens, Mary Nearing, '09, Bertha Ehlers, '09, and Alice Hawkins, '07, acting as managers.

The living arrangements were simple in the extreme, and the meals, which were eaten at a nearby boarding-house, neither abundant nor appetizing. Each worker had to pay \$7.50 a week for board and lodging, and to earn this amount she had to work thirty-seven and a half hours a week at twenty cents an hour. Saturday night was pay day and it was highly diverting to see the line of girls with their business-like time cards waiting their turn in the manager's room. Rainy weather meant a dead loss, as income and expenses would not meet, but some weeks workers actually had net earnings as much as two dollars. Riches indeed with few chances of dissipation beyond movies, a soda water palace, and an ice cream cone shop boasting more different flavors than could be sampled in less than a fortnight's stay unless one was extravagant enough to eat more than one an evening.

The day began at 6 a.m. Dressing was a simple matter—the fewer and briefer the garments the better for all purposes and comforts. After a hasty breakfast the tooting of a horn was a signal that the truck was ready to start. The college motor truck—a Ford engine with an omnibus top—played a leading rôle in the farm drama. At the beginning of the summer its name was Pallas Athena, then reminiscences from oral reading suggested Schwarze Zuge in

"Frau Sorge;" by October, familiarity had bred contempt and Tilly Superford became the regular title. In spite of the vituperation heaped upon it when it simply would not crank, and had to be pushed half a block to make it start, or when its brakes refused to work and it started gently down hill backward, the truck endeared itself somehow to its hangers-on and it is impossible to say how much it added to the summer.

Work began about seven and lasted until twelve. Then the truck took every one in to luncheon in West Chester, returning an hour later. By five work was over for the day, and again the truck was useful in taking the hot tired laborers to the really beautiful little lake on Mr. Sharples's estate, where a swim made every one over. Even after eight hours work with the thermometer 100° in the shade—and there was no shade—diving contests and games of "Follow the Leader" were in order. The spirit of *The Man with the Hoe* never showed its dark countenance among us. Instead it was an inspiration to see such an exhibition of indefatigable youth. Here is a reserve resource for our country, tried and proved.

During those eight hours a day every kind of agricultural labor was practiced at one time or another. We did have the services of one man and a horse plough several hours a day, but there were few girls who did not try their hand at guiding that plough, and no one found it an impossible or even an exhausting task. Our rows of beans were one-third of a mile long and it took 5 hours to hoe down one row and back another. Many a morning was spent at that—steady unrelieved toil. Pushing a hand cultivator is also hard work but a lot of it was done. Scattering fertilizer, transplanting in all its guises, weeding,—

these were gentle occupations for the afternoon. Many unforeseen jobs cropped up. The most formidable of these was building the cannery. This the girls actually did themselves, laying a cement floor in neat squares, making cement steps and ovens, building the roof and adjustable sides of lumber, with the direction and assistance, of course, of Mr. Cromwell and the one man. It was a very creditable piece of work and was much admired by the many visitors.

About the end of July work in the field gave place to work in the cannery. Peas, beets, beans, chard, corn, and peaches were all canned in large quantities both in glass and in tin. One day sixteen persons picked, prepared, and canned 3000 ears of corn and 9 bushels of beans. It was interesting to see people work out systems of efficiency and little labor-saving devices. Rival methods of snipping beans or cutting corn off the cob gave zest to what might have been monotonous work. Standing three or four hours at a stretch, packing or soldering, is no joyful task.

Too high praise cannot be given to the spirit shown by the workers. With the possible exception of one small group which did not stay long, there was absolutely no shirking and no complaining, no unpleasant comparing of the relative advantages of different tasks assigned. The many disagreeable drawbacks were met invariably with humorous jests. They were "the right stuff." An octogenarian in the neighborhood who had been very much opposed to the project—"He didn't want no gold-braceleted, diamond-ringed girls fooling around a farm"—capitulated after about six weeks. He bragged all over the country about the Bryn Mawr girls' weedless garden. "They work harder

than boys and they don't care how they look," was one day's comment, "and the best of it is that every one's a perfect lady."

Now what did all this accomplish? Not so much in actual bushels, perhaps, as we had hoped. Throughout the summer, Low Buildings, the College Inn, and some West Chester tradespeople were constant customers, and for the past month the college halls have obtained a large part of their fresh vegetables straight from the farm. Nearly 400 bushels of potatoes, a large quantity of other root vegetables, and about 9000 quarts of canned goods are now stored for the winter's use. Not enough for the whole year as had been hoped, but everything there is adds so much more to the country's resources, releases so much more to the general market and to our soldiers at the front. It has been therefore a genuinely successful patriotic adventure.

Has it paid? In actual dollars and cents, no! The scheme was financed

by about ten generous friends of the College who lent \$5000. How nearly this can be repaid cannot be estimated until the price to be paid by the College for the farm products has been settled, as all the crops are not in yet. The cost of initial equipment must be remembered and, of course, the unskilled labor. But all educational adventures are expensive and must be paid for by liberal-minded people. One never really pays the full amount for a year's tuition or an opera ticket that they actually cost—some one else foots the bill. Our deficit, we trust, will not be large, and eighty girls have had a remarkable experience and have become valuable agricultural assets. No one who saw those girls work at all kinds of dirty, disagreeable, difficult tasks in the heat of a Pennsylvania summer can ever doubt that women are able to do their part at home if the men must go away. It is no longer a theory, but a fact.

ALICE MARTIN HAWKINS.

A SUMMER EXPERIENCE IN SOCIAL WORK

As Bryn Mawr's undergraduate representative, I take this opportunity to describe to the alumnae through these columns, my scattered impressions of a unique Social Service Conference of the past summer. This conference, if I may call it such, was conducted by the Charity Organization Society of New York City and was in the nature of an experiment. That is, it was carried out for the first time last summer and its continuance depended upon its success. Six representatives of women's colleges and three of men's colleges, all from the class of 1918, were the guests of the C. O. S. for the month of July, and during that month were

given an idea of the scope and methods of modern social service. The women lived at Hartley Settlement House, the men at Union Settlement House, and all representatives reported each week day for "work" at nine o'clock. This work was all done under the direction of Mr. Karl De Schweinitz, the head "publicity man" of the C. O. S., and consisted in case work in the District Offices every other day, investigation of institutions and welfare agencies one day a week, lectures one day and "round table" discussions until noon on Saturday the sixth day.

The idea of this conference originated with Mr. De Schweinitz, who first

thought of it as a sort of advertisement for the New York School of Philanthropy, which is run under the auspices of the C. O. S. He, in common with others who are interested in the advancement and perfection of Social Work as a profession, realized the crying need for efficient and trained workers. College graduates form the most promising material, so he conceived of this conference as a means of arousing interest in social work among the students at the various progressive eastern colleges. Mrs. Glenn, the chairman of the Civilian Relief Committee of the Red Cross in New York City, and also an ardent C. O. S. supporter, became enthusiastic about Mr. De Schweinitz's scheme as a means of helping to educate intelligent workers for *patriotic* social work. She finally obtained the money for the experiment from Miss Jennings of New York and the conference was launched on its course.

Bulletins announcing the conference were sent around to Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke, Wells, Smith, Vassar, and Bryn Mawr among the women's colleges, and Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Amherst, Brown and Haverford among the men's (owing to the war only Haverford and Amherst among the latter were represented). As far as I could learn there was keen competition almost everywhere for the honor of representing the College. Such was not the case at Bryn Mawr. Whereas at Vassar with about 300 members of the junior class there were some thirty competitors, at Wells with a round 50 there were some twelve, at Bryn Mawr with 60 only one or two juniors were anxious to view Social Work at close range under such favorable auspices. If it were not for the growing enthusiasm for work at the Community Centre under Hilda Smith, 1910, this fact would

argue certainly a deplorable lack of interest in Social Service among the undergraduates at Bryn Mawr.

The month of July, for these nine representatives, may be described as a year of the School of Philanthropy in a nut shell. We had fewer lectures in proportion to the work, more visiting of institutions, more case work. The last was the most directly practical part of the course. We were apportioned among the most centrally located districts, two or three of us in each district. Miss Butler, the Vassar representative, and I worked in Clinton District, the neighborhood between 48th and 60th Streets, on the West Side, lying in what is known as "Hell's Kitchen." At first we were each given quite simple "cases," people whose records had already been investigated. Later on we did some of the investigating ourselves and learned the terrors of exploring 11th Avenue and the docks in search of a drunken husband's employer, and also the joys of discovering a clean and exemplary "past" for some of the unfortunate applicants for aid who had gained our easily aroused sympathies. We were often discouraged by the seeming hopelessness of "rehabilitating" the shiftless and spineless families of the neighborhood who take charity as a matter of course; but again a tearful Irish smile of gratitude made a hundred flights of dark tenement house stairs seem like the road to Heaven—a place where there would be no necessity of augmenting hard earned wages by charity in order to produce a "minimum standard of living."

Because of the long walks and climbs, and the constant giving of our energies and sympathies, the district work was the most trying as well as the most interesting part of the course. We learned to look forward to the days when we

went in a body to visit the various institutions selected by Mr. De Schweinitz as illustrative of our lectures on the development of charitable and welfare work. We learned the intricacies of the city transportation system, when to take the Bronx and when the Broadway subway, as well as what hospital to send our pet tubercular "case" to, or what reformatory to hold up as a dreadful alternative for a mischievous gangster for whom a district juvenile judge held no terrors. On some of the hottest days trips by water to Sea-Bright Hospital or to Sing Sing prison were a great relief after the torrid streets of the city. Among other institutions visited were Bedford Reformatory for women, and the Jewish Orphanage. At both of these places we were shown by the superintendants the modern trend in institutional work. Among the organizations visited because of their highly developed system of welfare work, were the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Lord & Taylor's Department Store. In each of these companies a high official accompanied us through the welfare department and explained the employer's point of view in regard to the employees' welfare. Some of us were ardent socialists and scornfully regarded these laudable efforts on the part of "capital," as weak substitutes for a "living wage."

Lectures by leading social workers were tucked in at odd moments. For instance one day after visiting the head quarters of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the Cloak and Suit Trades, we lunched at a Turkish restaurant and heard a talk between courses by Miss Taylor of the Child Labor Law Committee, on her work. On another day we went through the lower East Side and

Chinatown, lunched at a Chinese restaurant and discussed the immigration question. Mr. Everson of the Criminal Courts Committee of the C. O. S. explained the part of the C. O. S. in developing the criminal court system in New York and then took us to a session of the Juvenile Court and later to a criminal court hearing. Some of the lecturers who stand out in my mind are Miss Van Kleek of the Sage Foundation, who spoke about Labor Unions and Scientific Management, Mr. Kirchwey, former warden of Sing Sing, who gave an informal talk on prison reform, at tea with the School of Philanthropy people, Mr. Frank Persons, former Secretary of the C. O. S. who inspired us with a talk on his work with the Red Cross, Mr. Edward T. Devine who described a pet project, the institution of a training school for our soldiers who may be blinded in this war.

Perhaps a word will not be amiss about another kind of "social" life of the month. One of the most interesting phases of the work was "getting acquainted with each other." The round table discussions with Mr. De Schweinitz and our District "bosses," where problems of the week's work and topics of general interest were brought up, soon caused lively arguments about the fundamental theories behind Modern Social Work: did we believe in Socialism or Individualism; what right has a social worker to "investigate" an applicant's past life, what is the ultimate aim of charitable work; how can we educate the people to help themselves; what is the best way to reach the child; is the Settlement House being replaced by the playground association, and so on ad infinitum. Some days we would continue our discussions in a semi-Bohemian lunch room near the C. O. S. main office, and perhaps would

forget our dessert in striving to settle the problems of the world and of the universe. Mr. De Schweinitz was from the beginning, "one of us" giving ear to all of our half-baked ideas, and by his own enthusiastic contributions to the discussion helped us to "get somewhere" before dispersing.

A valuable part of our training was our life in the Settlement Houses. At Hartly House we had the advantage of being under the direction of Miss Matthews. We were usually too exhausted after our day's activities to be of real service to her in her settlement work, but found great pleasure in assisting the playroom worker, helping with "bank evening," even entertaining the neighborhood Red Cross workers with a musical program.

At the end of the month we were all genuinely sorry that the course was finished. One of our number, the Amherst representative, stayed on as a volunteer worker in his district office, and the rest of us were keenly desirous to take up some form of social work as a profession. We were especially impressed with the close relation between case work and war relief work. We

saw how the C. O. S. had taken charge and carried through the Civilian Relief of the Red Cross after the Mexican trouble. We saw the value of a knowledge of case work to the aspirant for service in Reconstruction work after this war. Now, when the nation is going to need efficient helpers in War Relief work, a thorough training in practical social work is a patriotic duty for those who have the time for it. It seems that the day when the "willing" but untrained worker can be of service has passed. Each guest of the C. O. S. during the conference, returned to college, as a senior, fired with the desire to arouse interest in social work, to interest their fellow students in taking a post graduate course at the School of Philanthropy, to urge them to train themselves to be of service to the country as available relief workers. Thus the purposes of the originators of the idea of this July course of work have already been partially accomplished. Let us hope that the experiment was a success and that the authorities will be encouraged to extend the same opportunity to other undergraduates in years to come.

ADELAIDE W. SHAFFER, 1918.

THE CLUBS

NEW YORK

137 East 40th Street

President, MRS. ADOLPHE BORIE, 3rd, '95; *Treasurer*, EDITH CHILD, '90; *Assistant Treasurer*, SOPHIE BOUCHER, '03; *Secretary*, ISABEL PETERS, '04, 33 West 49th Street; *Chairman of Entertainment Committee*, FLORENCE WATERBURY, '05; *Chairman of House Committee*, LOUISE FLEISCHMANN, '06; *Chairman of Committee on Admissions*, MARY HERR, '09.

The Club has reopened for the winter, and Mrs. Rudolph McCabe, the superintendent, will be glad to answer any inquiries about rooms.

BOSTON

144 Bowdoin Street

President, SYLVIA K. LEE, 42 Avon Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Secretary, ANNA FRY, The Ludlow, Copley Square.

CHICAGO

President, MRS. CECIL BARNES, 1153 N. Dearborn Street.

BALTIMORE

President, MRS. HERMAN MOSENTHAL, '00, 1501 Mt. Royal Avenue.

Secretary, MILDRED McCAY, Roland Park, Md.

A feeling among the older alumnae that it would be desirable to keep in touch with college affairs and with one another caused the reorganization of the old Bryn Mawr Club, which had been inactive for some years. The constitution of that Club was taken over, Mrs. Herman Mosenthal was made president and monthly meetings were held at the houses of the members. Through the courtesy of Edith Hamilton arrangements were made for basket ball games on Saturday mornings in the gymnasium of the Bryn Mawr School.

PITTSBURGH

President, SARA F. ELLIS, '04, 5716 Rippey Street.

Secretary, MRS. R. L. CRAWFORD, 517 Emerson Street.

The \$200 competitive entrance scholarship offered by the Club was conferred this year, 1917-18, on Helen Bennett. The Club offers a similar scholarship for 1918-19, and is now preparing to send to the preparatory schools of Allegheny County a poster to this effect.

The Club is also supporting a French orphan this year and clothing a little girl in Pittsburgh who is a ward of the Juvenile Court.

At the first fall meeting it was decided not to serve the usual four o'clock tea at the monthly meetings. This was done in compliance with the request made by Mr. Hoover.

WASHINGTON

Secretary, HENRIETTA S. RIGGS, 131 Maryland Avenue, N. E.

ST. LOUIS

President, MRS. E. W. STIX, 5112 Waterman Avenue.

CHINA

President, MRS. A. H. WOODS, Canton Christian College, Canton.

LOS ANGELES

President, MRS. J. H. DOUGLAS, JR., 523 South Painter Street, Whittier, Cal.

Secretary, ETHEL RICHARDSON, 277 East Bellevue Drive, Pasadena.

OHIO

President, GRACE LATIMER JONES, '00, 1175 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Secretary, ADELINE WERNER, 1640 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by class secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible. Acknowledgment is also due to the *Bryn Mawr College News* for items of news.

Alumnae and former students of Bryn Mawr College are earnestly requested to send directly to the QUARTERLY—or if they prefer, to their Class Secretaries—for use in these columns, items of news concerning themselves. There is a constant demand, on the part of QUARTERLY readers, for abundant class news. But the class news can be complete, accurate, and timely only if each one will take the trouble to send in promptly information concerning herself. And the Classes that have not secretaries willing to act as correspondents for the QUARTERLY are urged to appoint such officers.

1889

Harriet Randolph is spending the winter in New York and is living with Susan Franklin.

Ella Riegel spent the summer in Spain with Georgiana King, '96, studying French influence upon Spanish art.

Margaret Rhoads Ladd, daughter of Anna Rhoads (Mrs. W. C. Ladd), is a member of the Class of 1921 and is the matriculation scholar for Pennsylvania and the South with an average of 85.65.

Alice Gould has a position in the espionage department of the American Embassy in Madrid.

1892

Secretary, MRS. F. M. IVES, 318 West 75th Street, New York City.

1893

Secretary, MRS. J. E. JOHNSON, JR., Heathcote Inn, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Susan Walker (Mrs. R. Y. Fitzgerald) is planning a reunion for '93 in 1918.

1894

Secretary, MRS. R. N. DURFEE, 19 Highland Avenue, Fall River, Mass.

Mary Breed, after a year's leave of absence, has returned to the Carnegie Institute of Technology where she is Dean of the Margaret Morrison School.

Ethel Walker has given up her school in Lakewood and is starting a new school in Simsbury, Connecticut.

1895

Frances Swift (Mrs. H. L. Tatnall), ex-'95, has a daughter born in May, 1917.

Susan Fowler spent part of the summer in Randolph, N. Y., with Elva Lee, '93.

A daughter of Anna West (Mrs. W. N. L. West) is in the Class of 1921.

1896

Lisa Converse is principal of Lakewood Hall, a new school under the direction of a board of trustees.

Nancy Foster Porter, a daughter of Ruth Furness (Mrs. J. F. Porter) is in the Class of 1921.

Lydia Boring has resigned from her position as teacher of history and Latin in the West Philadelphia High School for Girls, on account of ill health.

Cora Baird (Mrs. H. S. Jeanes), ex-'96, conducted a tea-house on her farm near Devon during the first two weeks in October for the benefit of the Social Welfare Department of the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia.

1897

Caroline Galt has leave of absence from Mount Holyoke College and is studying at Columbia University.

Helen Hutchins Weist, daughter of Alice Cilley (Mrs. H. H. Weist), is a member of the Class of 1921.

1899

Secretary, MRS. E. H. WARING, 325 Washington Street, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Mary Foulke (Mrs. J. W. Morrison) has a son, James Lord, born in April. Her two oldest sons, being too young to fight, have been farming. Mrs. Morrison is on the Executive Council of the Women's Board of Council of National Defense, Illinois Division.

1901

Eugenia Fowler (Mrs. Mahlon Neale) is living on a farm near Uniontown, Pa., where her husband is developing a new coal property. Her address is Brownsville, Pa., R. F. D. no. 1.

1903

Secretary, MRS. H. K. SMITH, Farmington, Conn.

The present address of Marian Hickman (Mrs. Francesco Quattrone) is care of American Express Co., 6 Haymarket, London, England.

Elizabeth Sergeant sailed to France on September 15 to study problems of reconstruction and to write about them for the *New Republic* and to do some other writing.

Mary Ingham made the great sacrifice last summer of picketing the White House and of serving her term in the Occoquan Work-House, Va., for carrying a banner inscribed with a quo-

tation from President Wilson. At a meeting at her house after her release from prison over \$8000 was raised for the campaign of the National Woman's Party. She spent her short vacation in Randolph, N. H.

1904

Secretary, EMMA O. THOMPSON, 213 South 50th Street, Philadelphia.

Helen Army (Mrs. George Macan), ex-'04, was visited this summer by Lucile Porter (Mrs. B. P. Weaver), '02, Fannie Brown, '03, and Julia Gardner, '05.

Clara Woodruff (Mrs. Robert Hull) and her two boys are living at Augusta, Ga. Her husband, Captain Robert Hull, is stationed at Camp Hancock with the 13th Pennsylvania Infantry. Her address is 2229 Walton Way, Augusta, Ga.

Maria Albee (Mrs. Edward Uhl) is living at 229 West Horticter Street, Germantown, for the winter. Her husband has been made civilian head of the small arms production at the Government arsenal, Frankford.

If anyone has any knowledge of the '04 Class Letter, will she please notify Emma Thompson?

Eloise Tremain has leave of absence from the Philadelphia High School this year in order that she may act as principal of a school in Salt Lake City.

Fanny Cochran camped in the Adirondacks last summer.

1905

Secretary, MRS. C. M. HARDENBERGH, 3824 Warwick Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

Catherine Utley (Mrs. George Edwin Hill), whose husband died last year, has sold her home in Bridgeport and is taking a graduate course in sociology at Bryn Mawr.

Elma Loines, who is still doing scientific research work with her father and who is an ardent worker for suffrage, spent the summer at their cottage on Lake George. She has been "counsellor, publisher and agent" for the "Handbook of Labor Laws of New York" recently published.

Margaret Bates has been teaching in St. Mary's College, Shanghai, since September, 1916.

Theodora Bates is teaching in Miss Shipley's School.

Helen Griffith has a fellowship at Ann Arbor. She is studying for a Ph.D. Her subject is prose rhythm.

Margaret Thurston was married in August to Roscoe Holt. Mr. Holt is a lieutenant, until the war ends, on the battleship Virginia—the present naval base is Port Jefferson.

Margaret Nichols (Mrs. C. M. Hardenbergh) has taken her brother's two small boys for the period of the war.

Rachael Brewer has announced her engagement to Ellsworth Huntington of Milton. Mr. Huntington is a geographer. He lectures three months of each year at Yale and travels a great deal.

Dr. Florence Child has gone to France to do Red Cross work.

Louise Lewis, ex-'05, spent some time at Lake George last summer.

Helen Read, ex-'05, spent the summer at Beach Haven, N. J.

Anna Workman (Mrs. R. M. Stinson) was in Maine last summer.

Daisy Wilson was at Howard Eaton's Camp, Wyo., last summer and took a trip through Glacier National Park on horseback.

1906

Alice Lauterbach was married on June 27 to Roger Flint of Newtonville, Mass.

Esther White writes from Buzuluk, Russia, on August 30, that with five others, including one Russian, she is doing reconstruction work in Poland.

Josephine Katzenstein spent the month of August at Lake George.

Olive Eddy was married in September to Clinton Arthur Carpenter of Chicago.

1907

Secretary, MRS. R. E. APTHORP, care of Dr. C. H. Williams, Hampstead Hall, Charles River Road, Cambridge, Mass.

Letitia Windle has been appointed warden of Radnor.

Ellen Thayer is studying at Johns Hopkins, and is also teaching at the Roland Park Country School.

Eunice Schenck is Acting Head of the French Department at Bryn Mawr.

Margaret Ayer (Mrs. Cecil Barnes) has moved to Washington, where her husband is working on the Food Commission under Mr. Hoover. After reunion she motored from Washington to Chicago with Harriot and Leila Houghteling and Norvelle Brown, ex-'11.

Dr. Edward Beasley, husband of Calvert Myers, is a member of the Medical Reserve and sailed for England in August.

Margaret Putnam (Mrs. Max Morse) has a third child, Daphne, born in May.

Anna Haines has gone with a Friends' Unit to do reconstruction work in Russia. They left Philadelphia June 25, sailed from Vancouver to Japan, from there to Vladivostok, thence by trans-Siberian railroad, finally reaching their destination, Buzuluk, in Samara, a province of Southeastern Russia, about September 1. Esther White, '06, is in the party.

Alice Hawkins spent a month on the Bryn Mawr Farm near West Chester last summer, learning much about producing and canning vegetables, as well as running the college truck around the country filled with students or tin cans. She is warden of Merion again this year.

Mabel O'Sullivan has a fellowship in English at Bryn Mawr.

Esther Apthrop (Mrs. R. E. Williams) is to spend the winter with her family as her husband has gone to France.

Emma Sweet (Mrs. Lyman M. Tondel) has moved from Selleck, Wash., to 514 Olympic Place, Seattle, Wash.

1908

Secretary, MRS. DUDLEY MONTGOMERY, 115 Langdon Street, Madison, Wis.

Louise Congdon (Mrs. J. P. Balmer) has a daughter, Cynthia, born July 18, in Evanston.

Margaret Copeland (Mrs. Nathaniel Blatchford) spent the summer at St. Joseph, Mich.

Louise Hyman (Mrs. J. A. Pollak) has moved into her new home at 927 Redway Avenue, Cincinnati.

Margaret Lewis was married in August to Lincoln MacVeagh, 2nd, at West Wrentham, Mass.

Josephine Proudfit (Mrs. Dudley Montgomery) is now living at 115 Langdon Street. Her husband is a Captain in the Officers Reserve Corps.

Margaret Vilas, ex-'08, spent the summer in Madison, Wis. She has been working for the Navy League in Chicago.

Mary Case is now head of the kindergarten at the Warren Goddard House in East 34th Street.

Nellie Seeds (Mrs. Scott Nearing) spent the summer at Chautauqua, and in September gave a lecture on socialism in the City Hall of Jamestown, N. Y. A local paper commented thus: "Mrs. Nearing's appeal, and it was a carefully worded one, was from the standpoint

of what she named the 'potential motherhood' of the nation."

Ruth Hammitt, ex-'08, has an article, "The Woman Ambulance Driver in France," in the *Outlook* for October 3, 1917.

Adelaide Case is educational director at St. Faith's House, the school for deaconesses and other church workers connected with the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

1909

Secretary, FRANCIS BROWNE, 15 East 10th Street, New York City.

Helen Gilroy is at Vassar this year in the physics department.

Aristine Munn Recht, M.D. is Dean of Women at New York University.

Katherine Branson is assistant secretary at Miss Madeira's school, Washington, D. C.

Mildred Satterlee, ex-'09, was married in August to Captain Dwight Wetmore of Rochester, N. Y. Alta Stevens and Bertha Ehlers were present at the wedding.

Bertha Ehlers has taken Margaret Bontecou's place as warden of Denbigh.

Mary Nearing and Bertha Ehlers each spent part of their summer working on the Bryn Mawr Farm.

Mary Nearing also took an agricultural course at the University of Pennsylvania. She is warden of Rockefeller again this winter.

Shirley Putnam sailed for Paris on June 25. She has done some work with the Enfants de la Frontière, also canteen work for prisoners and wounded soldiers. She and May Putnam are living in a small apartment in the Latin Quarter. Butter is 90 cents a pound and they are allowed a pound and half of sugar per person a month.

Cynthia Wesson, who was one of the five official motor drivers for the American Fund for French Wounded, has left this Committee and has offered herself to the Y. M. C. A. for canteen work, which will probably take her towards the East, at an American base.

Anna Platt has been interne in the Johns Hopkins Hospital this summer.

May Putnam is still serving as physician to the Enfants de la Frontière with headquarters in Paris.

Catherine Goodale (Mrs Rawson Warren) has come back to civilization! Her husband, Major Warren, was recalled from the Texas border this summer and stationed at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J. Mrs. Warren has since

been touring the East—much to the joy of her friends.

Mary Ryan was married in June to Timothy Spillane, and will live in Philadelphia.

1910

Secretary, MRS. H. B. VAN DYNE, TROY, PA.

Dr. Dorothy Child and Dr. Florence Child, '05, have gone to France as members of the first medical unit for Child Welfare sent out by the Red Cross.

Miriam Hedges has announced her engagement to Alexander Russell Smith of Lossiemouth, Scotland. Mr. Smith is a representative of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and is at present stationed in Hong Kong, China. The wedding will take place in December.

Susanne Allinson was married at Petrograd last summer to Mr. Henry C. Emery. Mr. and Mrs. Emery will live in Petrograd for the present.

Constance Deming (Mrs. Willard Lewis), with her two children, spent the summer in the North.

Margaret James was married in October and expects to live in San Francisco.

Jeanne Kerr was married in July to Udo Fleischmann of New York.

Margaret Shearer has announced her engagement to Jewell K. Smith, brother of Jane Smith.

Janet Howell was married in July to Adam H. Clark.

Zip Falk was married in September to Robert Szold of Washington, D. C.

Mary Boyd Shipley has sailed for China, to teach in Ginling College, Nanking. Ginling College is a union missionary college for women established two years ago by a union committee of five mission boards. It aims to have as high a standard as the women's colleges in America, and all the foreign workers there are American college women.

Irma Bixler (Mrs. E. P. Poste) has a daughter, born in August.

1911

Class Correspondent, MARGARET J. HOBART, Sommariva, Easthampton, N. Y.

Kate Chambers (Mrs. Laurens Seelye) has a daughter, Dorothea Chambers, born June 6. Mr. Seelye is at Allentown, Pa., in charge of the Y. M. C. A. work in the ambulance camp.

Mary Taylor has a position in the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, and is living at 160 Waverly Place.

Norvelle Brown, ex-'11, is teaching music at Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn. She expects to spend her week ends in New York with her family.

Louise Russell is teaching stenography and typewriting at one of the Brooklyn High Schools.

Esther Cornell is playing in *The 13th Chair* in Chicago.

David Goodnow, husband of Margery Smith, has enlisted.

Charles Herschel McKnight, husband of Phyllis Rice, is stationed in New York City. Mrs. McKnight has come to New York to be with her husband.

The Rev. Deane Edwards, husband of Margaret Dulles, ex-'11, is in Washington doing war work. Mrs. Edwards is living at home with her family.

1912

Secretary, MRS. J. A. MACDONALD, 3227 Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Leonora Lucas has announced her engagement to Daniel Tomlinson. Mr. Tomlinson is a civil engineer, a graduate of the Massachusetts School of Technology. At present he is attending the second officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Miss Lucas and Mr. Tomlinson expect to be married in November.

Gladys Spry is doing clerical work for the Council of National Defence in Chicago.

Dorothy Wolff (Mrs. Paul Douglas) and her husband have moved to Portland, Ore., where Mr. Douglas has accepted an appointment in Reed College.

Gertrude Llewellyn is working in the laboratory of the Evanston Hospital, and is taking several courses at the University of Chicago.

Catherine Terry (Mrs. W. N. Ross) has a son, Charles Terry, born July 14.

Mary Morgan (Mrs. W. C. Haupt) will live in New York this winter, doing work in psychology at Columbia.

Mary Peirce spent most of the summer in the Canadian Rockies. She is a member of the Junior War Council of the Philadelphia Y. W. C. A.

Carmelita Chase (Mrs. S. Hinton) and her little daughter Jean spent the summer at Woodstock, N. Y.

Irma Shloss, ex-'12, is married to Eugene Mannheimer of Des Moines.

Christine Hammer has accepted a position in a girls' school in Canton, China.

Pearl Mitchell studied at the University of Pennsylvania last summer.

1913

Secretary, NATHALIE SWIFT, 156 East 79th Street, New York City.

Rosa Mabon was married on June 19 to Dr. Thomas K. Davis. Dr. Davis is at present with the New York Hospital unit in France.

Katharine Williams has announced her engagement to Lieutenant Waldo Hodgedon of Dedham, Mass.

Yvonne Stoddard was married late in October to Henry Hayes of New York.

Louisa Haydock is doing relief work in France.

Mary Sheldon spent the spring and summer in Santa Barbara, Cal.

Alice Hearne was married on August 2 at Beach Haven, N. J., to Julius Rockwell of Taunton, Mass.

Nathalie Swift has a position in the Circulating Department of the New York Public Library.

Katherine Page (Mrs. C. G. Loring) has a daughter, Alice Page, born September 27.

Adelaide Simpson is Dean of Women and Professor of Latin at Hillsdale College, Michigan.

Gertrude Hinrichs has announced her engagement to Samuel King of Glen Ridge, N. J. Helen Evans, ex-'13, was married to Robert Lewis last June.

Alice Patterson is head of the Latin department at the Agnes Irwin School.

1914

Secretary, IDA W. PRITCHETT, 22 East 91st Street, New York City.

Alice Miller was married on July 7 to William Merrill Chester. Mr. and Mrs. Chester are now in France.

Rose Brandon was married on July 19 to Ole Todderud. Mr. and Mrs. Todderud will live in Butler, Pa.

Helen Shaw was married on August 6 to William A. Crosby.

Helen Hinde, ex-'14, was married in July to John Andrews King.

Elizabeth Colt has returned to America and is working in New York.

Isabel Benedict is working at the National City Bank, New York, as secretary to the assistant chief clerk.

Elizabeth Bryant is to be Dean Taft's secretary at Bryn Mawr.

Anne White has announced her engagement to Lieutenant Paul Harper, U. S. A.

Margaret Williams has announced her en-

gement to Captain Ray Gilman, who is stationed at Fort Totten in the Coast Artillery.

1915

Secretary, KATHARINE W. McCOLLIN, Overbrook, Pa.

(It would be very helpful if the members of 1915 would send the Secretary any news of themselves. Very often "news" has to be left out because it has come vaguely through various ways from an unknown source, or it has been printed as an authentic bit of news and has been found afterwards to be inaccurate.)

Hazel Barnett is teaching in Dallas, Texas.

Margaret Bradway is teaching in Miss Hill's School at Ardmore.

Laura Branson has returned to Rosemary Hall as teacher of mathematics. She has been made Head Teacher of the school this winter.

Marguerite Darkow is teaching mathematics and physics at Rogers Hall, Lowell, Mass.

Olga Erbsloh is Parole Officer to the Industrial State Training School for Girls at Middletown, Conn.

Isabel Foster was editor of the *Berlin Reporter* of Berlin, N. H., during the summer..

Anne Hardon, who is nursing in Hospital Auxiliaire No. 43, St. Valery-en-Caux, writes to beg any members of 1915 who can write French *at all* to correspond with one or two French soldiers. She will furnish names of those who especially are in need of such friendship. Anyone who can do this and will, please communicate with K. W. McCollin, Overbrook, Pa.

Frances MacDonald is secretary to the President and Dean of Haverford College.

Helen McFarland was married to Donald Eliot Woodbridge August 11. Mr. Woodbridge has joined the Aviation Corps.

Emily Noyes is instructor in English at Bryn Mawr. She is living in Penygroes with Dean Taft.

Dagmar Perkins lectured on the Psychology of the Drama at the Harvard summer school under the Department of Public Speaking. She was unusually successful as a great many New York and Boston newspapers testified. The Boston Sunday Herald of August 12 says:

"Miss Perkins was the first woman to speak on this subject at Harvard, and, in fact, she is a pioneer in her chosen field. The lectures given before large and intensely interested audiences showed a freshness of viewpoint and a skill in observation altogether remarkable in so youthful a lecturer.

"Miss Perkins has illustrated her lectures with a wealth of telling points gained in her own observation, and she reveals, in giving these, not only the born psychologist, but the gifted actress as well. Lecturers are common who, while lecturing on voice and speech, break every rule of speech and intonation, but Miss Perkins's manner and delivery prove an agreeable exception to this rule."

She has also been asked by the Government at Washington to visit the different soldiers' camps and give programs of recitations, etc.

Clarissa Smith is assisting Miss Theodora Butcher in the work of the Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

Isabel Smith is at Bryn Mawr as a graduate student in geology. She has been appointed choir leader again.

Sara Rozet Smith was married to Lieutenant Richard Sutton Buel of the United States Field Artillery in Chicago on August 15.

Among those who worked on the Bryn Mawr Farm last summer were Elsie Stelzer, Helen Taft, and Helen McElree.

Katherine Streett was married to Captain Henry Frederick Robb of Company G, Fifth Maryland Regiment, on September 4 in Cumberland, Md.

Ruth Tinker was married to Daniel Parmelee Morse, Jr., on June 17 at Stamford, Conn. Mr. Morse has joined the Aviation Corps and has sailed for France for further training.

Julia Harrison, ex-'15 has written some successful "movie" plays for the Clif Curtis Publishing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Ruth McKelvey, ex-'15, is living in a settlement house in New York as a social worker.

Vashti McCreery, ex-'15, will receive the degree of A. B. at the University of Illinois next June. She is living in Champagne, Ill., with Polly Vennum, '12.

Lillian Mudge (Mrs. Casper Thompson), ex-'15, has a daughter, Barbara, born in March.

Mildred Jacobs has been appointed demonstrator in the psychology laboratory at Bryn Mawr.

Katharine McCollin is teaching history and English at the Haverford Friends' School.

Katherine Snodgrass is a graduate student at Columbia.

Mary Albertson and Mallory Webster are to teach this year in the Homestead School, Hot Springs, Va. They and Mary Morgan, ex-'15, spent part of the summer together.

Elizabeth Bailey, ex-'15, was married at Eaglesmere in July to Lieutenant Henry Gross.

Adrienne Kenyon was married in November to Benjamin Franklin of Germantown. Mr. Franklin is in the officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Tenn.

1916

Secretary, ADELINE WERNER, 1640 Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Frances Witherbee, ex-'16, was married to Lieutenant Herman Kobbé in June.

Elizabeth Holliday was married to Benjamin P. Hitz September 22.

Louise Dillingham is now in Porto Rico as secretary to the president of the Guanica Centrale Sugar factory.

Elizabeth Brakeley is doing graduate work at Columbia.

Mary Branson is teaching at Rosemary Hall again this year.

Agnes Smith is teaching mathematics at St. Timothy's, Catonsville, Md.

Eleanor Hill has announced her engagement to Professor Rhys Carpenter of Bryn Mawr.

Ruth Lautz is teaching in the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School at Bryn Mawr.

Anna Lee is teaching English in a Philadelphia High School.

Chloe McKeefrey, Kathryn Batchelder, Margaret Chase, Helen Tyson, Elizabeth Brakeley and Elizabeth Stark received M. A. degrees at Bryn Mawr in June.

Helen Chase is an aid in Dr. Blake's hospital in Paris.

Adeline Werner is teaching English in the Columbus School for Girls.

Emilie Strauss sailed on October 13 for Porto Rico to teach in the American school at Ensensada.

Constance Kellen and Frieda Kellogg have gone to France with a Red Cross surgical dressing unit.

1917

Margery Scattergood is going to France as a member of the American Friends' Reconstruction Unit.

Helen Harris is doing graduate work at Bryn Mawr and, as College Settlements Association Fellow, is living at the College Settlement in Philadelphia.

Margaret Hoff was married in June to Eric

Zimmerman, professor of economics at Columbia.

Dorothy Shipley is secretary of the Civic Relief Branch of the Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety.

Elizabeth Granger is in Chicago acting as Director of Supplies of the American Fund for French Wounded for the West.

Martha Willett is in charge of the babies' ward at the Norwood Hospital.

Eleanor Dulles is in Paris doing relief work under Mrs. Shurtleff.

Louise Collins is studying at Teachers College, Columbia.

Mary Andrews was assistant bacteriologist at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, last summer.

Mary Hodge is in Haiti as secretary to the president of the American Sugar Company.

Virginia Litchfield is working in the Boston American Field Service office.

Margaret Henderson is an automobile driver for the American Fund for French Wounded in Paris.

Elizabeth Emerson is at the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Natalie McFaden has given up teaching this semester because of illness.

Ex-1918

Laura Pearson was married on September 12 to Blanchard Pratt of Lowell, Mass.

Olive Bain was married to Lieutenant Percy Kittle, U. S. R., on August 22 in St. Ambrose's Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Ella Lindley was married to Mr. Warburton of Minneapolis in September.

Ex-1919

Winifred Robb has announced her engagement to Lieutenant William Tibbett Powers of the Field Artillery, U. S. R.

Vivian Turrish has announced her engagement to Myron Bunnell of Duluth, Minn.

Martha Watriss is taking the special training course for nurses offered to college women at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York.

Lucretia Peters and Marguerite Kranz are studying at Barnard.

Ewing Adams was married in October to Edwin Baker, a son of Professor Baker of Harvard.

Ex-1920

Miriam Ormsby has announced her engagement to Harold Workman of Chicago.

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Editor-in-Chief

ELVA LEE, '93

Randolph, New York

Campus Editor

MARY SWIFT RUPERT, '18

Rockefeller Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Advertising Manager

ELIZABETH BRAKELEY, '16

Furnald Hall, Columbia University, New York City

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WAR WORK

THE WAR COUNCIL OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

The War Council of Bryn Mawr College was formed in November, 1917. Previous to this time there had been no organization to centralize the war work of the college community. There was a committee under the Christian Association, known as the "War Relief Committee," which was operating a Red Cross workshop, and raising money for various relief agencies. There was also a Liberty Loan Committee, formed under the direction of Mrs. William Roy Smith, appointed a captain by the Main Line Division. The Undergraduate Association was endeavoring to arouse interest in Food Conservation. In the summer the Bryn Mawr Farm, which was in reality a war garden, was operated by individuals. They had no especial organization, and no especial responsibility, except to those generous donors who gave the enterprise the necessary financial backing. The question of arranging for speakers, and for the dissemination of information on war subjects was unsolved.

This was the situation in October, 1917. It became evident, particularly in the discussion of the advisability of giving a May Day pageant this year, that, outside of academic work, war work was to be the central interest of

the college community. Moreover, there seemed to be many opportunities for service which the College might very well render, and which were not the responsibility of any existing organization. The need therefore, for some sort of a clearing house for all the war activities of the College became apparent. The Christian Association was not inclusive in its membership. The other associations did not even offer membership to three important groups,—faculty, staff, and alumnae. If the college war work was to be a success it must be the fruit of the united efforts of all groups, and if the groups were to coöperate they must be represented in the body which was to govern and direct the work.

The best method of forming such a clearing house, however, was not as obvious as the need of it, and the difficulty was not solved until the College as a whole became informed about the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. This was largely through the kindness of Mrs. Ira. C. Wood, former Executive Secretary of the Woman's Committee. She explained to a small group representing the various associations, clubs, and their committees, the working basis of the Committee,—in brief, the formation in each locality of a branch whose members were the heads of all the existing organi-

zations of the locality. Such a group could then coördinate all the activities of the community, and apportion the work so that there should be as little duplication as possible. In this way very little new machinery was created, existing organizations were strengthened and used to the limit of their capacity for service, and much useless effort was avoided.

It was on this basis then, that the War Council was finally formed. After several preliminary meetings of a temporary council, and a joint meeting of the Graduate Club and the Undergraduate Association, the membership of the permanent Council was determined as follows:

Two representatives from the Faculty.

One representative from the Staff.

Two representatives from the Alumnae.

President of the Graduate Club.

One other representative of the Graduate Club.

President of the Christian Association.

President of the Undergraduate Association.

President of the Self-Government Association.

President of the Athletic Association.

Editor-in-Chief of the *College News*.

Presidents of the four undergraduate classes.

The Council has no constitution and no by-laws. Its executive officers are a Chairman and a Secretary, who also acts as Treasurer. Every effort is made to avoid details of formal order which would take time, and interfere with the quickest handling of business.

At its first meeting the Council appointed the directors of seven executive departments, these departments corresponding to seven of the ten under the

Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The directors are ex officio members of the Council, and upon the advice of the Council carry on through their departments the war work of the College. The Departments are as follows:

I. DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION

This department has already secured a very complete registration of students, and a fairly complete registration of faculty and staff. The intention is to keep the registration cards on file, and to use them as reference in answering the many calls for volunteer service which come to the college, both for the academic year, and for the summer. In this way the department hopes to cooperate with existing employment agencies and committees in placement work to meet war needs.

II. DEPARTMENT OF FOOD PRODUCTION

This department has been investigating the possibility of operating the Bryn Mawr War Garden in the summer of 1918. It seems more than probable that land nearer the college grounds will be available, which will make planting and transporting of crops much more feasible than they were last year. It also seems probable that financial support will not be lacking, and the question of the labor, which is of course largely that of students, is now being thoroughly investigated. The department is also making careful determinations of plantings, costs, crops, etc., and if it is decided to operate the Garden, will make all the necessary arrangements, and plan the schedule of labor. It knows no reason why the enterprise should not be a greater success this year than last, particularly in producing at much less cost.

III. DEPARTMENT OF FOOD CONSERVATION

This department has been collecting information on the subject of Food Conservation, as advocated by the present Food Administration, and is endeavoring to disseminate the information through the college. It hopes to mould public opinion on the subject, and to see that the college menus are in as much accord as possible with the suggestions offered by the Food Administration.

IV. DEPARTMENT OF MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING SOCIAL AGENCIES

The work of this department is identical with that of the Christian Association. It is essential that in the multiplicity of war activities no community should neglect the peace time activities which are no less important in time of war.

V. DEPARTMENT OF LIBERTY LOAN

This department, which is the former independent Liberty Loan Committee, expects to continue the work which it started so successfully before it became connected with the War Council. It conducts the college campaigns for subscriptions to Liberty Loans which may be floated during the college year. The campaign for the Second Liberty Loan resulted in a total subscription from those connected with the college of \$197,200. The department is also conducting the sale of War Savings Stamps, and Thrift Certificates.

VI. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

This department has two bureaus. The Bureau of Information and Public Speakers is to collect and make public war information of interest to the College, to arrange for visiting speakers on

war subjects, and to act as a publicity agent for the War Council in coöperation with the Press Bureau of the *College News*. This bureau has planned a schedule of lectures, some of which have been given already, and has issued a bulletin of the organization and function of the Council.

The other bureau of the Department of Education is the Bureau of Public Speaking. The members of this bureau are the presidents of the various clubs in College, such as the History Club, the Suffrage Club, the English Club, etc. President Thomas has also consented to serve on this bureau in connection with her work in the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. The intention is to train those interested in public speaking on war subjects, and to provide material for them. It is hoped that this will meet the need for speakers, preferably with college training, who will speak in public schools and other institutions throughout the country, and thus convey accurate information to those ignorant of the causes of the war and the conditions under which it is being fought.

VII. DEPARTMENT OF RED CROSS AND ALLIED RELIEF

This department consists of the War Relief Committee of the Christian Association, released for service under the War Council, and enlarged in its membership so as to represent all groups. It coöperates with the local chapter of the Red Cross, and operates a Red Cross workshop in Merion Hall, which is open five evenings a week for the making of surgical dressings, and for the distribution of wool for war knitting. So far it has conducted a canvass for its Red Cross and Relief work which netted \$3,000. It has also conducted a cam-

paign for the Students' Friendship War Fund, which resulted in a total of \$2700. It also investigated quite thoroughly the different possibilities for the central relief work of the College for the year, which it hoped may be carried on with the coöperation of the alumnae. The results of these investigations were made public at a mass meeting of faculty, staff, alumnae, graduate and undergraduate students, held under the auspices of the Council on December 3, 1917. At that meeting it was voted that the final decision as to the nature of the main object of the college war work should be made at another mass meeting to be held before Christmas. This meeting took place on Monday, December 17, 1917. After reviewing the possibilities of raising and maintaining a Y. M. C. A. Hut, or of equipping and maintaining a Unit for Reconstruction Work, it was the unanimous decision of the meeting to support a Bryn Mawr Service Corps. This Corps will not act as a unit in any one field of service, but will be composed of workers in various fields. The funds raised will be used to equip and maintain workers when and where they are needed. Investigations have been made as to the number of Bryn Mawr women already in the field abroad, who may constitute the nucleus of such a Corps, and investigations will also be made as to those trained in various branches of service who might desire to render it, and of the opportunities of placing such workers through organizations like the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and the Friends Reconstruction Unit.

From December 17, therefore, until the end of the year, all the money raised in the College by canvasses and other means, will contribute to the fund for the Service Corps. It is hoped that if

the alumnae do not feel that they can cooperate as an association with the department in this campaign, they will at least give it their support as individuals.

VIRGINIA KNEELAND,
*Chairman of the War Council
of Bryn Mawr College.*

WAR WORK OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

The members of the Alumnae Association who attended the annual meeting last February and the special meeting held in Bryn Mawr last June will remember the plans discussed at that meeting for sending a unit composed of Bryn Mawr alumnae and former students to France for reconstruction and war work. At that time the Smith College alumnae and students had raised the required sum of \$30,000 and their unit of sixteen women has since then been established in France. Wellesley and Radcliffe Colleges have decided to send a unit jointly and it will probably sail very soon. At our meetings it was not deemed advisable to undertake the financing and assembling of a unit but motions were passed allowing the Directors to consider any war work which might seem feasible for the Association to undertake. With the opening of the College this year and the organization in the college community of a Council for War Work, composed of representatives from the undergraduates, faculty, staff and alumnae, the suggestion of some general plan of war work to be undertaken jointly by the College and the alumnae has been definitely adopted and for a time the idea of sending a unit was again revived.

At its meeting in New York in November the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association appointed a com-

mittee of three to cooperate with the War Council. This committee is composed of Miss Martha G. Thomas, Miss Dimon and myself. In looking up possible lines of war relief work we were advised through members of the Red Cross and the Friends Service Committee that no more units were desired in the work in France at the present time. There are a large number of units already working in France and the need now and in the immediate future is for individual workers with training and experience who can be placed where the need is greatest rather than for groups of people who by their organization are compelled to work in one locality. For this reason the War Council has substituted for the unit originally planned the idea of a Bryn Mawr Service Corps. This Corps would consist of individual alumnae and former students of Bryn Mawr College who are able and willing to undertake war relief and reconstruction work abroad and whose expenses, including salary and equipment, will be met from a special fund raised for this purpose. It has been estimated that the expenses of a worker in France at the present time vary from about \$2000 to \$3000. This amount tends to increase with the rapid rise in living expenses. To support a Service Corps of ten or fifteen people the College and Alumnae Association jointly should plan to raise a sum of from \$30,000 to \$50,000 yearly. The War Council hopes to raise \$10,000 this year among the members of the college community. The Alumnae Association would then be responsible for the additional funds needed. If the plan of a Service Corps is adopted it would be possible to send trained women workers not only to France but also to Italy, the Balkans, and possibly to Russia. The advan-

tages of the Service Corps over the Unit are that it enables us with our small group of alumnae and former students to place anyone applying for service abroad in the position and in the country where there is the greatest need and for which she can do the best work and we can use our funds as they come in without waiting to reach the definite sum of thirty thousand. It is a much more flexible form of organization and seems from every point of view to meet our own limitations and the real needs in the war work of the moment.

Our Committee has made inquiries in regard to the possibility of working under or in cooperation with the general war relief organizations. The Friends Service Committee has very kindly expressed its willingness to take any trained Bryn Mawr graduate whose expenses would be met and whose experience would make her useful in their reconstruction and relief work. They need especially doctors, nurses, and trained social workers. They have at present no place for untrained and inexperienced workers. The American Red Cross, through their national officers in Washington, have expressed the greatest willingness to send members of our Service Corps out under their organization. They will keep on file in their office the names of those who wish to work under the Red Cross and will allow us to make definite recommendations for positions which are to be filled. When we have an experienced candidate to recommend, they will cable abroad to see if there is a position for her to fill and they will gladly send out under their auspices any Bryn Mawr women whose services may be requested by cable from Europe. The Red Cross also desires doctors, nurses, experienced social workers, teachers for the grades,

organisers and administrators. A candidate must be in good physical condition, able to endure hardship and must speak the language of the country to which she wishes to go. We shall also be able to establish a connection with other organizations such as the American Fund for French Wounded, the Y. M. C. A. and others with which many of our alumnae are now working.

In looking up the possibilities for service we are endeavoring to get in touch with the Bryn Mawr women already working abroad. From the replies to the questionnaires sent out for the Register of Alumnae and Former Students and from information gathered personally from many people Miss Dimon has compiled the following interesting list of Bryn Mawr women in Europe:

American Red Cross

FRANCE

I. Medical and Hospital Work

Chase, Helen S., '16—auxiliary nurse, Dr. Blake's Hospital, Paris; Cox, Dorothy H. ex-'14—American Hospital Supplies Association; Hardon, Anne, '15—Hospital Auxiliary, No. 43 St. Valery-en-Caux, Normandy; Hoyt, Mary, '99—nurses' aid at American Hospital, Neuilly; Kerr, Katharine, '07—Nurse Unit of New York Presbyterian Hospital, summer 1917; Laws, Bertha M., '01—Bureau of Tuberculosis, Paris; Miller, Alice, ex-'09—ambulance driver and keeper of records for Dr. Baldwin's hospital for children in the devastated district; also canteen work; Moore, Dorothea, '15—laboratory technician in American Red Cross Hospital, No. 2, in Paris; Putnam, Shirley, '09—auxiliary nurse at the American Hospital, Neuilly; has also done canteen work and work for the Children of the Frontier; White, Amelia Elizabeth, '01—hospital work.

II. Surgical Dressings

Brownell, Mary Gertrude, '15; Gardner, Mabel, '14; Kellen, Constance, '15; Kellogg, Fredrika, M., '16; Richards, Amelia, ex-'18; White, Martha, '03—Secretary of the Surgical Dressings Association.

III. Canteen Work

Bissell, Bessie G., '99; Egan, May, '11; Jenks, Mrs. Robert (Maud Lowrey), '00; Kilpatrick, Ellen, ex-'99; Tongue, Mary '12.

IV. Child Welfare Unit

Child, Florence, '05—relief work among children; Child, Dorothy, '09—physician; medical relief work among children.

V. L'Atelier Réunion Comité (under Mrs. Shurtleff)

Bixler, Rena C., '14—reconstruction work in Paris; Channing, Alice, ex-'11—war relief work; resigned position as District Secretary of the Boston Associated Charities to undertake work in France; Dulles, Eleanor L., '17—relief work for civilians and soldiers; Sturdevant, Mrs. E. W. (Louise Cruice), '06—relief work.

American Friends Service Committee

North, Dorothy, '09—relief work in Paris; Scattergood, Margaret, '17—Reconstruction Unit with the American Expeditionary Forces.

American Fund for French Wounded

Ayer, Elizabeth, '14—working in Paris; Carrière, Anna Merven, '08; Chester, Mrs. William M. (Alice Miller), '14—driving motor truck for hospital supplies; Elwood, Catherine Prescott, '15—Secretary for Mrs. Lathrop, President of Comité Americain pour les Blessés Français. Mrs. Lathrop in a recent letter to the "Woman's Club" of Minneapolis thanked them for supplies sent and added "but the very best thing you have sent us is Catherine Elwood. We could not have gotten along without her; she is invaluable"; Henderson, Margaret I., '17—relief work.

Franco-American Committee for the Care of Children of the Frontier

Cheney, Marjorie, ex-'03—relief work under Dr. Putnam; Cross, Emily, '01—relief work under Dr. Putnam; Putnam, May—physician; has her office in Paris and when necessary visits the children in their colonies which usually are housed in disused convents and chateaux in Brittany, Burgundy, and Touraine; Smith, Mrs. Joseph Lindon (Corinna Putnam), ex-'97—has been twice in France to gather material for lectures on the work of the Committee.

Y. M. C. A.

Ely, Gertrude, ex-'00—member of the War Council and organiser for Y. M. C. A. Canteen Work in France; Haydock, Louisa Low, '13—work at port of debarkation of American troops; also hospital work under Red Cross; Holliday, Mary, '09—canteen work; Wesson, Cynthia, '09—canteen work at an American base toward eastern France; during the summer drove a motor car for American Fund for French Wounded.

Y. W. C. A.

Morriss, Margaret S., Ph.D.—granted leave of absence from Mt. Holyoke to help establish the work of the Association in France.

Other work

Baldwin, Elizabeth F., '14—work with "La Roue" printing books for blind soldiers; surgical dressings and relief work. Translating for 'L'Orphelinat de la Guerre; 'Carvalho, Mrs. Joachim L. (Anne Coleman), '95—gave her chateau for a hospital at the beginning of the war; Evans, Helene, ex-'15—in Paris as English secretary to Mr. Edward T. Devine, who is doing Red Cross Civilian Relief Work; Gibbons, Mrs. Herbert Adams (Helen Brown), ex-'06—furnishing layettes for the children of soldiers at the front. Volunteer worker in American Sailors and Soldiers Club. Lecturer to American Soldiers; Sergeant, Elizabeth S., '03—in France to study problems of reconstruction for the *New Republic*; Watriss, Martha, ex-'19—relief work under Mrs. Duryea.

Unspecified

Allport, Harriet, '17—relief work; Hapgood, Mrs. Norman (Elizabeth Reynolds), ex-'14; Lounsbery, Grace E., '97; Scudder, Atala, '15; Kuttner, Anna, ex-'15.

ENGLAND

American Friends Service Committee

Cadbury, Leah, '14—Uffculme Hospital, Queens Bridge Road, King's Heath as nurse's aid.

Other work

Cam, Norah, '12—assistant fitter in an aeroplane works; Douglas, Anabel, Hearer, 1889-'90—on Central Bureau for the Employment of Women; Fletcher, Mrs. Henry M. (Ethel Parish), '91—member of Committee for Belgian

Relief Work of Borough of Hammersmith; Longbottom, Gertrude Felton, 1897-'98—Secretary of the South Rural District, Women's War Agricultural Committee; and of the South United Methodists War Saving Association; Scott, Mrs. A. H. (Mildred Minturn), '97—member of the Kensington War Pensions Committee, Kensington Union of Democratic Control, and London Federation Committee of the Union of Democratic Control.

RUSSIA

American Friends Service Committee

Haines, Anna Jones, '07—relief work in Buzuluk, Russia; on 15 months' leave of absence from position as Inspector in Division of Housing and Sanitation, Philadelphia; White, Esther, '05—relief work among the refugees in Buzuluk.

Unspecified

Emery, Mrs. Henry C. (Susanne Allinson), '10; Korff, Baroness Serge A. (Aletta Van Reyepen), '00.

ITALY

Frank, Mrs. Tenney, Graduate—nurse and head of ward in hospital for soldiers, Rome, May–August, 1917.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

SWITZERLAND

Y. M. C. A.

Clark, Elizabeth M., ex-'94—relief work under International Y. M. C. A.

Unspecified

Erismann, Camille.

SPAIN

Unspecified

Gould, Alice, '89—Espionage Department of the American Embassy in Madrid.

Summary

Working in France	54
Working in England	6
Working in Russia	4
Working in Italy	1
Working in Switzerland	2
Working in Spain	1
	—
Total	68

Miss Dimon will be very glad to have any additional information. If you know of anyone else doing war work abroad will you kindly send (to Miss A. C. Dimon, Bryn Mawr College) her name and address and the work which she is doing. We have taken it for granted that all Bryn Mawr graduates resident in Europe at this time would be doing some kind of war work even though unspecified. Miss Dimon will also be glad to receive the names of those who are interested in serving in a possible Bryn Mawr Service Corps.

In raising the fund for a Service Corps, if it is decided upon, we have thought that there might be applicants for the work who could defray their own expenses in part or almost wholly. The amount which they could contribute to their own maintenance could then be counted as their contribution to the Service Corps Fund.

The question of adopting a Service Corps Fund as their War Relief Work for the winter or (another suggestion) of raising a fund of \$30,000 for the support of a Y. M. C. A. Hut at the front to be called the Bryn Mawr Hut will be decided upon at a mass meeting called by the War Council for Monday, Dec. 17. The Alumnae Association will be asked to coöperate in whatever work is undertaken and will discuss the matter at its meeting in February.

In gathering information in regard to Bryn Mawr women working abroad Miss Dimon has also collected the following interesting information in regard to Bryn Mawr women in War Work at home:

Government Appointments

E. R. Fries, '04—temporary clerk in depot of the Quartermaster's Corps, Philadelphia—U. S. Army: marking and grading examination papers of Reserve Officers in Q. M. C.; H. Smith

Brown, '06—physician, lecturer on Social Hygiene for the Committee on Camp Activities; M. Maynard, '08—clerk at an embarkation camp now under construction; M. Free, '15—assistant to Committee on Classification of Personnel in the Army; F. Bradley, '16—French translator in the War College; C. M. Simpson, ex-'15—yeoman, first class, U. S. N. R. F., Censor's Office, May 1917–October. At present on indefinite furlough subject to recall; H. Alexander, ex-'18—yeoman, censor of cablegrams; E. C. Pugh, '16—motor messenger; E. C. Russell, '17, motor messenger.

Food Administration and Conservation

I. E. Lord, graduate—member of the Advisory Committee U. S. Food Administration, also of the Mayor's Committee on Food, New York City; F. Wardwell, ex-'98—member of the Food Administration; R. Wallerstein, '14—clerk in the U. S. Food Administration; M. Foulke Morrison, '99—speaker in Illinois; J. Carey, ex-'89—1st lieutenant Hoover Food Conservation Army.

State and Local Work: K. Middendorf Blackwell, ex-'99; E. Warkentin Alden, ex-'00; E. Loines, '05; M. K. List Chalfant, '08; T. Belding, ex-'13; J. McBride Walsh, '00; M. Kilpatrick, '00; M. B. Breed, '94.

Liberty Loan

(State and Local Work)

K. Middendorf Blackwell, ex-'99; E. Richardson Porter, graduate; H. B. Lyon, ex-'00; G. Elcock, '12; J. Brownell, '93; E. Lee, '93; T. F. Hooker, '06; J. Hartshorn Hack, ex-'02; M. Foulke Morrison, '99; E. Fogg Mead, graduate; E. Dessau, '15; M. Parris Smith, '01.

War Exemption Board Assistants

C. L. Nagel, ex-'13; L. Lewis, ex-'05; E. L. Porter, '16.

Work in Connection with Training Camps

H. Runyon Winfrey, ex-'12; M. Southgate Brewster, '01; F. Stewart Rhodes, ex-'10; H. C. Bowerman, Ph.D.; E. Bailey Gross, ex-'15—hostess.

Farming and Canning

E. Loines, '05; A. M. Price, '03; C. Archer '98; A. E. Van Horn, '16; I. Knauth Dunbar, ex-

'17; E. Hubbard Johnston, '03; R. Danielson, '05; M. Parris Smith, '01; A. M. Hawkins, '07; B. S. Ehlers, '09; M. F. Nearing, '09; L. Watson, '12; H. H. Taft, '15.

Preparation for relief work

First Aid, Home Nursing and Short Hospital Courses

I. Goodnow Gillett, ex-'09; E. Hardin, graduate; H. N. Harrington, ex-'08; H. Carroll, ex-'17; L. Bartlett Stoddard, ex-'05; J. Ranlet Swift, ex-'17; I. Peters, '04; S. Palmer Baxter, '04; C. R. Nash, ex-'14; B. Mitchell Hailey, ex-'12; E. Y. Maguire, '13; F. Hatton Kelton, '15; M. Thurston Holt, '05; H. A. Wilson, '03; I. Knauth Dunbar, ex-'17; E. Downs Evans, ex-'15; E. Jackson Comey, '14; M. M. Hardenbergh, '05; G. Pray, ex-'15.

Automobile Mechanics Course

E. Palmer Baxter, '04.

Working Under National Organizations

Council of National Defense: P. D. Goldmark, '96, Secretary of Committee on Women in Industry; J. C. Goldmark, '98, member of Committee on the Study of Industrial Fatigue; A. P. Gannett, '98, member of the Ohio State Committee on Women and Children in Industry.

Women's Committee Council of National Defense

M. S. Scott, '11—in Publicity Department—Headquarters, Washington; A. Walker Field, '11, executive secretary of the Department of Women in Industry.

State and Local Work

L. Norcross Lucas, '00; H. Lovell Million, graduate; M. Ayer Barnes, '07; I. Foster, '15; K. Tibbals, graduate; H. M. Barnett, ex-'16; M. Stewart Dietrich, '03; E. James Smith Putnam, '89; B. W. Seely Dunlop, '05; S. M. Sanborne Weaver, '08; B. H. Putnam, '93; D. Packard, '16; M. N. Hardenbergh, '05; M. McEwen Schmitz, '05; M. Foulke Morrison, '99; E. Fischel Gellhorn, '00; G. Dietrich Smith, '03; R. Danielson, '05; M. T. Corwin, '12; H. Calder Wallower, ex-'03; E. Biglow Barber, '06; H. Waldron Wells, ex-'06; E. L. Richardson, '11; G. Spry, '12; E. Fogg Mead, graduate; M. L. Cady, graduate; M. B. Breed, '94.

American Red Cross

Local Officers

G. Dietrich Smith, '03; J. P. Pelton, '01, C. A. Marsh, ex-'97; C. Baird Jeanes, ex-'97; J. Niles McClellan, '14; M. Githens Calvert, '98; E. de Koven Hudson, ex-'06; M. Wood Chesnutt, '09; R. Williams, '00; R. Vickery Holmes, ex-'11; C. Vail Brooks, '97; C. B. Thompson, ex-'13; F. Rush Crawford, '01; M. Murray Eikenberry, graduate; J. Holman Boross, ex-'96; C. Halsey Kellogg, '00; E. Lake Hailey, hearer; E. B. Daw, Ph.D.; K. Curtis Price, '04; E. Lee, '93; M. Crawford Dudley, '96; M. E. Converse, '98; S. K. Thompson, ex-'00; P. Witherspoon, ex-'05; F. Wood Winship, ex-'11.

Secretaries

K. R. Schmidt, ex-'13; M. Southgate Brewster, '01; H. Magee Hinkle, hearer; A. King, '08; M. G. Fiske, ex-'19; C. Crowell, '16; V. Bresnahan, graduate; E. Atkins Davis, '93; P. C. Winslow, '03; M. V. Smith, ex-'18; M. B. MacIntosh, graduate; E. G. Llewellyn, '02; A. Leffingwell McKenzie, '97; V. Daddow, ex-'13; B. E. Cole, ex-'12; L. H. Fry, '04; H. K. Bryan McGoodwin, '08; A. C. Whitney, '09.

Chairmen of Committees

E. Linburg Tobin, '96; C. Colton Worthington, ex-'96; A. Buzby Palmer, ex-'04; M. Sickle Limburg, ex-'00; S. Powell Fordyce, ex-'99; M. D. Jarman, graduate.

Workers under the Organization

H. Runyon Winfrey, ex-'12; K. Middendorf Blackwell, ex-'99; M. Miller Buckminster, ex-'98; M. C. Moore, '09; R. Morice Pooley, '99; E. W. Kelley, '16; V. Hardin, graduate; H. N. Harrington, ex-'08; R. Furman Collins, '95; J. Q. Davidson, ex-'01; E. Cantlin Buckley, '01; I. Bringardner, graduate; M. M. Blanchard, '89; J. Brandeis, ex-'16; E. Warkentin Alden, ex-'00; H. S. Sheldon, '15; E. T. Shaefer Castle, '08; J. Ranlet Smith, ex-'17; H. M. Ramsey, '11; J. Proudfit Montgomery, '08; A. Phillips Bolling, ex-'03; F. Hearne Brown, '10; F. Capel Schmitt, '14; C. Brown, '14; H. Woods Hunt, ex-'04; S. M. Sanborne Weaver, '08; A. Patten Wilder, ex-'14.

Red Cross Work in Colleges and Institutions

E. Winsor Pearson, '92, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; E. H. Johnston, '12, Sweet

Briar College; F. Lowater, graduate, Wellesley College.

Red Cross Work in Schools

J. Beardwood, '12; R. Glenn, '15; F. M. Glenn, '12; M. Minor, '94; A. A. Boyer, '99.

Instructors and Inspectors in Workrooms and Classes and Organisers

E. P. Caldwell Marsh, graduate—speaker and organiser; E. S. Hoffheimer, ex-'10—Assistant in Educational Department of Surgical Dressings; C. B. Thompson, ex-'13; R. Strong Strong, ex-'03; K. D. Hull, '03; E. C. Holliday, '16, Instructors; A. Sachs Plaut, '08—inspector and organiser; H. Vaille Bouck, ex-'02—lecturer.

National League for Women's Service

M. Southgate Brewster, '01; J. P. Pelton, '01; S. Reynolds Wakeman, graduate; D. W. Lyon Bryant, graduate—Commandant Overseas Unit, Plattsburgh; C. A. Marsh, ex-'97; A. Sussman Steinhart, '02; G. Pray, ex-'15; C. Baird Jeanes, ex-'96; E. B. Wright, '00.

Y. W. C. A.

M. Pierce, '12; A. Kellogg, Ph.D.; S. F. Atkins Kackley, '94; C. I. Crane, '02; A. Patten Wilder, ex-'14; C. Utley Hill, '07; M. L. Cady, graduate.

National Security League

B. H. Putnam, '93—speaker.

American Fund for French Wounded

E. Dessau, '15; M. F. Case Pevear, ex-'11; E. Granger, '17; M. Wright Walsh, '91—by means of cake and flower sales in the summer raised \$1200 for the purchase of anesthetics.

National Civic League

D. Dalzell, '08.

Relief Work for the Children of the Frontier

E. Edwards, '01.

Individual Work

M. Christie Nute, ex-'04—giving addresses in behalf of the sufferers in Asia Minor; I. Pritchett, '14—Assistant in the research work at the Rockefeller Institute which resulted in the

discovery of the anti-toxin for gas-gangrene; L. Otis, ex-'17—Chemist in the Arco Company Cleveland, O. doing research work in paints and varnishes, taking the place of a man called to the army; G. Jones Markle, '13—Attending to the correspondence and office work of her husband, vice-president of the Markle Bank, during his absence in the army; M. L. Hickman, '16—running a restaurant in Louisville for the benefit of the Red Cross; C. Chase Hinton, '12—Play-supervisor for a group of 15-20 children after school hours and for a tramp on Saturday. Fifty cents per day per child and one half goes to the Red Cross; A. Gerstenberg, ex-'07—Volunteer work for Women's League to provide entertainment for the Naval Station; E. Little Aldrich, '05—Member of the Committee for Organising Homes and Clubhouses near army camp-sites, Boston Branch A. C. A.; E. Bliss, '04—Assistant Secretary Women's Committee for Engineer Soldiers.

Fellowship of Reconciliation

M. H. Shearman, '95.

American Friends Service Committee

H. Clothier Hull, graduate; E. Donchian, '17. A. G. Walton, '09.

Emergency Aid

S. F. Van Kirk, '94.

American Field Service

V. Litchfield, '17.

War Service Committee of the Woman's Suffrage

C. McCormick Slade, ex-'95.

State Organizations

New York State Census

H. Hardenbergh, ex-'10; H. Geer, graduate; A. D. Simpson, '13; A. M. Newton, '05.

New York City—Mayor's Committee for National Defense

F. Fincke Hand, '97; K. Ely Tiffany, '97; C. McCormick Slade, ex-'96.

Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety

D. Shipley, '17—Secretary.

Virginia State War Council

H. Henderson Green, '11.

National Service Committee of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae of New York City

F. Arnold, ex-'97; E. Pettit Borie, '95; L. Fleischman, '06; J. Langdon Loomis, ex-'95; F. King, ex-'96; M. Murray, '13; E. Rapallo, 15; F. Browne, '09.

Miss Dimon has also collected some war information in regard to husbands.

Some Occupations of Husbands

Assistant Secretary of State, Head of Southern Department of the National Food Administration, Food Administrator, Executive Secretary Richmond Commission on Training Camp Activities under the War Department, Foreign Representative of Guaranty Trust Co. in Russia, Manager of American Prisoners Relief, Inspector of Air planes and Airplane Engines; Camp Manager, Y. M. C. A., Aeronautical Mechanical Engineer U. S. A., Censor, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.

In the Army and Navy

1 Surgeon, 9 Medical Officers Réserve Corps, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 1 Colonel, 3 Majors, 11 Captains, 18 Lieutenants, 1 Lieutenant Commander, 1 Ensign, 4 in the Army rank unspecified, 1 Ambulance Service, 1 Hospital Service.

Alumna with Son in War Service

M. Wright Walsh, '91—eldest son in American Ambulance Field Service.

War Council of Bryn Mawr College

E. Orlady, '02—for the staff; M. Parris Smith, 01—Director of the Liberty Loan Department; M. G. Thomas, '89—Director of Food Conservation; A. C. Dimon, '96—Secretary; B. S. Ehlers, '09;—Director of Food Production.

These statistics are naturally very incomplete, but they give some idea of the different lines of work with which Bryn Mawr women are connected.

MARION REILLY.

LETTERS

Extracts from letters from Dr. Dorothy Child, 1910, who with her sister, Dr. Florence Child, is working in a Pediatric Unit under the Children's Bureau of the American Red Cross.

On Board S. S. *Chicago*,

October 20, 1917.

The trip is just about as we imagined it. The plan of practicing French on each other is easy to carry out because practically every body is doing it. The employees speak only French, and the rest of us try to follow their example. We have a daily class in French conversation, led by a Mrs. Rogers, who is on her way over with her husband to do canteen work.

There are about six different sets of people going this time—our pediatrics unit with seven women doctors, nine or ten men, and fifteen nurses; then the Y. M. C. A. sends canteen workers to feed and entertain the men in the camps and in the trenches. Some men are going to drive ambulances, about thirty or forty are going to drive Red Cross supply trucks, and some women go to open day nurseries for the babies of munition workers; a band of missionaries is returning to Africa; some reconstruction workers are being sent by the French War Relief Society, and one girl is sent by the Friends. There are a few French officers returning after recovering from wounds, one aviator, an American, Miss Winifred Holt, who has founded "Light Houses" for blind soldiers, a violinist from California, an opera singer, some ladies to do lab. work in Red Cross Hospitals, some to do secretarial work for a students' relief society in Paris, a Belgian, an Armenian, two Chinese, a Russian, an Alsatian, an oriental lapidist, a mother of one of the little secretaries, who is going "to write articles for her husband's paper" (and really to take care of little Sec.). There is one "lady doctor," who is only twenty-three and is a dentist. She is very pretty and cute, but doesn't try to speak French. She says all she will have to know is "open your mouth," and "the words for that are something like 'over the bush.'" All of the doctors are pleasant with us. We have discovered only one besides Dr. Knox that called himself or herself a baby specialist before this fall.

Hôtel d'Iena, Ave. d'Iena, Paris,

October 30, '17.

We just heard that we are to be stationed at Evian, on Lake Geneva. It is the receiving

station for all the refugees from the devastated regions, and from what we hear there will be nearly a thousand new-comers to handle and examine every day. We will live in the hospital, and every month or two we are to come back to Paris to meet the other workers and department heads, and discuss plans and experiences. Of course we don't know much yet about details. We leave here in about five days.

Yesterday F. had a chance to give up her seat to a "mutilé," a French soldier on crutches. The streets seem full of wounded men at times. Today we saw one that lost one hand, had only one finger left on the other, had had something patched up to make a lower jaw, and had bandages over both eyes.

Some of the doctors in our unit are being sent to danger zones, where air craft and shells of all sorts are in evidence. Our situation will be entirely safe and perhaps very tame in comparison; but it will afford us plenty of good hard work, and as I understand it, we'll have the Alps to look at.

Hôtel Chatelet,
Croix Rouge Americaine,
Evian-les-Bains,
Haute Savoie, France,
November 8, '17.

We have arrived safely and are sure now that we'll have a splendid time. It will take years to describe the beauties of this place where we have been installed. The work is the most interesting, as we take care of the refugees from the border (called Rapatriés).

The Red Cross has taken this estate, which consists of a large hotel and a number of villas built on a hillside. F. and I have a large room with a fireplace, and a smaller dressing-room. From our beds we can look out over Lake Geneva on the north, and the snow-capped Alps on the east. There is not any "central" heat in our rooms but plenty of wood for the fire-place. As it has been a very fine hotel in a fashionable watering-place, you can imagine the furnishings and woodwork are lovely. Isn't it funny that just as we were leaving Paris we found that May Putnam was to come with us! She had been working with refugee children in and about Paris and was asked to come down here. The trip on the train was interesting. Nobody has a sleeper; we are obliged to sit up

all night. As you can imagine, in this part of the land we met dozens of trainloads of the blessed *Poilus* going southward.

Watch the magazines and newspapers and I'm sure you'll read about the things we are doing, because it is unique. Imagine two trainloads (1000 each) a day of old people and children entering the town, all of whom have been driven from their homes by the war. This children's hospital, if it could be developed, might be the greatest one in the world.

Hôpital Pour Enfants, A. R. C.

Evian, H. S., November 11, '17.

This is certainly a lovely place, and as soon as we get used to the European way of unheated houses we'll be very comfortable. Last night it was windy and the little waves of the lake, dashing against the shore, sounded like the roar of the ocean, as we went to sleep.

F.'s service is like a resident in our hospitals. She has one set of sick children in the main house and another in the measles house. I have morning and afternoon hours for dispensary patients. A little house connecting with the garage and linen rooms is being fitted up for the permanent dispensary, but it is not finished yet. We are to have a waiting room, a dentist room, and two examination rooms for me. At present the clinic is in the main building, which makes more interruptions than you care for.

I am afraid May Putnam is going to leave. They have given her a job that doesn't suit her because there isn't enough to do. Naturally, the hospital is not full, because it is only two weeks old, but I feel sure there will be enough for all to do when we get into full swing.

Dr. Knox stays in Paris, helping the administration of the Children's Bureau and if Dr. Lucas goes home, Dr. Knox will probably be the head.

The other women of the unit are most of them still in Paris learning French. We are glad to be chosen to begin work. We find we can make ourselves understood fairly well and are learning new words every day.

It is likely we'll have a month's leave from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15, and we may either spend it in Paris or seeing some of the other relief work that is being done. The reason for our vacation is that the convoys stop coming for a month. May Putnam has told me of a number of public health things that I'd like to see if opportunity offers and I get my salary. . . .

Hôpital Pour Enfants,
Evian, H. S.

November 16, '17.

I am waiting for my morning clinic to arrive. The patients are strangers in town and they all meet at one place and are brought up by a French Red Cross nurse. These French women are very interesting persons, the most tireless workers, and they have wonderful stories to tell. I have already seen a lot of sweet babies that would like Grandma Child to take care of them, and before we are through there will be thousands more.

Our hospital grows every day. We are still very, very short on special equipment, especially drugs like iodine, alcohol, ether, etc. If you would believe it, the whole works is relying for instruments on the little pocket case that S. and E. gave me for Commencement.

Two days later.

We are having lots of fun and considerable work, re-organizing the hospital after a number of doctors have left. It is the most interesting thing ever! The thing we are best equipped to have is a place for measles and whooping cough and mumps, so that's what we are to have. Will tell you more when we begin to see how it works out.

D.

AGRICULTURAL WORK FOR WOMEN

Dean Helen Taft spoke at the Women's University Club of New York City, on Monday, December 10, at a meeting held by the National Service Committee of the Club to discuss the needs and conditions relating to the problem of women's agricultural work in the near future. President McCracken of Vassar told of the Vassar experiment last summer and Dean Taft told of the work on the Bryn Mawr farm. Two student farmers, one from Barnard and one from Vassar, gave detailed experiences of the work.

Miss Stevens of Barnard had spent the summer at Bedford, N. Y., working in the unit of women farmers which Miss Ida Ogilvie managed so successfully. There were sixty women in this unit, mostly college students and clerks and stenographers. Despite their inexperience they won the respect of the farmers after two or three weeks of work and were regularly employed all summer, at the rate of \$2.00 a day, by the farmers throughout the region, having more demands for workers than they could meet.

The Vassar Farm and, of course, the Bryn Mawr Farm gave reiterated examples of the fact that the girls were able to do the work of the men admirably. Both Dean Taft and President McCracken stressed the necessity for arousing the interest of the country at large in the fact that women not only could but *must* lend their strength to the task of Food Production in the next few years. They brought out the point that the college undergraduate is the one eminently fitted to do such work through her strength and enthusiasm and the vigor of spirit which she brings to the task.

Miss Carey of the Land Commission of England spoke of the experience which English women had had in the agricultural field and said that she had been urged by her countrywomen to awaken the women of America to the great necessity of taking up agricultural work. It is Food that will win the war, they feel, and without it the cause of the Allies is lost.

This meeting marks the beginning of a campaign which the National Service Committee of the Women's University Club is inaugurating with the purpose of interesting colleges and college women everywhere in this great movement. It asks them to help win the coöperation of women everywhere and to be ready next summer to give themselves to this much needed work.

FRANCES BROWNE, 1909.

WITH THE ALUMNAE

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1916-1918

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FRANCES BROWN, 15 East 10th Street, New York City.

CORNELIA HALSEY KELLOGG (MRS F. R. KELLOGG), Morristown, N. J.

MEETING IN TAYLOR HALL

A meeting will be held in Taylor Hall at eight o'clock on Friday, February 1, under the auspices of the Alumnae Association. Four or five brief addresses will be given by alumnae and members of the college community on subjects of timely interest on which they can speak with authority. It is hoped that President Thomas will speak on the patriotic educational work of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and Mr. Rufus Jones on some general topic. The alumnae speakers cannot yet be announced. The meeting will be open to anyone interested, and it is hoped that as many alumnae as possible will come and bring their friends.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association on November 10, which was attended by

delegates from the Branches and committees it was suggested that a special effort be made this year to increase the enrollment of associate members. Ninety-three per cent of those who have received degrees from the College are members of the Alumnae Association and it would further the objects of the Association and make it of more value to its members if as great a percentage of former students belonged. A printed circular has been prepared by the Secretary and has been sent to all the former undergraduate students who are eligible to membership, and a letter has been sent to the class secretaries asking them to help by calling the attention of their classmates to the circular. If every one helps in bringing the campaign to notice it should result in a greatly increased membership. The Secretary therefore asks for as much coöperation as possible from individual members.

ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON, *Secretary*.

THE FIRE PREVENTION STUDY

Last August was published the Report of the Fire Prevention Study, conducted by Fanny Travis Cochran, Bryn Mawr, 1902, and Florence Lucas Sanville, Barnard, 1901; and on November 8, the Industrial Board of the Department of Labor and Industry of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania took the following action:

"Moved by Doctor Jackson and seconded by Doctor Garver that the Board recommend for observance the regulations and practices promulgated by the Bryn Mawr Fire Prevention Committee in connection with the Department of Labor and Industry. They also moved that the Secretary be instructed to furnish copies of the report containing such regulations to those applying, and also be instructed to send to the Philadelphia Fire Department a copy of this report, conveying to that Department the recommendation of the Industrial Board that the places in Philadelphia not complying therewith be brought to the standards worked out in the report. Further, that the Committee on Egress

be instructed to report a code on fire protection in factories and work-rooms including the Bryn Mawr regulations as far as they are applicable and also such additional regulations with regard to fire protection as they may deem proper. Unanimously agreed to."

The Executive Committee feels that the authors of the report have done a good piece of work, and that the action of the Industrial Board insures practical results.

The report was submitted a year before it was published, and the interval was occupied by a discussion which may prove to be not the least important part of our work. Mr. H. W. Forster, Chief Engineer of the Independence Inspection Bureau, was a member of our Advisory Committee. The Committee on Safety to Life of the National Fire Prevention Association, of which he is chairman, had prepared, and reduced to tabular form, a rule for regulating the number of persons that can safely occupy buildings of different heights and types of construction, based on units of stair width. This table, representing a great deal of expert labor and carrying the authority of Mr. Forster's recommendation, was approved by our Advisory Committee for adoption in the report. But not unanimously; there was from the first a vigorous opposition from a minority of one, Mr. H. Fitz John Porter, of New York City, who has been for years an innovator in fire protection. By degrees the Executive Committee came to have a glimmering of the principle involved in the highly technical considerations presented in the table and opposed by Mr. Porter. As our education proceeded, we became more and more sure that our troublous duty lay in declining to adopt the table. Mr. J. O. Hammett, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention of New York City, also a member of our Advisory Committee, was also found to be in opposition. Miss Frances Perkins, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Safety of the City of New York, took the same side and was of the greatest service in educating the Committee.

Mr. Forster's committee was to report to the N. F. P. A. at its annual meeting in Washington last spring. Through his courtesy, I was given a hearing at their final meeting. Mr. Hammett kindly wrote a strong statement of his criticisms for me to present at this meeting, and Miss Perkins attended with me to argue the case for the opposition. As a result of her able argument, the committee modified their report

considerably in the direction of our contention. Even thus, it was not what we had come to believe it should be. Miss Perkins and Mr. Hammett went to the Washington meeting and opposed the report. It was referred back to the committee for reconsideration, and Miss Perkins was added to the committee. If this report had been adopted by the N. F. P. A., we believe a mistake would have been made in national fire prevention which it would be very hard to correct.

EMILY JAMES PUTNAM,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

.....
The interesting and very impressive report of the Fire Prevention Study is in three parts: (1) a short general summary; (2) an illustrated narrative giving a vivid picture of actual conditions; (3) a convenient tabulation of the findings of the workers with reference notes. In a "Foreword" Mrs. Putnam says:

"In presenting this report the givers of the Study hope to make a beginning in three different directions. They hope, in the first place, to lessen the risk of death by fire for the more helpless members of the community. They hope also to show the desirability of making such gifts as this directly to the state, instead of duplicating or confusing the work of the state by private effort. And they hope to start the habit among Bryn Mawr women, and perhaps among college women everywhere, of organizing themselves into groups of good citizens who may be counted on at any time for coöperative citizens' work."

Following this foreword is this statement from Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd of the Advisory Committee:

"At one of the later meetings of the Committee with the Advisory Board the men comprising the latter voted that the report would be incomplete if it did not include some reference to their appreciation of the opportunity which had been afforded them to act in this capacity. It was desired by them that a paragraph be inserted as their testimonial to the foresight, public spirit and zeal of the women who had made this study possible and to those who in collaboration with them had performed with signal courage and untiring purpose an unusually difficult task, which will bring about substantial benefits to the woman workers and all the other people of this State."

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

ACADEMIC YEAR 1917-1918,
SEMESTER I

- December 11 Faculty Tea for graduate students, Radnor Hall, 4 to 6 p.m.
- December 12 Lecture by Lieutenant Hector McQuarrie on "Trench Life and America's War Problems" under the auspices of the War Council, in Taylor Hall at 4.15.
- December 14 Christmas Party for the maids, The Gymnasium, 9 p. m.
- December 15 Senior Reading Examination in German, 8 a.m.
Lecture by Ian Hay (Major Beith) in the Gymnasium, 8 p.m. under the auspices of the History Club for War Relief. The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides.
- December 16 Sunday evening service. Christmas sermon by the Rt. Rev. Charles Palmerston Anderson, D.D., Bishop of Chicago. (Unable to come on account of illness, place taken by the Rev. Corydon C. Tyler, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.)
- December 19 Christmas vacation begins at 1 p.m.
- January 3 Christmas vacation ends at 9 a.m.
- January 4 Reserved for War Council Lecture.
- January 5 Reserved for War Council Lecture.
- January 6 Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Charles R. Brown, D.D., Dean of the School of Religion of Yale University.
- January 11 Lecture by Miss Helen Fraser, of England, on "The Work of Women in England," in the chapel at 4.15 p.m.
Swimming Meet at 8 p.m.
- January 12 Reserved for the Science Club.
- January 13 Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. George L. Richardson, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia.
- January 14 President Thomas at home to the Senior Class, The Deanery, 8.30 to 10.30 p.m.
- January 16 Faculty Tea for graduate students, Merion Hall, 4 to 6 p.m.
- January 17 Matriculation Examinations begin.
- January 18 War Council lecture in the chapel, 4.30 p.m.
Swimming Meet, 8 p.m.
- January 19 Performance of George Bernard Shaw's "Candida" in the Gymnasium at 8 p.m., for the benefit of War Relief, by the Clifford Devereux Company.
- January 20 Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. John McDowell, D.D., Pastor of Park Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J.
- January 21 President Thomas at home to the graduate students.
- January 23 Collegiate examinations begin.
- January 27 Sunday evening service.
- February 2 Meeting of the Alumnae Association.
End of examinations.
End of First Semester.
- February 6 Second Semester begins at 9 a.m.
Registration at first lecture required.

CAMPUS NOTES

If one should try to find a phrase with which to define the difference between this year and other years in College it might be "interest in war-work." Though in previous years we have been keenly interested in the war, yet never before have we been so anxious to "do our bit." The Service Flag on Taylor is a badge of collegiate enthusiasm.

The desire manifests itself in ways that are many and various. Everyone knits—sweaters, wristers, mufflers and helmets increase and multiply day by day. What has most caught the popular fancy is the knitting of socks which can be adorned with brilliant clocks or chequers or stripes.

We have tried to organize our enthusiasm in the forming of the present War Council. This council was formed primarily on the model of the Woman's Committee of the National Coun-

cil of Defense, as explained by its executive secretary, Mrs. Ira C. Wood. Mrs. Wood spoke at the Deanery on October 22nd to a meeting which included Dean Taft, the executives of the office, members of the faculty and the heads of all student organizations. It was at this meeting and at the smaller meeting following that the plan for the present War Council was formed. This plan was definitely authorized at a meeting of the Undergraduate Association and Graduate Club. The Council is composed of two representatives from the faculty, one from the staff, two from the alumnae, the presidents of the Self-Government, Undergraduate, Athletic, and Christian Associations, and of the four classes, and the managing editor of the *News*. There was some discussion, pro and con, over the election of an undergraduate chairman. Virginia Kneeland, president of the Undergraduate Association, was finally elected.

The change in organization from the Red Cross and War Relief Committee of last year was made largely with the aim of establishing a body with which the alumnae could cooperate easily and effectively. There might have been difficulties in the way of such cooperation with a sub-committee of the Christian Association; to the plan of making the original committee independent of any association, the objection was raised that it would start a precedent of sporadic committees, "straying around loose."

A Service Corps has been definitely decided upon as the object of the war-relief work during the second semester.

The Liberty Loan Drive achieved a success which exactly tripled the sum which had been set. The red, white, and blue booth, though singularly out of place among the busts in Taylor, was extremely effective. Dr. Marion Paris Smith was Captain of the Team. Members of the faculty made stump speeches on behalf of the Liberty Loan in the hall dining-rooms. In Rockefeller, Dr. Gray described a personal experience in war economy, in patching an old suit instead of purchasing a new one. The drive netted \$197,200

A sense of the undergraduate meeting was taken with regard to instituting war economies in food. Zeal for meatless and wheatless days has however been somewhat mitigated by President Thomas, who urged the practical considerations that there is only one entirely wheatless flour—a meal made in Rhode Island, and unfortunately unobtainable—and that some

young calves must be killed, and might as well be utilized as "buried in coffins."

One of the many expedients for raising money for war relief was that of movies on the Gymnasium on Saturday night. The first night the "movics" failed to materialize, the film having been censored, but since then the College has sat enthralled before "The Desire of the Moth" and "The Lash of Power."

The meeting which voted to give up May-Day voted that Class plays and shows should be given without a stage and as simply as possible. Banner Show and Senior Reception went beyond the most modern theories in simplicity of staging. The costumes and properties for the skit given at Senior Reception consisted mainly of two chairs arranged as a bed, a blue quilt, a borrowed blue negligée and an alarm clock. Banner Show was a vaudeville, its snap and go making it by no means a change for the worse from the more ambitious and laboured attempt of last year. The social success of the year has perhaps been Sophomore Dance, at which the *costume de rigueur* was naval uniform, and at which the Gymnasium, equipped with a gang-plank, life-preservers, ropes, and deck chairs, did duty as the deck of a man-of-war.

The burst of enthusiasm that instituted preparedness courses last May has lasted over the summer, and preparedness courses are still going on. The present courses are typewriting and shorthand.

The "100 per cent registration" asked for by the Women's Council of National Defense, has been put through, and though few students had attainments useful in the practical lines of work asked for by the registration card yet several signed their willingness to go "anywhere, any time."

The Red Cross Workshop has transformed the Merion sitting-room into a scene of busy industry against a background of spotless white oilcloth tables and vivid posters. It turns out an average of over a thousand dressings a week. Trench candles also are being made and paraffined.

Among the extra-war activities that go on in spite of the world crisis are Senior Orals. The innovation of having them written this year has been accompanied by the startling effect of shattering all known records of failure.

Less grim, lighter in tone, is the incident of the Trophy Club. After remaining quiescent for some time, the club has been revived—a select circle with a membership of six, all of

whom are officers. They have undertaken the work of mending '17's tattered banner, which must again hang in the gymnasium for the water-polo season. Thus does the well-meaning reformer lay hands on what was once sacred.

Most of the speakers here have been men just back from the front, among them, Ian Hay, Francis B. Sayre, Lieutenant Hector MacQuarrie, of the Royal Field Artillery, and Major Boehm of the 169th Canadian Infantry. M. Anatole Le Braz spoke on the French spirit and ex-President Taft gave interesting lights on "the way to crush kultur."

MARY SWIFT RUPERT.

THE FACULTY AND STAFF

Dr. Frank addressed the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of the Archaeological Institute of America on archaeological work in Rome.

Dr. Rhys Carpenter, now a sergeant at Camp Meade has been put in charge of a section of drafted Italians on account of his knowledge of their language.

Miss Hilda Smith, '10, director of the community center, and Miss Susan Myra Kingsbury, Carola Woerishoffer Professor of Social Economy, attended the I. C. S. A. conference at Dennison House in Boston.

Lieutenant Howard Savage has been transferred from Fort Niagara to Camp Green, Charlottesville, N. C.

Dean Taft attended the conference of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations in New York.

Both Dr. de Laguna and Mrs. de Laguna are represented in a volume of philosophical essays, compiled recently by the associates and pupils of Professor Creighton of Cornell. Mrs. de Laguna also has an essay, "Phenomena and Their Determination," in the *Philosophical Review* for November.

M. Beck has been asked by the American Folk-lore Society to direct a critical edition of Canadian folk-songs.

The November number of the *Journal of Theology* contains an article by Dr. Barton on "The new Babylonian Material concerning the Creation and Paradise."

Miss Cornelia Geer, whose story, "Pearls before Swine," appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, has had another story, "The Irish of It" accepted by that magazine.

Dr. Fenwick lectured for three weeks at Fort

Travis and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on the National Insurance Act.

Miss Dunn, acting head of the Department of English Composition, has an article on "John Rastell and Gentleman and Nobility" in the *Modern Language Review*.

In Thanksgiving vacation Professor G. G. King spoke before the Fortnightly Club of Chicago at its annual open meeting. Her subject was, "The Way of St. James," based on her recent travels in Spain.

Dr. Savage has been working with Lieutenant Raffrey, Attaché à la mission d'information aux Etats Unis, on a series of pamphlets on the tactics of trench warfare. The subjects of these pamphlets are "Grenades and Grenade Warfare," "Infantry in Attack," "Liaison," and "Gasses" and "Flame."

Dr. Wheeler had an article "The Plot of Empedicus" in a recent number of the *American Journal of Philology*.

Dr. Kingsbury and Miss McBride had an article "Social Welfare in Time of War and Disaster" in the *Survey* of October 27, 1917.

NEW APPOINTMENT

Agnes Rutherford Riddell, Reader in Spanish and French, A.B., University of Toronto, 1896, with first class honors in Modern Languages; and A.M., 1897, Honors Ontario Normal College, 1898; Ph.D. University of Chicago, 1916. Teacher of French and German, Oshawa High School, 1898-1901; Assistant Reader, Department of English, University of Toronto, 1902-11; teacher of English, Branksome Hall, Toronto, 1904-05; teacher of German, Latin and English, Westbourne School, Toronto, 1906-10; Graduate Student in Romance Languages, University of Chicago, January 1912 to August 1913; teacher of Latin and English, Westbourne School, Toronto, 1913-14; Fellow in Romance Languages, University of Chicago, 1914-15; Acting Head of Kelly Hall, University of Chicago, summers of 1913, 1914 and 1915; Professor of Romance Languages, College of Emporia, Emporia, Kansas, September 1915 to December 1917; Dean of Women, College of Emporia, 1915-17.

Dr. Riddell is giving the minor Spanish in two sections, owing to the large number in the class. She is also conducting the tutoring classes in French.

Dr. de Sarauw gives the major Spanish and conducts the tutoring classes in German.

Professor De Haan went to Holland last summer and has been unable to get a steamer back.

THE CLUBS

NEW YORK

137 East 40th Street

President, MRS. ADOLPHE BORIE, 59 East 65th Street; *Acting Secretary*, FANNIE BARBER, 539 West End Avenue.

The Club, like other organizations, has been feeling the stress of war conditions. Our secretary, Isabel H. Peters, '04, sailed for France some weeks ago in the Red Cross ship which carried a number of Bryn Mawr graduates among its passengers, bound for national service on the other side. We were fortunate in securing Fannie Skeer Barber, '09, to fill her place, but Miss Barber is new to her duties as yet, so that the indulgence of the readers of the *QUARTERLY* is asked for the informal report here submitted by the Club's Treasurer.

The year opened well. The rooms reserved for permanent tenants are pleasantly filled, the demand for accommodation by transients far larger than our limited quarters can meet adequately, and the restaurant, especially at luncheon, has been most generously patronized. The new superintendent, Mrs. McCabe, is directing the house with great tact and ability, making it homelike and attractive. The Club is in every sense prospering and alive, though the high cost of living is keeping our profits low.

There has been one Club luncheon, the subject of which was Food Conservation. There was a luncheon for undergraduates the Friday following Christmas. Other luncheons of general interest will occur through the winter, presenting speakers on subjects of vital interest.

The most timely recent activity of the Club is the organization of the National Service Committee, which embraces both members and non-members. Our Committee owes a good deal to a similar organization in the Women's University Club. Between these two Committees there has been a profitable interchange of ideas, and members for various kinds of service.

In its first job, helping in the work of registration, the Bryn Mawr Club Committee worked under the Suffrage organization, and in the work for the Liberty Loan it enrolled itself under the Women's Liberty Loan Committee. Its later work, now well organized and in progress, will be fully reported in a later issue of the *QUARTERLY*.

EDITH CHILD, *Treasurer*.

BOSTON

144 Bowdoin Street

President, SYLVIA K. LEE, 25 Chauncy Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Secretary, ANNA FRY, The Ludlow, Copley Square.

The Bryn Mawr Club of Boston is doing a bit of war work this winter in giving the use of its club room to the nurses employed by the State Child Conservation Committee for conferences, rest and lodging when it is needed. The following members of the Club are in France doing war work: Elizabeth Ayer, Katharine Dodd, Louise L. Haydock, Constance Kellen, Elizabeth S. Sergeant, Cynthia M. Wesson.

CHICAGO

President, MRS. CECIL BARNES, 1153 N. Dearborn Street.

BALTIMORE

President, HELEN IRVIN, '15, 1702 Park Place.

Secretary, MILDRED MCCAY, Roland Park, Md.

PITTSBURGH

President, SARA F. ELLIS, '04, 5716 Rippey Street.

Secretary, MRS. R. L. CRAWFORD, 517 Emerson Street.

WASHINGTON

Secretary, HENRIETTA S. RIGGS, 131 Maryland Avenue, N. E.

ST. LOUIS

President, MRS. E. W. STIX, 5112 Waterman Avenue.

CHINA

President, MRS. A. H. WOODS, Canton Christian College, Canton.

LOS ANGELES

President, MRS. J. H. DOUGLAS, JR., 523 South Painter Street, Whittier, Cal.

Secretary, ETHEL RICHARDSON, 277 East Bellevue Drive, Pasadena.

OHIO

President, GRACE LATIMER JONES, '00, 1175 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Secretary, ADELINE WERNER, 1640 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by class secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible. Acknowledgment is also due to the *Bryn Mawr College News* for items of news.

1892

Secretary, MRS. F. M. IVES, 318 West 75th Street, New York City.

Frances Harris (Mrs. R. D. Brown) has closed her house and is spending the winter with her sister in Germantown, her husband, Reynolds Driver Brown, having resigned from the Law Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania to do Y. M. C. A. war work.

Dr. Frederick M. Ives, husband of Edith Wetherill Ives, holds a commission as captain in the O. M. R. C. and Mrs. Ives writes that the family has been waiting for his orders to go on active duty since last May.

1894

"Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, of Washington, D. C., has announced the marriage of her daughter, Margaretta Cameron, to Naval Constructor Stuart Farrar Smith, United States Navy. The ceremony, which took place on Monday, November 12, at Mrs. MacVeagh's residence, 1719 Massachusetts avenue, was very quiet, none but members of the immediate families being present.

"Mrs. Farrar Smith's father, the late Wayne MacVeagh, though most of his life one of the leading citizens of Pennsylvania and a most distinguished lawyer, was Attorney General in President Garfield's Cabinet, and was the first American Ambassador to Italy, having been appointed by President Cleveland.

"Naval Constructor Smith's father, Major General William Farrar Smith, served with distinction during the Civil War as chief engineer of the Army of the Cumberland and as a corps commander in the Army of the Potomac. He was well known in Philadelphia, where he spent the last years of his life."

The following is from a letter from Ethel Walker: "The statement that appeared in the

last issue of the Alumnae Quarterly under my name in the class records was inaccurate and misleading. This statement was that I had given up my school at Lakewood, N. J., and had started a new school at Simsbury, Connecticut. I did not give up my school at Lakewood. I gave up Lakewood because my school had outgrown my accommodations there, which consisted of three rented houses, and I was not able to find or build in Lakewood a suitable building for the school. With the approval and cooperation of my alumnae and the parents of the girls who were then attending the school and were entered in the school for this coming year, I moved the school to Simsbury, Connecticut, where I was so fortunate as to procure the Stuart Dodge property, a large and very beautiful place of four hundred acres, admirably adapted to our purposes and with great possibilities of development. . . . We have a building that provides for the sixty-two boarding pupils now in residence. The school has increased to this number this year as over against forty-five resident pupils last year. It is not, however, my intention to enlarge the school beyond this point, but, rather, gradually to reduce the numbers to about fifty."

1898

Elizabeth Nields (Mrs. Wilfred Bancroft) has moved from Ardmore to Slatersville, R. I.

Marion Park has gone to Boston to be registrar of Simmons College in place of Evelyn Walker, '01, resigned.

Leila Stoughton is going to France as Red Cross nurse from the Bellevue Unit, New York.

Alice Gannett is Headworker in the Goodrich Social Settlement, 1420 East 31st Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

1899

Secretary, MRS. E. H. WARING, 325 Washington Street, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Ellen Kilpatrick, ex-'99, is doing canteen work with the Red Cross in France.

Mary F. Hoyt, ex-'99, is nursing in a hospital at Neuilly.

Dorothy Fronheiser's husband, Philip T. Meredith has enlisted in the Pennsylvania National Guard and is at Camp Hancock, Ga.

Marion Ream (Mrs. R. D. Stephens) is spending the winter in Washington with her mother.

The following is taken from a Dubuque, Ia., paper:

"It will be of tremendous interest to Dubuquers to learn that Miss Elizabeth Bissell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Bissell, has just been notified by the National Red Cross organization in Washington, of her appointment to work in the Canteen department in France. She will sail early in December.

"Miss Bissell is just the type of woman to be chosen for this service for she is a splendid French scholar, which, of course, is one of the essentials to qualify for service in France. For the past several weeks she has been in Chicago, studying conversational French, in order to become perfectly familiar with the new and various war terms.

"Like many other Bryn Mawr graduates, she is to do this splendid service for her country, entirely at her own expense. She is an ardent suffragist, and her work as corresponding secretary of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association has given her office experience, and has taught her to know how to deal with groups of organized women workers. It will be remembered that during the Red Cross drive last June Miss Bissell was one of the most active workers, and was also very prominent in the thrift and conservation campaign done throughout Iowa. She is known in her home city as a great humanitarian, being one of the workers in the Humane Society since its organization."

1901

Evelyn Walker has resigned her position as registrar of Simmons College.

1904

Secretary, EMMA O. THOMPSON, 213 South 50th Street, Philadelphia.

Nannie Adaire's brother, Alexander Adaire, is stationed at Camp Hancock, Ga.

Sadie Briggs (Mrs. Donald Logan), ex-'04, writes that her husband left for France with the Massachusetts State Guard last October. Mrs. Logan has a daughter, Constance Briggs Logan, born December, 18, 1917.

Marjorie Canan (Mrs. Lawford H. Fry) has a daughter, Alison Marjorie Fry, born May 11, 1917, at Burnham, Pa. Mrs. Fry has been chairman of Home and Belgian Relief Committee for two years, executive secretary of the local Red Cross Chapter for the past year, and chairman of a committee which raised one thousand dollars for the "Hostess House" fund of the Y. W. C. A. Her brother is an aviator in France.

Dr. Mary James has returned from China for a year's leave of absence. She is living in Philadelphia and is studying in the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania.

Helen Arny (Mrs. G. C. Macan, Jr.), ex-'04, is treasurer of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association, of which Dr. Susan Kingsbury is president.

Bertha Brown's (Mrs. Walter Lambert) husband is a first lieutenant in the Engineer Officers Reserve. He was six weeks in Engineers' Camp at Belvoir and American University Camps, Washington, D. C., and is now at Camp Dix, N. J., training men. Mrs. Lambert's address is care of Mrs. Henry Cadbury, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

1905

Secretary, MRS. C. M. HARDENBERGH, 3824 Warwick Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

Rachael Brewer was married at Milton, Mass., on December 22 to Ellsworth Huntington. Mr. Ellsworth Huntington is a well known geographer who has written several books of general interest. He has made studies of desert and semi-desert regions in various parts of the world and found evidence of variations of climate and humidity which recur in longer and shorter cycles and which are accompanied by evidence that certain of these regions have been within historic times suitable for human life. These researches throw an interesting light on the history of the desert regions of Asia and other parts of the world.

Avis Putnam (Mrs. Edouard Dethier) has a second son, Charles Putnam Dethier, born in New York on December 10.

Patsy Gardner, Ph.D., is with a canteen "somewhere in France."

1906

Louise Cruice (Mrs. E. W. Sturdevant) is in France and her address is care of Morgan, Harjes and Company, Paris.

Elizabeth Townsend (Mrs. J. R. Torbert), ex-'06, has a daughter, Margaret Torbert, born October 13, 1917.

1907

Secretary, MRS. R. E. APTHORP, Hampstead Hall, Charles River Road, Cambridge, Mass.

Fourteen members of 1907 living around New York City attended an informal luncheon at the Bryn Mawr Club on Saturday, December 1, which was so successful that a repetition in the spring was suggested.

Marion Warren (Mrs. Sanger Steele), ex-'07, has moved to Hartsdale, N. Y.

Berniece Stewart (Mrs. C. A. Mackenzie) is living in New York City.

Katharine Kerr is at home again after two months' nursing in France with the Presbyterian Hospital Unit.

Margaret Ayer (Mrs. Cecil Barnes) has moved with her family from Chicago to 1240 Nineteenth Street, Washington D. C., in order to be with her husband while he is working under Mr. Hoover.

Grace Hutchins is in New York, teaching at St. Faith's School. In the morning she has classes in the New Testament, and in the afternoon she is in charge of the athletics. She is also studying Greek.

Ellen Graves is working in the Supply Service Department of the Red Cross in Boston.

Margaret Blodgett, ex-'07, has just finished an interesting piece of library work in Plymouth, Mass., for the Pilgrim Society.

Margaret Morison is again teaching at the Winsor School in Boston and is living at the Elizabeth Peabody House Settlement.

Esther Williams (Mrs. R. E. Apthorp) is working in the Civilian Relief Department of the Red Cross in Boston.

1908

Secretary, MRS. DUDLEY MONTGOMERY, 115 Langdon Street, Madison, Wis.

1908 is planning for its tenth reunion next June. Members of the class are asked to send items of interest for the reunion paper to Adelaide Case.

Marjorie Wallace (Mrs. Robert H. Nichols) has a third child, a daughter Jane Hastings Nichols, born in Binghamton, N. Y., on September 3.

Louise Hyman (Mrs. Julian Pollak) has a second child, David, born in October.

Anna Carrère will remain in France until spring working for the A. F. F. W.

Anna King is head of the Department of Civilian Relief of the Red Cross of Boston, and Beth Harrington (Mrs. A. H. Brooks), '06, Marjorie Young, Emily Storer, ex-'10, and Mary Miller (Mrs. W. R. Buckminster), ex-'98, are also working there.

1909

Secretary, FRANCES BROWNE, 15 East Tenth Street, New York City.

Dr. Dorothy Child and her sister, Florence, '05, have gone to France as members of the first unit of women doctors to be organized in this country for service in France. The unit numbers ten women army doctors, in the service of the Red Cross. They will be stationed at a base hospital with Pershing's army 'somewhere in France.'

Cynthia Wesson is at the head of a Y. M. C. A. canteen station in the American Artillery Base in France. Dr. Cockett and two other women are working with her. There are 4000 men at the Base and they manage to serve from three to four hundred a day with hot drinks, food and amusement.

Shirley Putnam is working as nurses' aid in the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly.

"Billy" Miller is working in a private hospital unit in the devastated region of France.

Dr. May Putnam gave up her work with the Frontier children in Paris to join a Red Cross Hospital Unit at Evian in Switzerland, where the repatriated children of France and Belgium are being taken care of as they pass through Switzerland on their way back to their homes. She found there a plant and staff far larger than was necessary for the work needed at that particular point. During her stay of two weeks there were never more than thirty patients, only six of them really ill, as against seventy resident doctors, nurses and staff. It seemed a deplorable misdirection of funds and working power, which was hard to account for. May sent in her resignation after two weeks and returned to Paris where she hopes to find a post where her services can be of greater value.

Catherine Goodale (Mrs. Rawson Warren) is living at the Pig'n Whistle, Brown's Mills, near Camp Dix.

Gladys Stout (Mrs. R. B. Bowler) is settled in her apartment at 152 East 40th Street.

Katherine Ecob managed the annual Bryn Mawr Day at the College Settlement Sale and Tea Room in December with great success.

1909 had a small reunion on the day of the College Settlement Sale, at which Celeste Webb, Fannie Barber, Mary Herr, Hilda Sprague-smith (Mrs. Victor Starzenski), Marianne Moore, Mildred Pressinger (Mrs. C. O. von Kienbusch), Katherine Ecob and Frances Browne were present.

Fannie Barber is spending the winter in New York again at 539 West End Avenue.

Helen Crane is working in the Central Branch of the Y. W. C. A. in New York City.

Celeste Webb has been substituting in the registrar's office of the National Training School of the Y. W. C. A. in New York City. She is now in Baltimore.

Marie Belleville is in Peking, China, and is studying at the School of Languages, preparatory to doing Y. W. C. A. work. She is also doing some teaching of physical work.

Bertha Ehlers has been elected Head of the Food Production Department of the War Council of the College.

Mary Herr is teaching English at the Brearley School in addition to her work as librarian of the school.

Evelyn Holt (Mrs. P. W. Lowry), ex-'09, is spending the winter in New York. Her husband, Lieutenant Lowry of the 49th Infantry, U. S. A., has been ill with pneumonia but he hopes to be able to join his regiment, which is stationed at Tenafly, shortly after the first of the year.

Mary Rand (Mrs. Stephen Birch), ex-'09, has a daughter, Mary Marshall Rand, born May 2, 1917.

Emily Whitney (Mrs. Allan Briggs), ex-'09, is in Paris with her three children. Her husband, Captain Briggs, was ordered to this country from Vienna to report and hoped to be sent back to Europe. He is now stationed on the Mexican border.

Barbara Spofford (Mrs. S. A. Morgan) has a son, John Spofford, born November 13, 1917.

Isabel Goodnow (Mrs. E. K. Gillett), ex-'09, has a second son, Frank Goodnow, born October 5, 1917.

Mildred Satterlee (Mrs. Dwight Wetmore), ex-'09, is spending the winter near Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., where her husband is stationed.

Frances Ferris, ex-'09, and Dorothy North passed through Paris several months ago on their way to join one of the Friends' Reconstruction units.

Janet Van Hise, ex-'09, is spending the winter at home in Madison, Wis.

Lacy Van Wagenen is now a professional photographer. Her work is considered excellent and has found its way into many of the recent photography exhibitions.

Frances Ferris is in France with the Friends Reconstruction Unit, Anglo-American, of the Red Cross. Her address is: Missions de la Societé des Amis, 99 Boulevard de la Rochelle, Bar-le-Duc, Meuse, France. The last letter received by her mother came Nov. 20, and since then there has again been active fighting at Bar-le-Duc. Frances is the only American with her unit and is eager to get in touch with other Bryn Mawr people near her. The work of this unit has been to reclaim an old château for the use of refugees and to make warm garments. They have to take to the cellar during air raids.

1910

Secretary, MRS. H. B. VAN DYNE, TROY, Pa.

Elsa Denison (Mrs. Dayton Voorhees) has a son, Dayton Voorhees, Jr.

Clara Ware was married in August, 1917, to Hubert Baker Goodrich, associate professor of biology at Wesleyan University.

Margaret Shearer was married on January 5 to Jewell Kellogg Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will live at 27 Charlton Street, New York.

Elsie Deems was married on December 20 to Carol Kane Neilson.

Eleanor Anderson, ex-'10, was married on January 5 to Frederick Barber Campbell of New York.

1911

Correspondent, MARGARET J. HOBART, The Churchman, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Mollie Kilner, ex-'11, was married on November 3 to William S. Wheeler in Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Wheeler has been studying in the nurses' training school of one of the Portland hospitals for two years. Mr. Wheeler is in the ship building business.

Helen Parkhurst is teaching logic and holding conferences with the students in history of philosophy at Barnard College. She is living at 220 Waverly Place, in Greenwich Village.

Charlotte Clafin has completed four years of service with the Department of Health of Newark, N. J., as teacher of infant hygiene, and has accepted a similar position as infant welfare worker with the Civic League of Framingham, Mass.

Elizabeth Taylor (Mrs. John F. Russell, Jr.), ex-'11, is doing volunteer legal work for her local Exemption Board. She has moved into a new apartment at 29 West 12th Street.

Margaret Prussing (Mrs. A. S. Le Vino), with her husband and baby, went to California January 2. They expect to spend six months there. Their address is: care Metro Studios, Lillian Way, Hollywood, Cal.

Nine of the New York members of 1911 had a reunion dinner at the *Camouflage* in Greenwich Village on Friday night, December 14, and went to the theatre (peanut gallery) afterwards.

Hilpa Schram (Mrs. Darnall Wood) is living in East Orange, N. J., at 75 Lennox Avenue.

1912

Secretary, MRS. J. A. MACDONALD, 3227 N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Laura Byrne is teaching English and economics at the Dominican Junior College at San Rafael, California.

Florence Leopold (Mrs. Lester Wolf) has moved from New York and is now living at Elkins Park, Pa.

Irma Shloss, who was married last April to Rabbi Eugene Mannheimer, is living at 1808 Ingersoll Avenue, Des Moines, Ia.

Marjorie Walter (Mrs. H. L. Goodhart) is staying in Washington during her husband's service there as lieutenant in the Ordnance Department.

Leonora Lucas was married to Lieutenant D. A. Tomlinson on December 1 at Evanston, Ill.

Carlotta Welles has returned to France but expects to spend the latter part of the winter in California.

1913

Secretary, NATHALIE SWIFT, 156 East 79th Street, New York City.

Sylvia Hathaway (Mrs. Harold Evans), ex-'13, has a son, Nathaniel Hathaway Evans, born in November.

Clara Crocker (Mrs. Courtenay Crocker), ex-'13, has a son, Courtenay Crocker, Jr.

Mary Tongue is doing canteen work with the Red Cross in France.

Katherine Schmidt, ex-'13, has been taking the course for trained attendants in New York.

1914

Secretary, IDA PRITCHETT, 22 East 91st Street, New York City.

Elizabeth Ayer has gone to Paris to drive an automobile for the American Fund for French Wounded. Her address is care of the Cr dit Lyonnais.

Evelyn Shaw (Mrs. John McCutcheon) has a son, born in November.

1915

Secretary, KATHERINE W. MCCOLLIN, 2049 Upland Way, Philadelphia.

Frances Boyer is teaching Latin at the Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore.

Margaret Free is in Washington doing psychological work for the Government.

Mary Goodhue is studying at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mildred Justice is working in the Department of Employment of the National Bank of Commerce of New York. She and Catharine Simpson, ex-'15, are sharing an apartment together.

The following was taken from the *Philadelphia Bulletin* of November 15, 1917:

"The marriage of Miss Adrienne Kenyon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Douglas Kenyon of New York, and Lieutenant Benjamin Franklin, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin of 166 West Horticter Street, Germantown, was quietly solemnized yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, 322 West 100th Street, in the presence of the immediate families. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Harry Pierce Nichols. The bride who was given in marriage by her father, had as her only attendant her sister, Miss Frieda Kenyon, who was the maid of honor. Lieutenant Franklin had as his best man Mr. Douglas Kenyon, a brother of the bride and a member of the United States section of the Royal Flying Corps. Lieutenant Franklin was at the first Plattsburgh camp this year and then at Camp Oglethorpe, Ga., where he received his commission."

Frances MacDonald was married on November 2 to E. Clarke Stiles of Pittsburgh. Mr. Stiles was graduated from the Pennsylvania State College in 1914.

Ruth Newman is in charge of all the girls' club work at the Spring Street Settlement, New York City.

Susan Nichols is acting as a temporary English reader at Bryn Mawr College. She is living in Penygroes with Emily Noyes and Helen Taft.

Isabel Smith is assistant warden of Pembroke.

Emily Van Horn is secretary to Mr. Sherman of New York, a member of the United States Shipping Board.

Julia Harrison, ex-'15, is in the second year of the Nursing Course at Johns Hopkins.

Marjorie Tappan, ex-'15, is taking graduate work at Columbia University.

Clarissa Smith was recently married to Henry Ware.

1916

Secretary, ADELINE WERNER, 1640 Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Margaret Mabon, ex-'16, was married on October 31 to Dr. David K. Henderson of the Medical Corps of the British Army and went abroad with him.

Joanna Ross has announced her engagement to Murray Chism, Yale, 1916. Mr. Chism is training at Camp Meade.

Jeanette Greenwald has announced her engagement to Benjamin H. Gordon of New York. Mr. Gordon is a graduate of Harvard, 1907, and of the Law School, 1910.

Nannie Gail (Mrs. Reany Wolfe) has a daughter, born in November, the Class Baby of 1916.

1917

Natalie McFaden was married on New Year's Day to Captain Wyndham Bolling Blanton, M. R. C., of Richmond, Va.

Elizabeth Faulkner, ex-'17, was married on January 3 to Walter Lacy.

Louise Collins has announced her engagement to N. Peniston Davis, who returned recently from Russia where he has been working for the Y. M. C. A. in the prison camps.

Monica O'Shea's play "The Rushlight" has been reprinted from the *Lantern* in *The Drama*.

1919

"M. Watriss, ex-'19, sailed on the *Rochambeau* a few weeks ago to do reconstruction work in France. She expects to be sent out from Paris, where she will have her headquarters with Mrs. Nina Duryea, on relief visits to villages in northern and eastern France.

"From June to October she took a nurses' training course, especially shortened for college women, at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York and was the first member of the class to be entrusted with a patient.

"A post has been offered her in Mrs. Monroe's Hospital at Neuilly, where she may spend part of the winter."

The College News.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. The editor begs that copies of books or articles by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr Students, or book reviews written by alumnae, will be sent to the QUARTERLY for review, notice, or printing.

BOOKS RECEIVED

MANUAL OF GOOD ENGLISH. By H. N. MacCracken, Ph.D., and Helen E. Sandison, Ph.D. New York: The MacMillan Company, 1917. \$90.

This compact manual contains a surprising amount of material for its size. Its analysis of usage is logical and clear, and the character and large number of examples and exercises give a special usefulness to the book. The marginal synopses are a great convenience.

WHAT MAKES CHRISTMAS CHRISTMAS: A morality play in one act written by Grace Latimer Jones. Columbus, Ohio: Spahr and Glenn, 1917.

"I pine and I sigh
For no gift and no gold;
The glow in the west
Is treasure to me!"

This verse indicates the reply to the query implied in the title. The play is an attractive one for Christmas entertainments and is far superior in setting, theme, and dialogue to the usual occasional plays for girls.

PAGEANT SCENES. For the observance of the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Protestant Reformation. By Marjorie Young. Boston: The Beacon Press.

In these scenes the author has given a picturesque presentment of one act in the drama of progressing religious freedom.

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT of the Women's Agricultural Camp at Bedford, N. Y. 1917. Ida H. Ogilvie is Dean of the Camp.

NOTICE

The Government Committee on Public Information, Division of Civic and Educational Co-operation, is making a special effort to get its publications into the hands of college men and women, faculty, students and alumni alike. Plans are being made for some person to look after the business in each institution, and posters will be provided

calling attention to the booklets with instructions as to where and to whom applications should be made. Personal applications for these booklets made to the Committee will be welcomed. Applications for the booklets may be sent to Mr. Guy Stanton Ford, Director, Committee of Public Information, Washington, D. C.

BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

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APRIL, 1918

No. 1



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of
Bryn Mawr College

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

Editor-in-Chief

ELVA LEE, '93

Randolph, New York

Campus Editor

MARY SWIFT RUPERT, '18

Rockefeller Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Advertising Manager

ELIZABETH BRAKELEY, '16

Freehold, N. J.

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Contributions to the QUARTERLY, books for review, and subscriptions should be sent to the Editor-in Chief, Elva Lee, Randolph, New York. Cheques should be drawn payable to Bertha S. Ehlers, Denbigh Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa. The QUARTERLY is published in January, April, July, and November of each year. The price of subscription is one dollar a year, and single copies are sold for twenty-five cents each. Any failure to receive numbers of the QUARTERLY should be reported promptly to the Editor. Changes of address should be reported to the Editor not later than the first day of each month of issue. News items may be sent to the Editors.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOLUME XII

APRIL, 1918

No. 1

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, 1917-1918

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

Officers, 1918-1920

President, LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS (MRS. RICHARD S. FRANCIS), '00, Bryn Mawr, Penna.
Vice-President, KATHERINE DELANO GRANT, (MRS. ALEXANDER G. GRANT), '11, 31 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.
Recording Secretary, HILDA WORTHINGTON SMITH, '10, West Park, N. Y.
Corresponding Secretary, KATHERINE MCCOLLIN, '15.
Treasurer, BERTHA EHLERS, '09, Denbigh Hall, Bryn Mawr, Penna.

OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

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November, 1916 to November, 1917

Chairman, ELIZABETH BENT CLARK (MRS. HERBERT L. CLARK), '95, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Vice-Chairman, JULIA COPE COLLINS (MRS. WILLIAM H. COLLINS), '89, Haverford, Pa.
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Directors, JACQUELINE MORRIS EVANS (MRS. EDWARD W. EVANS), '08, 151 East Coulter Street, Germantown, Philadelphia. KATHARINE W. MCCOLLIN, '16, 2049 Upland Way, Philadelphia.

New York

Chairman, KATHERINE ECOB, '09, Flushing, Long Island, New York.

Boston

The officers of the Boston Bryn Mawr Club act also as Branch Officers.

Baltimore

The Officers of the Baltimore Bryn Mawr Club act also as Branch Officers.

OFFICERS OF THE BRYN MAWR CLUBS

New York

137 East 40th Street

February, 1918 to February, 1919

President, BARBARA SPOFFORD MORGAN (MRS. SHEPARD ASHMAN MORGAN), '09, 163 East 80th Street.

Vice President, HELEN HOWELL MOORHEAD (MRS. JOHN JOSEPH MOORHEAD), '04.

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Treasurer, DOROTHY FORSTER MILLER (MRS. RUTGER BLEECKER MILLER), '07.

Boston

144 Bowdoin Street

April, 1917 to April, 1918

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Vice-President, SYLVIA SCUDDER BOWDITCH (MRS. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH), '01,

Corresponding-Secretary, ANNA D. FRY, '99, The Ludlow, Copley Square.

Recording Secretary, MARION C. BALCH

Chairman House Committee, HANNAH T. ROWLEY, '01,

Chairman, Membership Committee, EUGENIA JACKSON COMEY (MRS. ARTHUR COLEMAN COMEY), '14,

Chicago

Names of Officers not reported.

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January, 1918 to January, 1919

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October, 1917 to October, 1918

President, HENRIETTA S. RIGGS, '10, 131 Maryland Avenue, N. E.*Vice-President and Treasurer*, MARCIA BREADY, '05.*Secretary*, MADELEINE EDISON SLOANE (MRS. J. E. SLOANE), '10.*St. Louis*

Not reported.

*China**President*, FANNY SINCLAIR WOODS (MRS. A. H. WOODS, '01, Canton Christian College, Canton.*Los Angeles*

Not reported.

Ohio

January, 1918 to January, 1919

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 ELIZABETH SHEPLEY SERGEANT, '03. 1915-1919
 HELEN EMERSON, '11. 1917-1919
 ELLEN D. ELLIS, '01. 1917-1920
 FRANCES FINKE HAND, '98. 1917-1921
 FRANCES BROWNE, '09. 1917-1921
 ESTHER LOWENTHAL, '05. 1918-1921
 LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS, '00. (*ex-officio*)

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 MRS. TENNEY FRANK. 1918-1919
 ALICE PATTERSON, '13. 1918-1919
 MARY PEIRCE, '12. 1918-1919

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 ELIZABETH LEWIS OTEY, '01. 1917-1921
 ALICE HEARNE, '13. 1917-1921
 JOSEPHINE NILES, '14. 1917-1921

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Whitford, Pa. 1916-1921
BERTHA EILERS, '09. (*ex-officio*)
MARY CRAWFORD DUDLEY, '96. 1916-1921
ELIZABETH B. KIRKBRIDE, '96. 1916-1921
CLARA VAIL BROOKS, '97. 1916-1921
ELIZABETH CALDWELL FOUNTAIN, '97. 1916-1921
MARY PEIRCE, '12. 1916-1921
SIBYL HUBBARD DARLINGTON, '99. . . 1916-1921
MARIAN PARRIS SMITH, '01. 1916-1921
ELIZABETH BENT CLARK, '95. 1916-1921
CAROLINE MCCORMICK, SLADE, '96. . 1916-1921
MARGARET BONTECOU, '09. 1916-1921
MARGARET AYER BARNES, '07.
LOUISE WATSON, '12, *Secretary*.

CLARA VAIL BROOKS, '97, *Chairman*
of Sub-Committee on Publicity

ALUMNAE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
OF DIRECTORS OF BRYN MAWR
COLLEGE

ELIZABETH B. KIRKBRIDE, '96,
1406 Spruce Street, Philadelphia,
December, 1915 to December, 1921
ELIZABETH NIELDS BANCROFT
(MRS. WILFRED BANCROFT), '98
Slatersville, R. I.
December, 1915 to December, 1918

COLLECTORS

[Collectors given in special number.]

THE MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

FEBRUARY 2, 1918

Mrs. Walcott, the Vice-President, presided, in the absence of the President.

The reading of the minutes was omitted.

Mrs. Walcott read the annual report of the Board of Directors, which was accepted. A rising vote of sympathy was taken for the families and friends of members of the Alumnae Association who have died this past year: Ruth Gentry, Ph.D., Jessie Henry, 1903, and Elizabeth O'Neill Montgomery, 1898.

Reports of Committees and Branches followed.

Miss Haines read the report of the Treasurer, her final annual report after twenty-seven years of active service in this office. The report showed that some of the pledges for the Endowment Fund have not yet been paid in, although the Fund has been completed.

A rising vote of thanks to Miss Haines for her long and faithful work as Treasurer was taken.

Miss Goldmark read the report of the Academic Committee.

Miss Bontecou read the report of the Finance Committee.

Mrs. Bancroft and Miss Kirkbride gave reports from the alumnae members of the Board of Directors of the College.

As a supplement to the report of the Finance Committee, Mrs. Brooks outlined a new scheme for publicity among the alumnae, as a means of interesting them and keeping them in touch with the College. Such a plan has been tried

with great success at Yale, with the result that class collections have tripled in the last year. As in all advertising schemes, there must be an initial expense, and to provide for this a motion was made by Mrs. Bancroft: *that the Board of Directors be empowered to ask the Association for such an appropriation as may be necessary to put the publicity campaign of the Alumnae Association on a business basis.* The motion was passed.

Reports from the Branches came next in order of business. Mrs. Clark gave the Philadelphia report, and Frances Browne the New York one. The Washington Branch had no report to make, and the Boston Branch sent a letter, printed in this issue of the QUARTERLY.

As A. C. A. Councillor for the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association, Miss Reilly gave an interesting report.

The report of the Carola Woerishoffer Memorial Committee was read.

Mrs. Walcott asked that the Association ratify all Committee appointments made by the Board of Directors.

A motion was made that these appointments be ratified. Passed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

In regard to the *proposed amendment to the By-Laws*, that the Academic Committee be increased to nine members, Miss Goldmark recommended that *this change be postponed*

until the next meeting, to give the Committee time for further consideration of the matter. Such a motion was made and passed.

Miss McCollin gave a report from the Conference Committee, and suggested that this Committee should be given a wider scope for its activity, as at present there is not much for it to do. The Academic Committee, it was suggested, might well work in closer coöperation with the Conference Committee, in order to be in closer touch with the undergraduates. This closer connection would give the Conference Committee an opportunity to discuss more important matters.

Miss Dimon reported the request of the delegates at a special meeting last January for a collection of slides, pictures, etc., of the College to be sent on request to schools.

A motion was made that a committee of three be appointed to arrange for a collection of slides, pictures, exhibits, etc., to send to schools, and that an appropriation of \$100 be made for this purpose.

Mrs. Bancroft thought that the appropriation seemed large.

Miss Dimon explained that there was a real need for such illustrative material in the preparatory schools, and that the collection might be made with slight expense, or more elaborately.

Mrs. Johnson suggested that we might charge the schools for expenses, and so be reimbursed for the money.

It was suggested that such an exhibit might be part of the general publicity campaign of the Finance Committee. Miss Reilly thought the two should be separate things, as one is to be among the alumnae themselves, and the other for schools and clubs. When the A. C. A. was arranging for college exhibits in Rhode Island and elsewhere, Bryn Mawr had no pictures to send. It would be worth while to fill this demand in order to reach possible students.

Mrs. Fountain inquired why this was not a college matter, and asked whether the College could not arrange to have such a collection to be sent to schools.

Miss Maddison explained that the College has no appropriation for such a collection. Many requests are received for such an exhibit from schools, but at present there are no good pictures to send. The College would welcome the coöperation of the Alumnae Association in the matter. An appropriation of \$100 would prob-

ably provide a good collection of panoramic photographs.

Mrs. Bancroft thought that this was not a pressing need this year when the College is so crowded with students that there is no need of further publicity work.

The question was called for, and the motion was passed.

Miss Goldmark reported that the Seniors had made a request to the faculty for a course in Sex Hygiene, to be given under the Health Department. Such a course will be given in the second semester. Miss Goldmark thought such a request an encouraging sign in the development of the College.

The meeting adjourned for luncheon in Pembroke. President Thomas was present at the luncheon, and made a short speech of welcome to the alumnae.

AFTERNOON MEETING

The Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College offer the following changes in the By-Laws:

Amend Article IV, Section 1 to read: "The annual dues for each member of the Association shall be two dollars," etc.

Amend Article IV, Section 2, to read "The dues for each member that enters the Association in June shall be one dollar," etc.

Amend Article IV, Section 3, to read "Any member of the Association may become a life member of the Association upon payment at any time of thirty dollars," etc.

These amendments to the By-Laws of the Association cannot come up for a vote of the Association until next year. The proposed amendment was read and put aside to be acted on at the next annual meeting.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Clark the question of the deed of gift to the Mary E. Garrett Endowment Fund and the discussion of the patriotic farm were postponed until after the discussion of war relief work.

Miss Reilly reported for the Committee on War Relief Work as follows:

A Committee of three was appointed late in November to coöperate with the War Council and the organization of the College in any work that they might undertake for the year. The Committee was composed of Miss Thomas, Miss Dimon and Miss Reilly, chairman, and had instructions to coöperate with the War Council in whatever it undertook in every possible way, except that it could not pledge the

Alumnae Association as a whole for any action. The Committee has coöperated in that spirit with the War Council of the College.

When the Committee was appointed there were three propositions before the War Council which had to be considered in connection with what should be undertaken as the great war work of the year. The War Council and the college community desired not only to do something which would involve a large sum of money, but which would include the service of Bryn Mawr women. A tremendous amount of work has been done in the College, Red Cross, relief and social work, and an astonishing amount of money has been raised, considering the size of Bryn Mawr. We cannot stress too strongly the activities and financial support of the College for its war work. They felt that they could raise only a small sum to contribute towards this large particular job which they could undertake—\$10,000, and would have to coöperate with some association from the outside, preferably the Alumnae Association. The three possibilities before them were as follows:

1. A Y. M. C. A. hut, which meant the raising of \$30,000 to be paid over directly to the Y. M. C. A. with the possible employment of four to six Bryn Mawr women as canteen workers under the Y. M. C. A.

2. A unit to be sent abroad under the auspices of the Red Cross, or American Fund for French Wounded on the lines of the Smith unit. The initial expense of this would be \$30,000, with additional expense afterwards.

The criticism of these two propositions was that the Y. M. C. A. hut seemed to be open to the objection that it did not leave much room for the service of Bryn Mawr women and involved a large fixed sum of money. The criticism of the Bryn Mawr unit was the question of money and workers of definite type to be placed in one locality. It was felt that Bryn Mawr might not have sixteen available women of that type for a unit and might not be able to raise the exact amount of money required. It also seemed that there might be a great number of individuals who could go but could not go as a unit. A number of units had already been organized to go abroad and too many units might become a burden if they could not be used to meet changed conditions and shifting circumstances.

3. Out of the objections grew the idea of a Bryn Mawr Service Corps, a unit in the sense

that it is financed from one source and one fund, but made up of individuals who can be placed in those positions and sent out under organizations to countries in which they can be of particular service (i.e., ten good doctors could be placed in different places under different organizations). The unit would be making use of individual Bryn Mawr women of experience and training in positions and countries where they would be of greatest use. The Service Corps would give variety and opportunity for any work which it seemed might appeal to the Alumnae Association as a whole,—reconstruction, relief work, Y. M. C. A. canteen work and also would leave us a little free to enter any other line of work that might come up. Publicity work for the government could be done under a Service Corps, and also if educational work of definite character comes up later on would leave scope for it. It would also make it possible to use money as it comes in and not have to wait until it is all collected. It takes \$2000 to \$3000 to support one worker abroad now. The Service Corps would enable us to make use of a great variety of trained people and the tremendous interest in work in the foreign field now and at home in the future. It appealed to the undergraduate committee and to the War Council.

Two mass meetings were held at the College. The meeting in December decided definitely and unanimously on the Service Corps, and at the meeting the Alumnae Committee offered coöperation in every way, and agreed to present it to the alumnae.

The next question was whether it was a workable scheme and could be carried out well. Dr. Rufus Jones, of the Friends' Reconstruction Work said that that committee would be glad to send Bryn Mawr women. (Two Bryn Mawr alumnae are already working with the Friends' Reconstruction unit in Russia.) The Red Cross officials in Washington also said that they would be delighted to have Bryn Mawr women sent out under these circumstances, and that from the pressure of public opinion they were almost compelled to take as workers only people who came as volunteers and did not need salaries. They said that there is a need for teachers as well as for doctors, executives, etc. (Bryn Mawr is represented in the Y. M. C. A. by Mrs. Slade, who is chairman of the Personnel Committee, and in the Y. W. C. A. by Mrs. Robert E. Speer.)

We have working abroad at present sixty

Bryn Mawr women, working with all sorts of organizations. The idea is to connect up with the Bryn Mawr women abroad and get from them information as to whether they need assistance, etc. and information about work now going on abroad.

The only complication is that there is now some feeling in the undergraduate body that they might wish to take further action on the Bryn Mawr Service Corps, and in taking any action we ought to take it either independently or with some view as to the action of the College in taking back its support of the Service Corps.

About \$30,000, would have to be raised immediately as a nucleus. We hope very much that we may cooperate with the College because it is essential that the college community should not only have a money raising interest in the war but should be in touch with the great work being done, and Bryn Mawr women working with their support could give them this, which will be very valuable in the future. We really want to make our trained women count in the work of the world which is to come, and to do this we must have women who have worked abroad.

The Committee was authorized to cooperate with the War Council, and as soon as they decided on the Service Corps, it took steps toward raising funds. The first pledge of \$500 came from Mrs. Alba Johnson. Other amounts have also been promised, and a number of volunteers who could go in the immediate future, some of whom can support themselves in part, offered themselves. Arrangements have been discussed for raising this fund locally through Branches.

The Committee would make the following recommendations in regard to the organization of the Service Corps:

1. Funds for the Service Corps should be raised by the Department of Red Cross and Allied Relief of the College, and by the Alumnae Association.

2. That the Association appoint a committee of three to carry on the work of collection of funds and the enrollment for the Service Corps among the alumnae and former students of the College.

3. That a Committee of six be appointed as an Executive Committee for the Bryn Mawr Service Corps, the three members of the Alumnae Committee, and three members of the College War Council. It is recommended that

the three members from the College War Council should be the Chairman of the War Council, the Chairman of the Committee on Red Cross and Allied Relief, and a member from the faculty.

4. The function of this Executive Committee shall be to make final decisions and arrangements for all members of the Service Corps and to expend the funds.

5. That the Treasurer be empowered to receive the moneys raised for the Service Corps including the amount raised by the Department of Red Cross and Allied Relief, if they so desire.

A suggestion was made that the names of all Bryn Mawr women working abroad be posted at College as a sort of service list.

Mrs. Slade, representing the Personnel Committee of the Y. M. C. A. spoke in favor of establishing a Y. M. C. A. Canteen Unit. [Mrs. Slade's speech appears at the end of this article.]

Miss Reilly: I think we shall eventually have ten women for canteen work, but my idea of a Service Corps is to use our money as soon as we can.

Mrs. Slade: I will take Bryn Mawr women one by one as fast as you can send them to us.

Miss Reilly: I therefore place before the association a recommendation that they adopt the Service Corps for War Relief Work.

Dr. Tracy: My information in regard to the foreign work is entirely the work of medical women. Facts are proving that the more flexible unit is found to be the most satisfactory form in so far as the work of medical women is concerned. The American Women's Hospitals Committee is an organization brought together by the War Service Committee. Dr. Morton presented the platform of the organization to the authorities in Washington upon its organization, and Dr. Morton was asked to go on the General Medical Board. From that time as the movement has grown, most of the women physicians who have been sent abroad have been sent after recommendation by this organization, and the authorities in Washington now look to Dr. Morton's committee for the candidates whom they shall send abroad. That organization now is definitely making plans to raise \$300,000 with which to send over a hospital equipment to be placed in France, and later one for Servia, from which they want to send dispensary units and units for civilian relief, doing independent work although connected

with the hospital. In these units there will be the greatest need not only for doctors and nurses but also for college women who have done social service work, and the organization is exceedingly anxious to have affiliations with college women who are organized for such work. I would like to suggest that the committee shall get in touch with Dr. Walker, of the American Women's Hospitals Committee, so that they may find the place for women physicians and nurses, graduates of Bryn Mawr to place them where they can be of greatest service.

Miss Helen Taft: The important consideration in connection with the Service Corps is that it allows so much flexibility and so much change of plan according to change of circumstances. It is quite possible that at present the greatest need for workers is in the Y. M. C. A. in France, but we feel that the circumstances and reports from abroad change so often as to what is needed that if we commit ourselves to some one unit and some definite undertaking things might change and we might find ourselves left with something on our hands which might not be the most useful thing we might be doing, and that is why the plan for the Service Corps was chosen instead of Reconstruction work or a Y. M. C. A. hut. Although we undoubtedly would want to send workers to the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross if we work in connection with them and supply them with the best people, we would be filling their essential need without putting ourselves in the position of supporting a unit which might possibly not be needed in exactly the circumstances under which it was started. We also had a feeling that people ought to be willing to serve as individuals where needed rather than go in a group as Bryn Mawr graduates. They should be willing to go where they were needed and not insist on being kept together when they get to France. There has arisen considerable embarrassment from the fact that units heretofore have insisted on being kept together, which made it difficult to use them freely and effectively. This was really the reason why we decided on the Service Corps and I think that if it could be combined with the idea of the Y. M. C. A. it would be more satisfactory than if the Alumnae Association and College were to pledge themselves to a definite unit under one organization.

Miss MacIntosh: Another point in favor of the Service Corps in collecting funds is that people might give through Bryn Mawr to

funds in which they were particularly interested. None of the objections seem to hold good against the Service Corps. It meets the demands of all those who are urging special cases. Anything fits in.

Mrs. Slade: I think the Service Corps is the finest idea I have heard from any college, far and away the finest.

Miss Reilly (In answer to a question about including in the Service Corps Bryn Mawr alumnae to do War Work in this country):

Bryn Mawr alumnae are doing so much in this country that not very much could be added to the work of Bryn Mawr alumnae in this country. The really great work is to supply the need for workers abroad.

The motion for the adoption of a Service Corps as the form of War Relief Work was unanimously passed.

The motion as to the organization of such a Service Corps was also passed unanimously.

Miss Goldmark: The question arises as to whether we should specify that an alumnae member be chairman of the committee as the alumnae will be responsible for the funds and for the work.

Miss Reilly: We felt that in this the initiative had come from the War Council and that it seemed that the matter of a chairman was not of very great concern. We felt that if we had the attitude of meeting the undergraduates on equal terms it would be desirable. We should not take the attitude of being more important.

All the recommendations of the Committee as to organization were adopted unanimously.

Miss Dimon: The Board should be empowered to fill vacancies on the Committee of three.

A motion that a committee of three be appointed by the Board of Directors was then passed with the recommendation that the members of the present committee should remain in office: Miss Thomas, Miss Dimon, Miss Reilly, Chairman.

The next subject of discussion was the *Bryn Mawr Patriotic Farm.*

Miss Goldmark: I hope that I am opening a good deal of discussion on the question of Bryn Mawr's participating in the great food movement. It seems to me that Bryn Mawr made a very remarkable showing last summer with very little preparation and through the energy and ability of a very few of the alumnae without the support of the alumnae as a whole. The farm was eminently successful. Bryn Mawr College has been able to go off the

market this winter pretty successfully in being able to get its vegetables directly from that farm. It was the best agricultural experiment that any college or institution has carried on with so little preparation. It is high time for the Alumnae Association to get back of the proposition. It is as much our job as this fine foreign work we are going to do. I think that the proposition of getting funds for it, even up to \$7000 should be undertaken at once by the Alumnae Association because that money is going to come back this year with a good deal more success. People last year got back a little less than half of what they gave as a gift. I hope very much that we shall be able to get pledges and begin getting seeds next week.

Miss Hilda Loines: There is great necessity for agricultural production this year. The food condition will probably be worse this coming year than in the past and America must make up for the deficiency of the rest of the world, and we must increase our acreage. From all parts of the country have come the reports that the farmers are not going to increase their acreage but decrease it because they have no labor in sight at present. There is also the transportation shortage, another reason why it is so important for every community to be self-supporting just so far as it can be. This is the great service which the Bryn Mawr farm rendered last year. It released food for the army abroad and released space in the cars which is so valuable at the present time. I think it will be a valuable contribution of Bryn Mawr to the work of the country for this year.

Miss Goldmark (in answer to a question as to where the funds were to come from): It is altogether a volunteer movement. The Alumnae Association fund will not be called upon but we pledge ourselves to raise the fund among ourselves and the friends of the College and not from the alumnae treasury.

Miss Ehlers (in answer to a question about the use of the grounds and equipment of the Baldwin School for the coming summer): The Baldwin School simply offers its plant because it has large kitchens excellently equipped for canning, etc. Miss Johnson has offered whatever part of the building we wish. The school itself takes care of the reception rooms and the part of the building it keeps open for the summer. It gives in addition electric light, cold storage and steam equipment. Miss Johnson

wants the plant used for patriotic purposes and has not the time to organize such work herself, and gives it over to the college, asking only that alumnae and teachers of the school who wish to work have the privilege of working with us, and asking for the privilege of buying surplus food, as the College did this year, at the market prices.

Miss Kirk: I think some acknowledgement ought to be made of this splendid offer.

Miss Ehlers: Miss Johnson also offers a truck which makes it possible to deliver surplus products.

We hope moreover to have enough surplus labor as a small land squad to supply the demand for workers in the neighborhood. Someone asked the other day whether we could possibly supply workers in Chestnut Hill, and I thought that it could be done. The Baldwin School offers possibilities of indefinite expansion and can be cut down as low as necessary.

(Miss Johnson's offer also includes 5 acres of land for cultivation.)

The resolution that the Alumnae Association guarantee the fund for the Patriotic Farm for next year was passed unanimously.

WHEREAS food production during the period of the war is a national service to which the Bryn Mawr alumnae pledge their support, and

WHEREAS, the Bryn Mawr Farm last summer proved its value by supplying vegetables and fruits for the College during the winter months and thus relieved the demand on public markets, be it

Resolved, that the Alumnae Association authorize its Directors to appoint a Bryn Mawr Farm Committee consisting of three members to cooperate with the Department of Food Production of the War Council of Bryn Mawr College in securing the best available farm land and in organizing and directing a land squad of undergraduates, alumnae and others for the cultivation of crops; be it further

Resolved, that the committee be given power to accept the cooperation offered by the Baldwin School in the use of its equipment and grounds; and be it finally

Resolved, that the Alumnae Association appeal to its members to raise a guarantee fund of \$7000 for this purpose.

A vote of thanks was then moved to Miss Johnson for her very generous offer.

Miss Goldmark: I think that this opportunity should not go by without having alum-

nae, who want to, make application at once in regard to their pledges for the guarantee fund.

Miss Ehlers: One other suggestion about the farm. The Farm Committee I think might very well consider not only our own twenty acres here and the small Land Squad to be sent out from this particular center but the possibility of having Bryn Mawr alumnae go into other centers as the kind of leaders described by Miss Ogilvie last night to work in any other sense that the Land Army of America might include. I would suggest that information be spread among alumnae that alumnae are wanted just as much as undergraduates on our own farm and in the Land Squad.

Dr. Marion Parris Smith: May I bring to the attention of members of the Alumnae Association who own land that it is perfectly possible to get plenty of the very best labor from our own undergraduate body, students who are not able to go to work on the Bryn Mawr farm but could work in other parts of the country, the possibility of small units to work on their own places in other parts of the country? It is not only a necessity but a duty for every land owner to use his land to the utmost of its capacity whether he make or lose money by it. We will be glad to give information about a unit of five who operated four acres and a cannery last summer.

Mrs. Jeanes: I am very glad that a general appeal was made for enrollment in this work. I know of five other units to be organized in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, so there will be plenty of opportunities for any who are interested at all in this service.

Miss Ogilvie: I hope very much that the news will spread among the alumnae and among those not connected with the College, and also friends. We are going to use a great many people on the land in different communities. They can be used in various capacities: people for hard work; people of executive ability to be at the heads; book-keeping as well as expert agricultural work.

Mrs. Johnson then presented the following resolution.

Resolved, that the Finance Committee be authorized, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, to prepare the necessary agreement for the transfer of the Mary E. Garrett Endowment Fund. This motion was passed.

Miss Kirkbride then offered resolutions for the Finance Committee, about the Deed of Gift:

1. WHEREAS Section 7 of the Resolutions of February 4, 1911, in regard to the terms of a future deed of gift reads as follows:

Resolved, that when the next addition is made to the Fund, the Directors of Bryn Mawr College be asked to accept a new deed of gift for the entire Alumnae Academic Endowment Fund embodying these resolutions in place of the deeds of gift of 1909 and 1910 and whereas it seems expedient to put this resolution into effect at the present time, therefore be it

Resolved, that the Directors of Bryn Mawr College be asked to accept a deed for the Mary E. Garrett Endowment Fund on the general lines of the deed of 1909, and that the consideration of a new deed for the entire fund be postponed.

2. The Association at a special meeting held May 7, 1910, voted to accept the offer of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College to name a professorship in recognition of each \$100,000 to enable the college to receive the gift of the General Education Board. Over \$200,000 was given at that time, \$100,000 for Endowment and \$53,000 for debt, this entitling the Association to name two Chairs, but the names have never been given. It is now proposed to name these two Chairs in the two departments which head the list in the program, i.e., Greek and Latin, and to name the Mary E. Garrett Chair for the third department in the program, i.e., English.

Resolved, that in consideration of gifts made to the College by the Alumnae Association in 1910 the Directors of Bryn Mawr College be requested to name the professorships of Greek and Latin the Alumnae Professorship of Greek, and the Alumnae Professorship of Latin.

3. WHEREAS the alumnae of Bryn Mawr College and the undergraduates of the years 1915-1917 wish to express in a fitting memorial their gratitude for the long and generous services of Mary E. Garrett to the College, and whereas it was ordered by the Alumnae Association on January 29, 1916, that this memorial should take the form of a professorship to be named in honour of Mary E. Garrett and that the next installment of \$100,000 of the Alumnae Academic Endowment Fund be presented to the College for this purpose, therefore be it

Resolved, that as soon as \$100,000 have been collected the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association be empowered to transfer this sum to the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College under a deed of gift in substantially the form

exhibited to the meeting and which was ordered to be made a part of the minutes.

These three resolutions were passed unanimously.

Miss Kirkbride then read the terms of the Deed of Gift which were accepted unanimously.

THIS INDENTURE, made this day of A. D. 1918, between the *Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College*, a corporation organized under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, of the first part, hereinafter called the "Donor," and the *Trustees of Bryn Mawr College*, a corporation organized under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, of the second part, hereinafter called the "Donee,"

WHEREAS, it is the intention of the Donor to add to the Endowment of Bryn Mawr College a fund to be known as "THE MARY E. GARRETT ALUMNAE ENDOWMENT FUND," of which the income may be used for Academic salaries;

AND WHEREAS, it is the intention of Donor in making this gift to increase salaries paid to associate professors and professors, and not to enable the Donee to expend for other purposes money which but for this gift would have been used to pay professors or associate professors;

AND WHEREAS, the Donor, at a meeting of its members duly called, passed a resolution as follows:

Resolved: that as soon as \$100,000 have been collected the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association be empowered to transfer this sum to the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College under a deed of gift in substantially the form exhibited to the meeting and which was ordered to be made a part of the minutes.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That the donor for the purposes above mentioned has given, granted and confirmed, and by these presents does give, grant and confirm unto the Donee, its successors and assigns, the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.) IN TRUST, to invest the same and keep invested, and use the income thereof in accordance with the following conditions and for the following purposes:

1. It shall be held as a fund for the endowment of a Chair to be known as "THE MARY E. GARRETT ALUMNAE CHAIR OF ENGLISH."

2. The annual income of the fund shall be devoted primarily to the payment of the salary of the holder of the endowed Chair. If, in order that disproportionate salaries in the College shall not be paid, it is deemed inadvis-

able by the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College to pay the whole of said fund in any year to the holder of the endowed Chair, the surplus shall be used in that or any subsequent year to increase the salaries of associate professors (primarily those who are receiving less than Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500) a year) and second the salaries of full professors, and, provided, that the amount which but for this endowment would be required to be expended for the salary of the holder of the Chair endowed, shall be used in the same manner to increase the salaries of associate professors and of full professors.

3. The Donee shall have full power to invest the fund at its discretion without being restricted to so-called legal securities, provided that no part of it shall be invested in halls of residence for students.

4. The Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College shall make an annual report of the fund, showing income, expenditures, and investments, to the Board of Directors of the Donor.

5. If any of the terms of this deed are not carried out, the fund hereby granted shall revert to the Donor, and its successors: Provided, however, that the terms of the deed may be changed by the mutual consent of the Donor and Donee, upon request of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College.

6. If gifts are made for the Endowment Fund of the College, conditional upon the raising of other funds, it is agreed that the gift hereby made may be treated and used as a part of such funds to be raised by the College: Provided, that the conditions herein contained are not altered by the conditions imposed by the donors of such other gifts.

7. It is mutually understood and agreed that the terms of this deed are to bind the successors and assigns of the parties hereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Donor, the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College, has caused this Indenture to be signed by its President, attested by its Secretary, and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed, and the Donee, the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College, has caused this Indenture to be signed by its Chairman, attested by its Secretary, and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed the day and year first above written.

ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION
OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE,

By _____

President.

ATTEST:

Secretary.

TRUSTEES OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE,

By _____
President.

ATTEST:

Secretary

Miss Reilly announced an informal conference about the Service Corps in Pembroke East at seven thirty, which all alumnae were invited to attend.

Mrs. Esrey Johnson announced that \$780 had been raised for the Farm Fund, and Miss Reilly that \$515, had been raised for the Service Corps.

The Secretary than read the result of the election of officers, as follows:

For President:

Louise Congdon Francis, '00..... 384
Jeanne Kerr Fleischmann, '10..... 155

Vice-President:

Johanna Kroeber Mosenthal, '00..... 170
Catherine Delano Grant, '11..... 379

Recording Secretary

Alice M. Hawkins, '07..... 129
Hilda W. Smith, '10..... 403

Corresponding Secretary,

Margaret Bontecou, '09..... 380
Isabel Benedict, '14..... 133

Treasurer,

Bertha Ehlers, '09..... 558
Katharine McCollin, '15..... 137

Result of Election for Academic Committee

Grace Latimer Jones..... 267
Esther Lowenthal..... 271

Respectfully submitted,

HILDA W. SMITH, *Secretary*

MRS. SLADE'S SPEECH ON Y. M. C. A. CANTEEN WORK

I feel that the plan which I wish to present could be done under the Service Corps, and first let me tell you how I came to be interested in this work. It was last spring after the entry of the United States into war. Both the British and the Canadian government sent men here to tell our President what the condition in the camps had been and what dangers troops face before they get to the trenches. Major Burke said that the first group of Canadian soldiers sent over were landed and sent to Salisbury Plain, that there was no one to look out for them, they had all the liquor they could

possibly drink, and were open to every evil influence with nothing to counteract it. The majority of these men came down with venereal disease. More of these troops were incapacitated through venereal disease than through German guns. He said we did not take in, any of us, the frightful home-sickness that came to those boys going abroad. Most of them had never been across and were lost, and he said the only answer we have found has been through the Y. M. C. A. huts which we place up to the edge of the trenches so that they are the last thing the man sees before he goes into the trench, and the first thing he sees when he comes out. Men can not do all of the Y. M. C. A. work. One woman can do more than 100 men in creating an "atmosphere," a new word in war.

The British, Canadian and French have found this out. The first thing that General Pershing did was to cable over here to tell our government that they must give the Y. M. C. A. every possible facility and that they must bring women over and that they must bring them at once.

I did nothing at the time, but in August when I was taking what I considered a perfectly deserved holiday, Gertrude Ely walked into camp one day. She had been working for six weeks in a Y. M. C. A. hut on this side. She came to talk over going to Europe for the huts over there, and did not know really where her duty lay. We talked all that evening and all night, and just about sunrise she said, "Well, I have to take the train and go back, and I have decided that I will go, but you will have to stand behind me." And since then it has been my duty to find women to go over, and find women who will stand behind her, and behind the boys.

It is not difficult to find women to go over, but very hard to find the best women in the country to go, which is what they must have. The vast majority of women who have gone over have made good, and few have not succeeded. I come down finally to the belief that what we have to have is a combination something like this, a trained woman who is able to adapt herself to circumstances with great rapidity, who can be absolutely understanding of a situation, absolutely sympathetic, and utterly impersonal. Now to my mind college training does help you in these lines. College women seem to be able to do that particular sort of thing. They seem to be able to throw them-

selves whole-heartedly into a game and keep on the outside and look at it at the same time.

For doctors and nurses to go into this work would seem wrong, or for agriculturists, but for women who are not needed it seems to me the opportunity of their lives. Telegrams come saying "Send us finer women." "Get the best you have in America." "The opportunity here is endless." Even General Pershing cables saying, "We must get the best women that America has."

We need trained and educated women to do canteen service because it is an entering wedge. You do anything that comes along and has to be done; you get your opportunity to hold on to these men. It is a case of building up the morals of the army.

My idea of a unit came about in this way. Why do you not arrange to have the Bryn Mawr unit sent under the Y. M. C. A. to be put in some place where they can be used? They are going to be asked to choose their own leader, the one person who will be responsible for the others. The whole thing is under army orders and restrictions.

The plan that I made out was to ask the other women's colleges. Let us have a group of Bryn Mawr women, the best group that you can give us to go over under the Y. M. C. A. Our specific task is to take care of our boys over there. I want a Bryn Mawr unit; I can not go home without feeling we are going to have it; I want a group of Bryn Mawr women to go and work out such a high type of organization that it can be copied in the other camps. Send me women who can teach, women who can teach anything. Soldiers are so eager for something to take them out of themselves. There are two professors from Grinnell holding classes in higher mathematics, which are so popular that they had to repeat them to get all the men in who wanted to attend them.

(Mrs. Slade then read a letter describing the canteen work, a copy of which is attached.)

Now for the plan. It costs about \$2000 a year to maintain a worker for a year and pay her expenses. A unit of ten would cost \$20,000. This money will be raised and the women will be sent over. We can just as well ask the friends of Bryn Mawr to give an extra \$20,000 in addition to the \$30,000 planned for. Money seems the least thing. Appoint a Personnel Committee and decide upon the women whom you want to represent Bryn Mawr among the American soldiers and I shall be glad to get their passports and send them over.

LETTER

"On active service with the American Expeditionary Force, Y. M. C. A. U. S. Army P. O.

FRANCE, December 30, 1917.

"DEAR ANN:

By this time you people may think that —— and I have gone West, for I have received no mail so far from the States, so don't know whether my cables, etc., ever went through. I can hardly believe that I have been out of the United States over a month

Our canteen, crude as it would seem to you, is one of the best camp canteens running. We have a good-sized portable hut with mud floor and canvas windows. The rats are so plentiful that the air holes around the base of the building are numerous. There are two small camp stoves in the front and center of the place and at the end are the canteen counter and kitchen. Back of the counter we have boards on the floor and so we don't freeze fast when we stop moving for a minute. It's really very comfortable and the crowd we are with are splendid. But I must not get my cart before the horse. To proceed, the counter end of the hut has a camp cook stove and it is truly marvelous what can be done on that leaky, smoky thing, it takes in splendid fashion. None of us ought to catch anything for the place is so filled with smoke, tobacco and wood that when things get under way you can't see more than three yards before you. Nevertheless we all love it and I for one would be completely broken-hearted if I had to come home.

I find that running a girl's camp for three years stands me in good stead here, otherwise I should be simply swamped at the amount of supplies and the large quantities of things that must be prepared. We serve hot lemonade, cocoa, coffee, jam, meat and cheese sandwiches, canned peaches, pears, soups and pork and beans. Then each day some little extra is baked up, such as mince pies, cake, etc. . . .

The canteen is open from 11.30 in the morning until 8.30 at night. We have to report at 9 to get things prepared. There are five other women on the place with us so there is no overwork. Each woman has one night off a week, one day off and every three months one week off. Sunday is my day off, hence the letter.

And I'd give anything under the sun, I think, to be back in the States for just one-half hour, be able to condense the population of the country so that they would just about fill the assembly hall and then get at them. Good heavens, it drives me mad when I stop to think of what we as a nation could do, what we have done and what is left to be done. You people in the States have no more idea of the conditions over here than a mouse in your bread tin. The spirit here is wonderful, and we have as many French soldiers as we have Americans so one can judge fairly well. Of course I come more closely in contact with our army and I am more and more impressed with the fact that an American soldier is the biggest-hearted thing on earth.

By the way before I forget it, I'm enclosing a list of books that are really very much in demand among our men. The girls' organization could get at this as well as magazines. They are simply wild for reading material. . . . Warm gloves I find are another thing badly needed. One of the boys who drives our car for us, wears a pair of woolen gloves out about in a day.

The Christmas mail came in in fine style both for the canteen workers and for the boys. It was touching to see those boys insist on having Ruth and me share their Christmas, they knew we wouldn't get any mail and around they came with candy, gum and cake. The canteen crowd looked after us in a lovely way, and as we just landed the Saturday before Christmas I think we appreciated it even more because they were extremely busy and we were absolute strangers. I suppose I ought to close, but I must tell you a little more about our Christmas. I have had some unusual Christmases, but this will always stand out as the most impressive, I think.

Christmas Eve we did not open until 5.30. We divided our people into groups and with the volunteer help of the soldiers started out for Christmas trees, holly, mistletoe and greens. We had three huts to trim and when we were through it certainly did look beautiful. The tree in the hut was a dear, we covered the base with moss. One of the girls had sent for candles and trimmings from Paris so it was finished up in true American style. Our hut has electric lights, when they are on, each one had a red shade so when promptly at 5.30 the doors were open the candles lighted and the lights turned on we were very proud of our-

selves. A French band gave us music from 5 to 6 and played, mind you, all the up-to-date American rags. When the soldiers came in an odd thing happened in a good many cases. It isn't often you see a man give way to emotion but some of the youngsters in the crowd nearly broke down, and man after man as they came to the counter to give their orders, thanked us for having the trees and started to tell about their families and how homesick they were. One boy in particular I shall remember, a great big baby-faced youngster had had no box as yet, and when I told him I couldn't get any Christmas mail because I hadn't been over long enough so that I was just as homesick as he, what did he do but chase out of the hut and return in a few minutes with two German hand grenades and six rapid fire gun cartridges, things he had been collecting to take home. They were for me and there was no refusing him. I took them and gave him two pieces of mince pie in return. Needless to say I never had a present, nor never hope to have one, that I shall prize as much as this particular offering. It spoke volumes.

In the middle hut we put on an entertainment, the men having built a fine stage for us Scenes from Dickens' "Christmas Carol." We had some dear little French peasant children and found enough soldiers with talent to complete the cast, the women's parts, of course, we easily filled from our own group. It took very well.

One of the Captains had got together men for a choir and they had practiced Christmas music, so they had a part on the programme, and they went around the camp and town singing.

We were lucky to have with us one of the best known of the American clergy working among the troops in France, Bishop Israel, of northern Pennsylvania. He conducted the Christmas service in the middle hut Christmas morning. I don't think I have ever attended a communion service that carried me out of myself so much. After the service we went down to the hospital with the choir and sang in some of the wards, and where we couldn't go inside we sang by the windows. How the men who were well enough did clap and call for more.

We couldn't have had better weather, extremely cold, ice and snow, a full moon and more or less sunshine during the day. What more could one ask for at Christmas time? There's a heavy mist tonight so no doubt the

Boche will try to entertain us in some way before morning.

I'm jumping around here on topics so no one would ever think I had once upon a time in the dim ages tried to teach unity, coherence, etc., in composition work. However, I'm just putting down what comes into my mind, when it comes for fear I'll forget it. Add popular music to that list of things the boys need and to be real selfish if any of you people get hold of any good books or the *Atlantic*, etc. send them along for the women. We are

destitute of reading material and can't get any of the better magazines or books in Paris.

. . . .

Best wishes to you all for a bright 1918. I can tell you now America will never see me until the war is over, and I'm not sure if it will then. There is too much to be done here that only a woman can do, and the French woman as a class is absolutely inadequate to the occasion.

Best love to you, _____

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

We meet here today feeling more than ever the importance of an institution such as Bryn Mawr in its movement towards the organized intelligence of women, in its encouragement of patriotism and of all the activities which patriotism implies. Our interest centres in the decision which this Association will make in the afternoon in regard to War Relief Work, but we must not lose sight of the details which make our alumnae a force for efficiency in any kind of work, war or peace.

I wish that Mrs. Kellogg might have been here to lead the meeting and present the report of the Board of Directors of the Association. It is with regret that I most inadequately take her place.

Our routine work has of course gone on as usual. Through the resignation of Mrs. Francis we were left without a recording secretary, and appointed in her place Hilda Worthington Smith.

In the Academic Committee there have been many changes. Gertrude Hartman resigned almost immediately upon her election, and was followed in office by Esther Lowenthal. Last month Frances Fincke Hand and Ellen Ellis found themselves unable to continue in office, and the Board appointed Katherine Lord and Bertha Rembaugh.

Jane Haines on account of illness was obliged for some months to delegate her arduous task as treasurer of the Association and Elizabeth Kirkbride nobly responded by giving us generously of her valuable time.

During Easter week there was a meeting of the A. C. A. in Washington, to which the following delegates were appointed by the Board:

Marcia Brady, '05; Florence Hatton Kelton, '15; Marion Parris Smith, '01; Martha Thomas, '89; Amy Rock Ransome, '93; Aurie Thayer Yoakam, '99; Mary Kilpatrick, '00; Cornelia Halsey Kellogg, '00; Johanna Kroeber Mosen-thal, '00; Lucy Lombardi Barber, '04.

Dues to the A. C. A. were reduced to \$2.50 a hundred members with a maximum of \$40.00. The five year term for which Bryn Mawr joined the A. C. A. as an affiliated member ends this spring, and the Board recommends that the Alumnae Association continue its connection with the Collegiate Organization.

News comes from Ohio that a Bryn Mawr Club has been organized there including the whole state, Grace Jones, President, Adelaide Werner, Secretary, and Vice-Presidents from the principal cities where there are groups of alumnae. At their first annual meeting in May the Ohio Club asked to have Marion Parris Smith come out and talk to them, and paid half her railroad expenses, the other half being met by a gift to the Association. The Club also sent a delegate to the November meeting of the Board of Directors in New York. This meeting has taken on an interesting development. It started by including delegates from the different Branch Organizations to sit in conference, but this year there were also present College Directors, members of Committees, and nominees for office.

Our social activities during the past year have undergone some changes. A tea was held in Rockefeller after the Alumnae Meeting, and was attended by the faculty and staff of the College as well as by the alumnae. The alumnae supper was given up, and replaced by a tea in Pembroke on Commencement

afternoon. Speeches were made by President Thomas, by the Dean-Elect, Miss Helen Taft, and by speakers from the Re-union Classes. The present officers recommend to the incoming Board that the latter consider changing the general alumnae day to Tuesday of Commencement week, and suggest that they institute a tea instead of a supper. On account of the war the Board has expressed a desire for a war menu if possible at today's luncheon.

The finances of the Association are in a poor state (poor being said advisedly), and at the November meeting, after thorough discussion, it was thought advisable to recommend raising the dues of the Association to \$2.00. The Board will offer an amendment to this effect. It will also ask for an expression of opinion as to the advisability of asking for sustaining contributions from the members. A campaign was carried on to increase the number of associate members, and all former undergraduates were circularized. Class Secretaries and Clubs and Branches were asked to cooperate, and a notice of the campaign was put in the *QUARTERLY* and the *College News*. As a result only 18 former students have been admitted as associate members. Will all those present please do their best to add to this number?

The Finance Committee will report to us how they completed the \$100,000 Mary E. Garrett Memorial Fund by Commencement day, 1917. \$7,000 of the fund was raised in the last two days by the untiring and enthusiastic efforts of Martha Thomas and Elizabeth Kirkbride, Chairman and Secretary of the Finance Committee. We must at this meeting provide for the drawing up of a Deed of Gift.

The most important action before us is in regard to War Relief Work. At the annual meeting in 1917 the Association authorized the Board of Directors to act at its discretion on motions made by Leah Cadbury to organize a self-supporting unit of Bryn Mawr alumnae to work in one of the belligerent countries. The Board ascertained from the Directors of the College that they had no objection to having the name of Bryn Mawr used in connection with such a unit; but even after two months and a half it seemed impossible to appoint a committee to organize the unit. With the

declaration of war the related question arose as to what action the Alumnae Association should take about war work at home, and after due considerations of the problems the Board of Directors decided to call a special meeting of the Association in Commencement week to consider the "attitude of the Association toward organizing as a body for patriotic service."

At this meeting many suggestions for home service were made, and the question of relief work abroad was scarcely considered. The meeting finally passed a resolution declaring its sense to be "That while this Association does not see any opportunity in the present crisis to offer active service without duplicating other and more effective work, it holds itself ready to do what it can when the need arises."

The question of war work arose again in various ways. Leah Cadbury wrote urging the sending of Bryn Mawr alumnae as Red Cross canteen workers, and the undergraduates began the year with an urgent desire to turn their efforts toward raising funds for some definite object. They wished the cooperation of the alumnae, faculty, staff, graduate students, and all members of the College Community; and organized the War Council of Bryn Mawr College, of which you heard last evening. The Board appointed Martha Thomas and Abigail Dimon as the alumnae representatives. At the November meeting of the Board the question of War Relief Work was fully discussed, and accounts given of various activities that had been thought of for Bryn Mawr. A committee of three was appointed by the Board, with Marion Reilly as Chairman and Martha Thomas and Abigail Dimon as the other two members. This Committee will report to the Association in the afternoon.

There is one definite recommendation in the above report, namely that the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association continue its connection with the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. The Board understands that the Association in accepting this report authorizes the renewal of membership.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY RICHARDSON WALCOTT,
Acting-President.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

I. ALUMNAE ACADEMIC ENDOWMENT FUND OF JANUARY 15, 1909

<i>Principal:</i>	
Cash and securities received January 15, 1909.....	\$100,000.00
Net additions because of differences between par value and value at which securities were taken and sold.....	1,721.14
Transferred from income account.....	2,235.08
	<u>\$103,956.22</u>
<i>Investments:</i>	
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy. Co., General Mortgage. 4%.....	\$3,000.00
New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co. 3½%.....	5,000.00
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co., Illinois Division Mtge. 4%.....	5,000.00
Standard Steel Works Co., 1st Mtge. 5%.....	5,000.00
Cost of certain improvements on the College Grounds assumed as an investment for this Fund as agreed upon with the Alumnae Association. 4½%.....	25,000.00
Northern Pacific Railway, General Lien. 3%.....	3,000.00
Mortgage No. 7, Lombaert Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa. 4½%.....	35,000.00
Southern Pacific Co. Equipment. 4½%.....	13,000.00
Pennsylvania General Freight Equipment. 4½%.....	3,000.00
Share in Mortgage No. 8, 1415 South Twenty-first St., Philadelphia. 5½%.....	750.00
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., General Mortgage. 4½%.....	5,000.00
Bryn Mawr College Inn Association, Second Mortgage. 5%.....	1,000.00
United States Liberty Loan. 3½%.....	200.00
Uninvested and due from the Trustees.....	206.22
Total Par Value.....	<u>\$103,956.22</u>
<i>Income:</i>	
<i>Receipts:</i>	
Balance Sept. 30, 1916.....	\$1,815.05
Interest on investments Oct. 1, 1916 to Sept. 30, 1917.....	4,548.28
	<u>\$6,363.33</u>
<i>Expenditures:</i>	
Salary of holder of endowed chair.....	3,000.00
Increase in salaries of three full professors who are heads of departments.....	1,500.00
Balance.....	1,863.33
	<u>\$6,363.33</u>

NOTE.—The amount (\$3000) which but for this endowment would have been expended for the salary of the holder of the endowed chair was used to increase the salaries of six full professors who are heads of departments.

II. ALUMNAE ACADEMIC ENDOWMENT FUND OF JUNE 2, 1910

<i>Principal:</i>	
Received from Alumnae Association.....	\$150,000.00
Net additions because of differences between par value and value at which securities were taken and sold.....	6,830.02
Total par value of Fund.....	<u>\$156,830.02</u>
<i>Investments:</i>	
Chesapeake and Ohio Rwy. Co., General Mortgage. 4½%.....	\$25,000.00
Mortgage No. 1, 12 acres Camden County, N. J. 6%.....	12,000.00
New York Central Lines Equipment. 4½%.....	10,000.00
Norfolk and Western Railway Divisional First Lien and General Mortgage. 4%.....	22,000.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy. Co., First Refunding Mortgage. 4%.....	25,000.00
Reading Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., General Mortgage. 4%.....	15,000.00
Northern Pacific Rwy. Co., General Lien. 3%.....	2,000.00
Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Trust. 4½%.....	2,000.00
The Virginian Railway Co., 1st Mortgage. 5%.....	3,000.00
New York & Erie R. R. Co. 4%.....	5,000.00
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., General Consol. Mortgage. 4½%.....	13,000.00
Pennsylvania General Freight Equipment. 4½%.....	3,000.00
Mortgage No. 3 (share), 641/653 Buena Ave., Chicago, Ill. 5%.....	1,100.00
Chicago Union Station Co., First Mortgage. 4½%.....	2,000.00
Wabash R. R. Co., Second Mortgage. 5%.....	6,000.00
Union Pacific R. R. Co., First Lien Refunding Mortgage. 4%.....	4,000.00
Mortgage No. 4, 809 West Franklin St., Richmond, Va. 5%.....	3,500.00
Mortgage No. 5, 4281 Viola St., Philadelphia, Pa. 5½%.....	2,100.00
United States Liberty Loan. 3½%.....	1,100.00
Uninvested and due from the Trustees.....	30.02
Total par value.....	<u>\$156,830.02</u>
<i>Income:</i>	
<i>Receipts:</i>	
Interest October 1, 1916 to September 30, 1917.....	\$6,825.34
<i>Expenditures:</i>	
Academic salaries.....	<u>\$6,825.34</u>

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

For the Year October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917

INCOME

A. Securities

Founder's Endowment.....	\$21,564.29	
Alumnae Endowment for Professorships of 1909.....	4,500.00	
Alumnae Academic Endowment Fund of 1910.....	6,825.34	
General Endowment Fund.....	11,513.00	
Justus C. Strawbridge Fund.....	421.58	
Carola Woerishoffer Endowment Fund....	31,115.32	
Undergraduate May Day, 1914, Endow- ment Fund.....	124.45	
Elizabeth S. Shippen Endowment Fund...	9,012.85	
Interest.....	\$2,328.87	
Less net interest received at College.....	784.49	1,544.38
		<u>\$86,621.21</u>

B. Productive Real Estate

Income from Founder's En- dowment invested in Mer- ion, Radnor, Denbigh, Pem- broke East and West.....	\$45,036.34	
Income from Founder's En- dowment invested in Pro- fessors' houses.....	3,410.99	48,447.33
Income from General Endowment Fund invested in Rockefeller Hall.....		11,337.57
		<u>59,784.90</u>
		\$146,406.11

C. Income from Special Funds:

Unexpended balances of In- come, October 1, 1916:		
A. Scholarship Funds.....	\$1,903.26	
B. Memorial Funds.....	1,976.97	
C. Other Funds.....	1,871.03	5,751.26
Received during the year:		
a. For Memorial Scholar- ships (Hooper, Rhoads, Brooke Hall, Powers, Gillespie, Stevens, An- thony, Simpson, Hallo- well, Longstreth, Ship- pen, Kendrick, Huff) ..	4,394.59	
b. Other Memorial Funds (Ottendorfer Fellow- ship; Ritchie Prize; Rhoads, Chamberlain, Wright and Stevens Book Funds; Swift Planting Fund).....	868.04	

c. Other Funds (1902 Book Fund; Alumnae Endowment Fund, Smiley Fund)	\$165.60		
		\$5,428.23	\$11,179.49
Unexpended balances October 1, 1917:			
A. Scholarship Funds.....		2,360.56	
B. Memorial Funds.....		2,685.98	
C. Other Funds.....		1,964.69	
			7,011.23
			<u>\$4,168.26</u>
Students' Fees:			
A. Added to College Income:			
Tuition.....		80,624.25	
Laboratory Fees.....	\$4,401.80		
Laboratory Supplies.....	170.13		
Geological Excursions.....	324.30		
Graduation Fees.....	873.53		
Changing Rooms Fees.....	185.00		
Music Rooms Fees, net.....	78.25		
Entrance Examination Fees, net.....	2,368.63		
		8,401.64	
			89,025.89
B. Given to Library for Books:			
Deferred and Condition Examination Fees.....		888.00	
Late Registration and Course Book Fines.....		195.00	
			1,083.00
C. Given to Gymnasium for Apparatus:			
Gymnasium Fines.....			260.25
			<u>90,369.14</u>
Net receipt from sale of books.....			45.08
Interest on College Income invested in 1905 Infirmary, Trefa, Aelwyd and prepaid insurance, Comptroller's bank balance, etc.....			784.49
Net receipts from all other sources.....			2,676.51
Donations to Current Income:			
Received during 1916-17.....	11,840.49		
Unexpended balance of Donations received during previous years.....	3,273.63		
			15,114.12
Less balance unexpended September 30, 1917.....			2,810.00
			<u>12,304.12</u>
Ruth Emerson Fletcher Bequest:			
Unexpended balance, Sept. 30, 1916.....	284.97		
Unexpended balance, Sept. 30, 1917.....	69.25		
Added to receipts from principal for expenditure.....			215.72
			<u>256,969.43</u>
Total net receipts from all sources, expended for College running expenses, from October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917.....			\$256,969.43

EXPENDITURES

A.—ACADEMIC

Teaching Salaries

19 Full Professors.....		\$53,700.00
14 Associate Professors.....	\$26,800.00	
Donations given for Associate Professors' Salaries.....	3,028.46	
	<hr/>	29,828.46
7 Associates.....		11,300.00
2 Lecturers.....		3,700.00
6 Instructors.....		6,500.00
4 Readers.....		2,745.00
5 Demonstrators.....		3,800.00
Student Assistants.....		933.62
Oral Classes.....		235.14

\$112,742.22

Academic Administration Salaries

(Only the portion of time given to Academic work is charged)

President, Deans, Secretaries and Stenographers (part).....		\$13,451.08
Comptroller's Office (60%).....		2,629.26
Business Office (part).....		2,216.36
Proctors and Student Messengers.....		206.11

18,502.81

Fellowships and Scholarships

A. From College Income:

Fellowships and Graduate Scholarships.....	\$15,966.37	
Foreign Graduate Scholarships.....	2,088.50	
Undergraduate Scholarships.....	2,700.00	
	<hr/>	\$20,754.87

B. From Income of Special Funds:

Fellowship and Graduate Scholarships.....	1,150.00	
Undergraduate Scholarships.....	2,787.29	
	<hr/>	3,937.29

C. From Donations:

Fellowships and Graduate Scholarships.....	3,375.85	
Undergraduate Scholarships.....	700.00	
	<hr/>	4,075.85

28,768.01

Laboratories

From College Income

Physical.....	1,452.35
Chemical.....	1,666.97
Physical Chemistry.....	54.47
Geological.....	732.81
Biological.....	934.80
Psychological.....	912.35
Educational Psychology.....	238.86
Social Economy.....	1,002.29

6,994.90

Library

A. From College Income:		
Maintenance (one-half entire cost) ..	\$3,692.07	
Salaries	7,019.82	
New Books Purchased	7,002.22	
Tablets in Cloister	289.74	
	<hr/>	18,003.85
B. From Income of Special Funds:		
New Books Purchased		175.97
C. From Donations:		
New Books Purchased		330.85
	<hr/>	18,510.67

Gymnasium

From College Income:		
Maintenance of Building	3,340.49	
Salaries	3,300.00	
Apparatus	78.64	
	<hr/>	6,719.13

Religious Services 1,744.25

Public Lectures 420.88

College Entertaining 354.43

Subscriptions to Foreign Schools

A. Athens	250.00	
B. Jerusalem	100.00	
C. Rome	200.00	
D. Naples	50.00	
	<hr/>	600.00

Subscription to Wood's Hole Biological Laboratory..... 100.00

Subscription to College Entrance Examination Board.. 100.00

Subscription to Educational Societies..... 9.00

209.00

Class Room Supplies..... 369.70

Modern Art Equipment from Donations..... 474.98

Modern Art and Prize from Special Funds..... 270.72

Bureau of Appointments..... 292.93

Academic Committee of Alumnae, Travelling Expenses and Entertainment..... 33.75

Expenses of Professors attending meetings of Professional Societies... 107.84

Dean's Travelling Expenses..... 53.35

Academic Incidentals..... 80.51

Travelling Expenses of Candidates for Appointment..... 407.34

Dalton Shop—Supplies for Instrument Maker..... 85.71

Oral Classes—French and German

Excess of cost over receipts..... 135.00

Publicity..... 77.64

Monographs and Supervising Ph.D. Thesis..... 46.31

Academic Administration Expenses

Office Expenses (60%)..... \$1,936.01

Telephone (60%)..... 717.00

Printing..... 4,768.15

Employees' Compensation Insurance..... 258.19

7,679.35

Maintenance of Academic Buildings.....

16,336.65

(Taylor Hall, \$5,975.65; Dalton Hall, \$5,519.61; one-half of Library, \$3,692.08; Rent of one-half of Cafetref, \$1,000.00; Advanced Psychological Laboratory, \$149.31).

Maintenance of Grounds and Fire Protection.....		\$14,548.09
Legal Advice.....		308.00
Other Teaching and Academic Expenses.....		42.00
Expenses paid by Treasurer		
Interest.....	\$3,247.85	
Printing.....	46.75	
Auditing.....	250.00	
Comptroller's Bond.....	50.00	
Sundries.....	48.62	
		<u>3,643.22</u>
Permanent Improvements.....		1,136.15
Power Plant, (part) \$413.20; grounds, \$26.68; auto service, \$696.27).		
Total Academic Expenditures.....		<u>\$231,695.54</u>

B.—NON-ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATION

Salaries

President's, Dean's, Secretaries' and Stenographers' (part).....	5,977.32	
Comptroller's Office (40%).....	1,752.84	
Business Office (part).....	2,333.15	
Minutes of Directors (full).....	300.00	
		<u>10,363.31</u>

Expenses

Office Expenses (40%).....	1,290.67	
Telephone (40%).....	478.00	
Employees' Compensation Insurance.....	172.13	
		<u>1,940.80</u>

Grounds and Fire Protection..... ¹13,455.91

1905 Infirmary

Salaries.....	\$3,659.60	
Expenses.....	3,203.25	
Interest on amount loaned to complete building.....	875.56	
		<u>7,738.41</u>

Receipts:

Undergraduate Fees.....	\$3,440.00	
Graduate Fees.....	270.00	
Refunds for extra service.....	513.61	
All other income.....	4.50	
		<u>4,228.11</u>

\$3,510.30

Quarantine (October, 1916, Poliomyelitis)..... 279.72

Loss on Non-Productive Real Estate

 Yarrow West..... 197.08

Sundry Items of Non-academic Incidentals..... 11.00

Christmas Donations..... 216.20

Taxes for 1916 and 1917..... 296.39

Supply Room—Increases in Supplies on hand..... 690.91

Auditing Financial Report for 1916-17..... 105.00

¹ NOTE—60% of the cost of Maintenance of Grounds and 40% of Fire Protection is considered as academic, the balance as non-academic.

Expenditures from Gifts

Tablet in Memory of Mary Elizabeth Garrett.....	\$955.00	
Portrait of Mary Elizabeth Garrett.....	579.09	
Higginson Memorial in Pembroke.....	76.96	
Screens for 1905 Infirmary.....	21.13	
Repairs to Library Clock.....	23.65	
Lantern at Rockefeller Service Door.....	21.00	
Door Plate for Alumnae Room.....	7.00	
Books for President's Office.....	8.00	
Musical Recital.....	36.00	
English Composition Prize.....	39.49	
American Flags.....	46.75	
Work on Campus.....	81.50	
Alterations to Deanery.....	889.04	
Extension of Deanery Garage.....	872.70	
Alterations to Cartref.....	125.67	
Donation to American School at Athens for land for Women's Dormitory.....	450.00	
Cleaning Marble Busts in Taylor Hall....	161.00	
		<u>\$4,393.98</u>
Permanent Improvements.....		1,600.89
Power plant (part) \$275.46; Grounds, \$17.79; Pembroke new rooms, \$94.56; Garage at Penygroes, \$843.46; Auto Service, \$464.18.		
Total Non-academic Expenditures.....		\$27,061.49
Total Expenditures for the year.....		258,757.03
Total Net Receipts.....		256,969.43
		<u><u>\$1,787.60</u></u>

APPENDIX A

DONATIONS

DONATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS

Unexpended balances of donations given in previous years and brought forward from 1915-16.
Composed of:

		<i>Expended</i>	<i>Unexpended Balance</i>
Donation from Mrs. Frank L. Wesson.....	\$500.00		\$500.00
Anonymous donation for scholarship.....	400.00		400.00
Anonymous per Dean Reilly, special scholarship.....	300.00		300.00
Anonymous per Dean Reilly, special scholarship.....	200.00	200.00	
Anonymous per Dean Reilly, special scholarship.....	500.00	500.00	
From Class 1912 for scholarships.....	200.00	200.00	
	<u>\$2,100.00</u>	<u>\$900.00</u>	<u>\$1,200.00</u>
Received during 1916-17: Scholarships.			
From Alumnae Association of Girls' High and Normal Schools, one scholar- ship.....	100.00	100.00	
From the Board of Education of the City of Philadelphia, six scholarships.....	600.00	600.00	
From Alexander Simpson, Jr., special scholarship.....	200.00	200.00	
John White Johnston, special scholarship.....	375.00	375.00	
Mrs. Thomas Scattergood, special scholarship.....	300.00	300.00	
Bryn Mawr School scholarships.....	700.00	700.00	
Chicago Bryn Mawr Club.....	100.00	100.00	

* NOTE—This figure differs from the Treasurer's Summary owing to the fact that the Treasurer has not separated the operating expenses of the College proper from the operating expenses of the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School (see pages 16 and 17). The deficit of the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School is \$184.99 and the College Deficit is \$1,787.60. This explains why the deficit for the year is shown as \$1,972.59 in the Summary of the Treasurer.

From Mrs. J. Campbell Harris, for one Thos. H. Powers Memorial scholarship.....	\$200.00	\$200.00	
From Mrs. Frederick W. Hallowell for one Robert G. Valentine Memorial scholarship.....	200.00		\$200.00
From Class 1912 for scholarships.....	221.50	221.50	
From Rufus M. Jones for scholarship.....	100.00		\$100.00
From T. Raeburn White for scholarships.....	200.00		\$200.00
	<u>\$3,296.50</u>	<u>\$2,796.50</u>	<u>\$500.00</u>
	\$5,396.50	\$3,696.50	\$1,700.00
Unexpended donations for scholarships 1915-16.....			2,100.00
Donations received for scholarships 1916-17.....			3,296.50
Total.....			\$5,396.50
Expended during 1916-17.....			3,696.50
Unexpended balance.....			\$1,700.00

OTHER DONATIONS

[These donations represent only cash donations received at the college office. All other gifts may be found enumerated under "gifts" in the President's Report for 1916-17.]

Unexpended balances of donations given in previous years and amounts expended of same during 1916-17

	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Expended</i>	<i>Unexpended Balance</i>
From Justus C. Strawbridge for lantern for service door of Rockefeller Hall.....	\$25.00	\$21.00	\$4.00
From Elma' Loines, Class of 1905, for Physical Laboratory Apparatus.....	18.75		18.75
Balance of Donation from Dean Reilly for equipment Mathematical Department.....	74.20		74.20
Balance of Donation from Class of 1903 for clock for Library Reading Room.....	23.65	23.65	
From Cynthia M. Wesson, for gymnastic apparatus.....	365.00		365.00
From Ella Riegel, Class 1889, amount reported as expended but returned to Treasurer in 1915-16.....	46.22	46.22	
Balance of Mary Elizabeth Garrett donation—books for the President's office.....	13.33	8.00	5.33
From Class 1898, for books English Department.....	49.94	49.94	
Class 1903, books for Library.....	22.61	22.61	
Class 1900, for books in History.....	14.27	14.27	
From Bryn Mawr Alumnae Club of Baltimore for books.....	6.77	6.77	
From Class 1904 for books.....	402.41	197.26	205.15
From Ella Riegel for Spanish Art.....	50.00	50.00	
From several Students for Screens for Infirmary.....	34.38	21.13	13.25
From S. A. King for Cartref Alteration.....	25.10	25.10	
From Undergraduate Association for expenses of next May Day.....	2.00		2.00
Total.....	\$1,173.63	\$485.95	\$687.68
Donations received 1916-17			
For Library		<i>Expended</i>	<i>Unexpended Balance</i>
From Lucy M. Donnelly.....	\$25.00	\$25.00	
From Mary B. Wesner.....	5.00	5.00	
From Grace Albert.....	5.00		\$5.00
From Class 1903.....	10.00	10.00	
From Watson B. Dickerman for purchase of Gazette des Beaux Arts.....	100.00		100.00
For Art Department			
From Ella Riegel.....	130.00	130.00	
From Caroline E. Newton.....	5.00	5.00	
From Mary Converse.....	15.00	12.17	2.83
For Improvements			
Anonymous per Martha G. Thomas for memorial windows for Mary H. Higginson.....	76.96	76.96	
From Class 1911 for Pembroke Hall.....	7.00	7.00	
From S. A. King for Cartref Alteration.....	100.57	100.57	
For Sundry Items			
Frances Merry for Alice Travers Recital.....	36.00	36.00	
	<u>\$515.53</u>	<u>\$407.70</u>	<u>\$107.83</u>
PRESIDENT'S GIFT OF \$5,000.00 FOR 1916-17			
		<i>Expended</i>	<i>Unexpended Balance</i>
For Land for Women's Building of the American School at Athens.....	\$450.00	\$450.00	
For Memorial Tablet in Library for Mary Elizabeth Garrett.....	955.00	955.00	
For Gazette des Beaux Arts.....	400.00	231.59	\$168.41
For Portrait of Mary E. Garrett.....	500.00	500.00	
For Framing Portrait.....	79.09	79.09	
For Graduate Scholarships.....	379.35	379.35	
For Cleaning marble busts in Taylor Hall.....	161.00	161.00	
For English Essay Prize.....	39.49	39.49	
For American Flags.....	46.75	46.75	
For work done on Campus.....	81.50	81.50	
For New Library, Deanery.....	889.04	889.04	
For enlarging Deanery Garage.....	872.70	872.70	
For Lantern Slides for Department of Classical Archaeology.....	50.00		50.00
Unexpended balance.....	96.08		96.08
	<u>\$5,000.00</u>	<u>\$4,685.51</u>	<u>\$314.49</u>

² NOTE—Expended \$50.00 for Emergency Fees, 1917-18, for 2 and 4 students respectively.

SPECIAL DONATIONS FOR ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS' SALARIES

1916-1917

	<i>Received</i>	<i>Expended</i>
E. C. Henderson	\$656.41	656.41
Albert Strauss	200.00	200.00
Allan Marquand	100.00	100.00
George S. Macrum	100.00	100.00
G. W. Leutkemeyer	100.00	100.00
James Timpson	250.00	250.00
Carleton Mosely	234.41	234.41
Maitland F. Griggs	100.00	100.00
Walton Clark	234.41	234.41
Winifred W. Gatling	100.00	100.00
Charlotte H. Sorchan	234.41	234.41
Margaret Scattergood	234.41	234.41
Lilian H. Casselberry	200.00	200.00
Mary Chase Clark	50.00	50.00
Mary Carus	234.41	234.41
	<u>\$3,028.46</u>	<u>\$3,028.46</u>

SUMMARY OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES

DONATION ACCOUNT

Unexpended balance scholarships	\$1,700.00
Unexpended balance of other Donations previous to 1916-17	687.68
Unexpended balance Donations 1916-17	107.83
President's Gift for 1916-17	314.49
From Undergraduates for expenses of next May Day	13.25
	<u>\$2,823.25</u>

APPENDIX B

PHEBE ANNA THORNE MODEL SCHOOL

OPERATING ACCOUNT

1916-1917

Receipts:			
Income from Phebe Anna Thorne Fund			
received by Treasurer			\$7,858.17
Other receipts by Comptroller			
Tuition	\$9,700.00		
Interest on note	7.40		
Books paid for by pupils	175.28		
Supplies paid for by pupils	283.40		
Pupils' Dress paid for by pupils	230.75		
Garden Produce sold	28.41		
Luncheons paid for by Teachers	15.43		
Refunds:			
Provisions sold	\$5.02		
Entertainments	35.41		
Teachers' travelling expenses56		
Rent for rooms in Dolgelly	66.81	107.80	10,548.47
Total income			\$18,406.64
Expenditures:			
Salaries paid by Treasurer		\$9,787.83	
Salaries paid by Comptroller	\$191.44		
Director's living expenses	615.58		
Travelling expenses of Teachers	316.02		
Special preparations for Art Teacher	300.00		
Expense for Candidates for appointment	1.17		
Books for Library	77.12		
Class Room Books	157.46		
Class Room Supplies	210.04		
Class Room Equipment	25.91		
Rental of Piano	51.00		
Health Examinations	32.00		
Tickets for Skating Pond	48.00		
Pupils' Dress	617.10		
Laundry	11.22		
Garden	10.53		
Entertainments	39.33		
Installing Clock and Bell ringing system	144.52		
Office expense	27.14		
Incidentals, postage, printing, etc.	157.38		
Telephone	54.81		
Rent of Dolgelly	1,300.00		
Heating and Electric Lighting	418.05		
Water Rent	38.21		
Gas	50.02		
Grounds	109.62		
Repairs	248.49		
Furniture	609.58		
Insurance	45.04		
Provisions	1,706.16		
Wages	983.86	8,596.80	
Total Operating Expenditure			\$18,384.63
Surplus, 1916-17			\$221.0

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT

1916-1917

Accumulated deficit on Construction to September 30, 1916.....		\$8,347.15
Alterations to Dolgelly (1915-16)		
Balance on Alterations to Plumbing in Basement.....	\$21.00	
Balance on Third floor Alterations.....	186.00	
Completion of Alterations (begun in 1915-16).....		207.00
Deficit on Construction to September 30th, 1917.....		\$8,554.55

SUMMARY FOR 1916-17

Deficit on Construction.....	\$207.00	
Surplus on Operating Account.....	22.01	
Net deficit for year.....	\$184.99	
Deficit from previous years.....	11,831.08	\$12,016.07

SUMMARY OF MODEL SCHOOL DEBT

Deficit on Construction.....		\$8,554.55
Deficit on Operating Account.....	\$3,483.53	
Surplus on Operating Account for 1916-17.....	22.01	
Net deficit on Operating Account.....		3,461.52
Total deficit September 30, 1915.....		\$12,016.07

COST OF TUITION IN BRYN MAWR COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1916-1917

Students in Bryn Mawr College in year 1916-1917—453. Graduate students—87; under-graduate students—366

CALCULATION

	100% Total 453	70% Undergraduate 366	30% Graduate 87
Number of Students.....			
Teaching Salaries.....	\$109,713.76	\$76,799.63	\$32,914.13
Academic Salaries (non-teaching).....	13,775.81	9,643.07	4,132.74
Academic Salaries (60% administrative and executive).....	15,046.82	10,532.77	4,514.05
Academic Expenses.....	76,228.88	53,360.22	22,868.66
Total.....	\$214,765.27	\$150,335.69	\$64,429.58
Cost per Student.....	\$474.09	\$410.75	\$740.57

COST PER GRADUATE STUDENT—TUITION ONLY, \$740.57

Teaching Salaries.....	\$32,914.13	\$378.33
Academic Salaries (non-teaching).....	4,132.74	47.50
Academic Salaries Administrative.....	4,514.05	51.88
Academic Expenses.....	22,868.66	262.86
	\$64,429.58	\$740.57

COST PER UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT—TUITION ONLY, \$410.75

Teaching Salaries.....	\$76,799.63	\$209.83
Academic Salaries (non-teaching).....	9,643.07	26.35
Academic Salaries (administrative).....	10,532.77	28.78
Academic Expenses.....	53,360.22	145.79
	\$150,335.69	\$410.75

AUDITOR'S REPORT

January 22, 1918
We have audited the accounts of both the Treasurer and Comptroller of Bryn Mawr College for the fiscal year ended 30th September, 1917, and found them to be correct, and we hereby certify that the receipts and expenditures of the College for the year contained in this Financial Report are properly stated from the books of the Treasurer and Comptroller.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROTHERS AND MONTGOMERY
Certified Public Accountants

REPORT OF THE A. C. A. COUNCILLOR

The Regular Biennial Convention was held in Washington in Easter week, 1917. The convention was of more than usual interest because of the entrance of the United States into the European War. There were present 53 representatives from Alumnae Associations representing Barnard, Bryn Mawr, University of Michigan, Radcliffe, Smith, Wellesley—representatives from 29 colleges out of 52 universities and 44 Branches of the 97. The representation from all parts of the country was unusually good.

After the regular reports of the officers and standing committees, the Convention discussed the work which the Association might undertake to aid the government at this crisis. The Association offered its services unreservedly to the government to aid in "the selection, testing, and distribution of food supplies, and the care of whatever is connected with the provision, preparation and serving of food in the Commissary department of training camps, and, if need arises, of the home and expeditionary armies" and in connection with the training camps to introduce "adequate relaxation and amusements." A committee of five, comprised of Miss Wooley, and Miss Pendleton as alternates, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Morgan, and President Thomas as chairman, was appointed to carry on the War Service of the Association. It was not afterwards found possible to carry out this programme as other organizations had already undertaken this work, but the War Service has recommended to the Branches the formation of training classes and bureaus for speakers to carry on a campaign for patriotic education of the communities in connection with the problems arising from the war.

There was some discussion of the advisability of carrying on the *Journal* of the Association at a probable additional expenditure of \$2000. It was felt however, that with the large new membership of the Association and the probably national work of the war, a paper or magazine was essential for necessary publicity. It was therefore continued.

A Pan-American Fellowship of the value of \$500 to be given to a student from some South American country was decided upon and added to the fellowships already awarded annually by the Association.

The representation of Alumnae Associations had been provided for by a resolution appended

to the Constitution and known as Mrs. Olin's resolution and had been adopted for five years. The experiment had been tried for five years and was felt to be so entirely successful that the terms of the resolution were inserted in the Constitution by unanimous consent. Owing to a recommendation which was presented by the Conference of Alumnae Association members, the provision for alumnae group representation was adopted in the following form:

AFFILIATED MEMBERS

Alumnae associations and other groups of alumnae of any college or university approved by the Committee on Recognition of Colleges and Universities may secure affiliated membership for the alumnae of their respective institutions by the payment of annual dues as follows: For one hundred members, \$2.50 a year; for every additional one hundred members or major fraction thereof, an additional \$2.50 a year, until the amount of \$40 is reached, which shall be the maximum sum paid by any alumnae association or group of alumnae.

Seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

This provides for a reduction from \$10 for every 100 members to \$2.50 which greatly lessens the expense involved and a maximum of \$40 instead of \$150.

It was felt that the cost of representation kept out large groups who had not the organization to raise such a sum. For the first time a group of women from a co-educational institution was represented. The University of Michigan came in with a large group of its alumnae. And the movement to form such groups among the alumnae of our large universities has been much stimulated. It is hoped that at the next biennial, many others may be represented.

The Association passed resolutions endorsing the opening of civil service examinations to women and equal pay for equal work in all government positions; supporting a bill providing for a women's division of the Department of Labor; requesting the Commissioner of Education to provide for the education and Americanizing of immigrant women as well as immigrant men; and endorsing the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The topics discussed by the Conference of Affiliated Alumnae Associations were:

- (1) The Graduate Council—whether it is making good or whether it is frequently an organ of obstruction.
- (2) Systems of Clubs and Branches found most efficient by other Alumnae Associations.
- (3) Visiting Committee of Alumnae to the Academic departments.
- (4) Social training of students.
- (5) University control—with special emphasis on alumnae relationships in each branch of the College organization and also to the public.
- (6) To what extent, if any, ought Alumnae Associations to support or endorse projects or causes other than their respective colleges and alumnae interests.
- (7) Policy of regarding Alumnae Trustees as Alumnae Delegates on the Board and definitely instructing them.
- (8) Methods of standardizing work in spoken English, in practice in affiliated colleges.
- (9) Affiliations with the A. C. A. Fee for affiliation.

Miss Mabel Pierce, President of Wellesley Alumnae Association was appointed chairman of next conference.

Respectfully submitted,
MARION REILLY,

Councillor of B. M. C. Alumnae Association

Recommendation that the Association renew its membership and affiliate regularly with the Association of Collegiate Alumnae under the new provisions of its constitution for affiliated membership.

REPORT OF THE JAMES E. RHOADS SCHOLARSHIPS COMMITTEE

This year eight students applied for the James E. Rhoads Junior Scholarship and twelve for the sophomore scholarship. The alumnae members of the committee interviewed personally each student, consulted her professors and instructors concerning her ability and her promise and in committee discussed very fully the degree of financial need. The alumnae members of the committee then met with President Thomas, Dean Schenk and a committee of the faculty. The James E. Rhoads Junior Scholarship was awarded to Helen Prescott, grade 82.797. The James E. Rhoads Sophomore Scholarship was awarded to Marie P. Litzinger, grade 89.466.

President Thomas invited the alumnae members to remain and assist the faculty members in awarding the other undergraduate scholarships.

Do the alumnae realize that the average student requiring financial assistance leaves college heavily burdened with debt, that the scholarships are neither numerous nor of sufficient value? Today it costs a student in residence \$585 with an emergency charge of \$50. The scholarships range in amount from \$160 to \$250. In other words a student must earn or borrow between \$300 and \$400 a year.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNE HAMPTON TODD,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the Conference Committee for the year 1917-18 was held on Wednesday, November 7, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. in Room 4, Pembroke West. Those present were Gertrude B. Barrows, '08, Alice Patterson, '13 and Katharine McCollin, '15, Chairman, representing the alumnae, Virginia Kneeland, President of the Undergraduate Association, and the four class presidents, representing the undergraduates, and Miss Gable, representing the graduate students.

Miss Kneeland first spoke of the fact that President Thomas was calling a meeting of undergraduate representatives to talk over the complaints which she had received from the

parents of freshmen because, they said, their daughters were made to feel it a social duty to stay up until all hours of the night at parties given them by upper classmen and in consequence were tired out a great part of their time, and had to neglect their work. Miss Kneeland asked the alumnae if, to their knowledge, there had ever been a Light Rule, and if they would be in favor of one now. The alumnae were under the impression that there never had been one, and decided that they were not in favor of one now, or ever.

Miss McCollin had a small criticism to make of the *College News*, for its apparent attitude toward Pacifists, as indicated in several issues,

notably in featuring in the first column of the front page a remark made by Mr. Walcott when lecturing at Bryn Mawr, in answer to a question, which showed an intolerant feeling toward Pacifists. Miss McCollin's criticism was only if this indicated an intolerant attitude of the College toward a conscientious and serious-minded group of people, an attitude which the entire meeting considered unworthy of Bryn Mawr. The undergraduates assured the alumnae that no such attitude was present in the College, and that the remark of Mr. Walcott was merely featured as an interesting bit of news.

One other question which the undergraduates wished to ask the alumnae before the meeting turned to the main question of War Work, was whether the alumnae objected to the Senior Class omitting to sing every class song as far back as ten years, at Lantern Night singing. They said that instead of singing each song, badly as was inevitable, they merely called for the song from the class, and then cheered the class if the class did not respond. The alumnae stated that they thought this a good plan.

The meeting then turned to the question of War Work. Miss Kneeland explained the present plan which has just been perfected for bringing Bryn Mawr War Work to the height of efficiency. As to the Bryn Mawr Unit, the undergraduates expressed themselves as entirely willing to leave the choice of it to the alumnae and to coöperate with them in working for the Unit after it was decided upon. They hoped however that it would be decided upon immediately as it would be difficult to work for the Unit, if its purpose was unknown until February. Miss Patterson suggested that a joint committee of alumnae and undergraduates be appointed to talk over and, if possible, to decide upon, the nature of the Unit immediately.

Since there was no further business to come before the meeting, the meeting adjourned with many thanks to Miss Kneeland for her hospitality in allowing the meeting to be held in her room, and for the delicious afternoon tea which she served.

Respectfully submitted.

KATHARINE W. MCCOLLIN,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

COMPLETION OF MARY E. GARRETT ENDOWMENT FUND

The class collectors and the Finance Committee have had a busy year's work in completing the Mary E. Garrett Endowment Fund. \$32,000 had to be raised at the date of the alumnae meeting in 1917. \$8839 was promised at the meeting as the result of Mrs. Slade's stirring appeal. The usual circular was issued for class collectors in February. Meetings were held monthly through the spring. In April \$11,000 was needed. Reports on June 1 showed \$5000 still lacking. Hurry calls from collectors and night letters from the Committee brought the last required pledges just as the Commencement procession was starting and President Thomas announced the completion of the Fund in her Commencement address. June, 1917, was the date originally planned by the Association when it voted to give its next \$100,000 as a memorial to Miss Garrett.

The fund has been kept closely invested in high grade railroad securities and in United States Liberty Bonds. Most of the pledges have now been paid. The status of the Fund on February 1 was as follows:

Securities at cost.....	\$90,686.87
Cash, February 1.....	7,003.38
	<hr/>
	\$97,690.25
Pledges which may be counted	
on early in 1918 at least....	1,200.00
	<hr/>
	\$98,890.25

A few doubtful pledges, which the Committee thought it could count on last June, will not be paid, but if we wait a few months before transferring the Fund there will be sufficient interest to make up the difference. The Treasurer of the Board of Trustees has stated that he believes the College will accept the securities at cost, as the present shrinkage in market value is abnormal. The provisions of the deed of gift ought to be approved by this meeting, so that the transfer can be made in time to have the income used for next year's salaries.

FINANCES OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

The Finance Committee wishes to join the whole Association in its appreciation of Miss Haines' long and faithful services as Treasurer and in its regret at her retirement. It would

like to recommend that the Board assist the new Treasurer, whoever she may be, by appointing a trust company as fiscal agent, thus shifting some of the responsibility for making investments and the care of securities.

It also concurs in the proposal for an increase in annual dues, believing that the association ought to have a larger fund at its disposal for current expenses. The increased cost of the QUARTERLY alone would justify raising the dues.

PLANS FOR 1918 COLLECTIONS

The 1918 collections will be made as usual for endowment and the continued increase of academic salaries. The collectors have already approved a plan for linking up collections with the next Liberty Loan Drive by asking the classes which are interested in doing so to buy Liberty Loans and make their gifts in that form.

We have had during the year most valuable advice from Mr. Henry Stanford Brooks who is now the Chairman for the Yale Alumni Fund. At the close of this report Mrs. Brooks will outline some of the ways in which we hope to profit by Mr. Brooks' remarkable success of last year. Just as Mrs. Brooks originally started the class collections at Bryn Mawr, so we hope that she is now starting us on a career of greatly increased helpfulness to the College.

WAR WORK

The proposal to collect funds for the Bryn Mawr Service Corps has been brought before the Finance Committee and has met with its cordial approval. It believes that this work should be done by special committees formed in the local groups of Bryn Mawr alumnae, that it should not be on class lines and should not be allowed to interfere with the regular class collections.

If the question of the College's entering the contributory insurance plan of the Carnegie Foundation becomes urgent, as it readily may within the next year or two, the Committee believes that this also might be handled on a plan to be worked out in relation to the regular Endowment Fund Collections.

CLASS COLLECTORS

The following class collectors have been appointed:

Elizabeth Nields Bancroft to succeed Bertha G. Wood, '98.

Cornelia Halsey Kellogg to succeed Kate Williams, '00.

Sylvia Lee to succeed Marion Parris Smith, '01.

Myra Elliott Vauclain to succeed Jacqueline Morris Evans, '08.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTHA G. THOMAS,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ATHLETICS

On June 2, 1917, at 4.00 a p.m. very good Water Polo Game was played between the alumnae and the Varsity: the score being 3:1 in favor of the Varsity. The alumnae team were:

Forwards: L. Cox Harmon, '14; A. C. Miller Chester, '14; G. Emery, '15.

Halfback: C. Dowd, '16.

Guards: M. Coolidge, '14; C. Kellen, '16.

Goal: E. Ayer, '14.

The Substitutes: D. Ashton, '10 (forward) and L. Cadbury, '14 (goal).

Both played for a few minutes.

BASKET BALL

On June 6 at 10 a.m. the Annual Basket Ball game between alumnae and Varsity was played. The score was 18:2 in favor of the

Varsity. The individual players on the alumnae side were fairly good but their team work was very poor. The Alumnae Team were:

Forwards: L. Cox Harmon, '14; H. Emerson, '11; A. C. Miller Chester '14 (each playing one half).

Centers: M. Egan, '11; E. G. Balderston, '14; H. Kirk, '14.

Guards: H. F. Carey, '14; B. S. Ehlers, '09.

Substitute: C. Dowd, '16.

At a meeting of the officers of the Athletic Association of the College and of the Alumnae Athletic Committee represented by E. M. White and B. S. Ehlers, it was decided that a Water Polo Match should be a regular event of the commencement athletics and that a Fencing Match should be a regular event of the college year—the Fencing Match to take place

possibly at the Gymnastic Meet of the under-graduates.

The possibility of having the Alumnae-Varsity Hockey Match on the first Saturday of the regular hockey season was considered—but the question was not definitely settled.

TENNIS

The Annual Alumnae Tournament was played during Commencement week. The entrees were: E. Hill, '16; I. Smith, '15; H. Kirk, '14; M. E. Warren, '14; E. Ayer, '14; E. G. Balderston, '14; A. Werner, '16; A. C. Miller Chester, '14; A. M. Hawkins, '07; M. R. Moorehouse, '04.

Winner of the tournament was A. C. Miller Chester, '14.

HOCKEY

The Alumnae Varsity game was played on Wednesday October 31, the score 5: 4 in favor of the Varsity. The game was close and good in both halves. The Alumnae Team were:

Forwards: J. Katzenstein, '06; L. B. Windle, '07, (each playing one half); B. S. Ehlers, '09; M. Kirk, '10; M. Willard, '17; H. Kirk, '14.

Half Backs: H. Harris, '17; M. F. Nearing, '09; A. M. Hawkins, '07.

Full Backs: M. Thompson, '17; H. Smith, '10.

Goal: S. Jelliffe, '17.

Respectfully submitted,

BERTHA S. EHLERS
for M. DESSAU

REPORT OF STUDENTS' LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

The Students Loan Fund Committee has made loans amounting to \$850 to five students, for use in the year 1917-18 and received payments on account of loans amounting to \$1135 from nine students between January 1 and December 31, 1917. The class of 1917 on its graduation gave \$100 to the fund and the class of 1914 added the \$38.50 to the \$61.50 given on its graduation thus completing the \$100 promised. Gifts from four alumnae are grate-

fully acknowledged, and amounted to \$142. Two, at least of these contributions were prompted by the reading of the article in the QUARTERLY calling attention to the needs of this Fund. The full financial report of the Committee is to be found in the report of the Treasurer of the Alumnae Association.

[SIGNED] MARTHA G. THOMAS,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CAROLA WOERISHOFFER MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE

In accordance with the plan outlined in our last year's report, the sum of \$200, being the income from the Carola Woerishoffer Memorial Fund for the years 1915 and 1916, was contributed through your committee to the National Women's Trade Union League as the nucleus of a scholarship for a New York working girl at the League's Training School in Chicago. The object of the school is to train for service as organizers and leaders in the labor movement women who have already shown qualities

of able leadership in the Unions to which they belong. The rest of the money needed for the years scholarship of \$735 was raised by the National Women's Trade Union League, and the scholarship was awarded to Mabel Leslie, a young woman recommended by the New York League.

Respectfully submitted,
MARGARET FRANKLIN,
Chairman.

February, 1918.

TREASURER'S REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 1917

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Endowment Fund Assets:

Investments at Cost:

5000 Atlantic City Ry. 5's 1919.....	\$4,891.00
1000 Balto. & Ohio R. R. 4½'s Equip. Tr. 1919.....	976.71
5500 Balto. & Ohio R. R. Prior Lien 3½'s 1925.....	5,047.50
2000 Beth. Steel 1st ext. 5's 1926.....	2,000.00
5000 Bryn Mawr College Inn Assn. 5's 1946.....	5,000.00
1000 Central Dist. Tel. Co. 5's 1943.....	920.00
2000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul 4's 1925.....	1,880.00
5000 Chic. Rys. Co. 1st 5's 1927.....	5,018.75
1000 Choctaw, Okla. & Gulf G. M. 5's 1919.....	990.00
5000 Colorado Springs E. Co. 1st 5's 1920.....	4,950.00
5000 Erie R. R. Equip. 5's 1920.....	4,984.50
5000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. 4's 1931.....	4,622.50
4000 Lansing Fuel & Gas Co. Cons. 5's 1921.....	3,910.00
2000 Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. Cons. 4½'s 1923.....	2,000.00
5000 Lehigh & Wilkes Barre C. Co. 4's 1925.....	4,700.00
2000 New York Cent. & H. R. Deb. 4's 1934.....	1,802.50
2000 New York & Erie R. R. 5's 1920.....	2,000.00
5000 Nor. Pac. Gt. Nor. C. B. & Q. Coll. Tr. 4's 1921.....	4,806.25
2000 Penna. Co. 1st Mtg. 4½'s 1921.....	1,970.00
4000 Phila., Balto & Wash. 4's 1924.....	3,780.00
1000 Phila. R. T. Co. Eq. Tr. 5's 1923.....	992.40
1000 Phila. Sub. G. & E. 1st M. & R. 5's 1960.....	1,000.00
5000 Portland Ry. Co. 1st Ref. 5's 1930.....	5,000.00
2000 Schuylkill River E. side R. R. Co. 1st Mtg. 4's 1925.....	1,975.00
1000 Southern Pac. Equip. 4½'s 1920.....	973.32
2000 So. Carolina & Ga. R. R. 1st 5's 1919.....	1,990.00
2400 U. S. 2nd Lib. Loan 1917 4%.....	2,400.00
	<hr/>
	\$80,580.43

Undergraduate Fund

1000 Balto. & Ohio 4½'s Equip. Tr. 1922.....	979.22
2000 Beth. Steel 1st ext. 5's 1926.....	2,000.00
1000 Georgia Ry. & E. Co. 1st Cons. 5's 1932.....	990.00
2000 New York & Erie 4½'s 1923.....	1,952.22
1000 Penna. Co. 1st Mtg. 4½'s 1921.....	985.00
\$3200 U. S. 2nd Liberty Loan 1917 4%.....	3,200.00
	<hr/>
	\$90,686.87

Cash Uninvested.....	\$3,365.62		
Undergraduate Fund.....	22.51	3,388.13	\$94,075.00
		<hr/>	

Loan Fund Assets:

Loans to Students.....	10,258.00		
Cash.....	786.32		11,044.32
		<hr/>	

Alumnae Fund Assets:

Investments at Cost:

41 shares Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co. Stock.....	\$3,313.48	
$\frac{3}{10}$ rights Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co. Stock.....	2.10	
Cash.....	2,331.04	\$5,646.62

General Fund Assets:

Cash.....		292.32
		<u>\$111,058.26</u>

LIABILITIES

Endowment Fund:

Balance January 1, 1917.....	\$51,705.12	
Deduct balance due on promises—now charged off.....	2,325.00	
	49,380.12	
Contributions, subscriptions, etc., during year.....	44,694.88	\$94,075.00

Loan Fund:

Balance January 1, 1917.....	\$10,583.62	
Donations and interest received during year.....	460.70	11,044.32

Alumnae Fund:

Principal Balance January 1, 1917.....	\$3,524.86	
Life memberships received during year.....	260.00	
	3,784.86	
Interest Balance January, 1917.....	\$1,633.24	
Accretions during year.....	228.52	1,861.76

<i>Accumulated Fund For General Purposes</i>		211.97
<i>Accounts Payable</i>		80.35

\$111,058.26RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1917, TO DECEMBER 31, 1917
GENERAL TREASURY*Receipts*

Balance January 1, 1917.....	\$21.39
Dues.....	\$2,092.00
Interest on Deposits.....	10.30
Alumnae Tea.....	31.94
Total receipts.....	<u>2,134.24</u>
Total.....	\$2,155.63

Disbursements

Dues Associated Collegiate Alumnae.....	\$130.00
Endowment Fund Expenses.....	139.35
Printing.....	102.90
Postage and Stationery.....	99.23
Traveling Expenses (Board of Directors).....	96.38
Expenses of Academic Committee.....	294.32
Expenses of Athletic Committee.....	4.33
Typewriting and Clerical Services.....	191.39

Miscellaneous Expenses and Alumnae Tea.....	\$ 87.18	
QUARTERLY ACCOUNT.....	718.23	
		<hr/>
Total Disbursements,.....	1,863.31	
Balance December 31, 1917:.....	292.32	
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$2,155.63

LOAN FUND

Receipts

Balance January 1, 1917.....		\$40.62
Donations.....	\$391.00	
Repayments of Loans by Students.....	1,135.00	
Interest on Loans.....	61.31	
Interest on Deposits.....	8.39	
		<hr/>
Total Receipts.....		1,595.70

\$1,636.32

Disbursements

Loans to Students.....	\$850.00	
Balance December 31, 1917:.....	786.32	
		<hr/>
		\$1,636.32

ALUMNAE FUND

Receipts

Balance January 1, 1917.....		\$2,044.62
Life memberships.....	\$260.00	
Interest on Deposits.....	80.77	
Income from Investments.....	148.00	
		<hr/>
Total receipts.....		488.77

\$2,533.39

Disbursements

Investments Purchased		
4 shares Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co. Stock.....	\$200.00	
$\frac{3}{10}$ rights Lehigh Coal & Nav. Stock.....	2.10	
Commission on purchase of securities.....	.25	
Balance December 31, 1917.....	2,331.04	
		<hr/>
		\$2,533.39

ENDOWMENT FUND

Receipts

Balance in bank January 1, 1917.....		\$9,770.94
Donations.....	\$31,794.13	
Donations—Undergraduates.....	7,000.00	
		<hr/>
		\$38,794.13
Subscriptions paid.....		8.50
Interest on Deposits.....	239.09	
Interest on Deposits Undergraduate Fund.....	12.03	251.12
		<hr/>

Interest on Investments.....	\$2,538.16	
Interest on Investments—Undergraduate Fund.....	67.50	\$2,605.66
		<hr/>
Total receipts,.....		\$41,659.41
		<hr/>
		\$51,430.35

Disbursements

Investments purchased:		
5000 Atlantic City Ry. 5's 1919.....	\$4,891.00	
3000 Balto. & Ohio Prior Lien 3½'s 1925.....	2,730.00	
2000 Beth. Steel 1st ext. 5's 1926.....	2,000.00	
1000 Choc., Okla & Gulf G. M. 5's 1919.....	990.00	
3000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. 4's 1931.....	2,722.50	
2000 Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. cons. 4½'s 1923.....	2,000.00	
5000 Lehigh & Wilkes Barre C. Co. 4's 1925.....	4,700.00	
2000 New York & Erie R. R. 5's 1920.....	2,000.00	
5000 Nor. Pac. Gt. Nor. C. B. & Q. Coll. Tr. 4's 1921.....	4,806.25	
2000 Penna. Co. 1st Mtg. 4½'s 1921.....	1,970.00	
4000 P. B. & W. 4's 1924.....	3,780.00	
2000 So. Carolina & Ga. R. R. 1st 5's 1919.....	1,990.00	
2100 U. S. 2nd Liberty Loan of 1917 4%.....	2,100.00	
4 00 Erie R. R. Equip. 5's 1920.....	4,000.00	
		<hr/>
		\$40,679.75
Investments purchased account Undergraduate Fund:		
1000 Balto. & Ohio 4½% Equip. Tr. 1922.....	979.22	
2000 Beth. Steel 1st ext. 5's 1926.....	2,000.00	
1000 Georgia Ry. & E. Co. 1st con. 5's 1932.....	990.00	
2000 New York & Erie 4½'s 1923.....	1,952.22	
1000 Penna. Co. 1st Mtg. 4½'s 1921.....	985.00	
		<hr/>
		\$47,586.19
Accrued interest on bonds purchased.....	\$384.98	
Account Undergraduate Fund.....	71.05	456.03
		<hr/>
Total Disbursements.....	48,042.22	
Balance December 31, 1917:.....	3,388.13	
		<hr/>
		\$51,430.35

"QUARTERLY" ACCOUNT FOR YEAR 1917

Receipts

Subscriptions and Sales.....	\$22.75	
Advertising.....	191.25	
Refund from printers.....	50.00	
		<hr/>
Total Receipts.....	264.00	
Balance transferred from General Treasury Acct.....	718.23	
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$982.23

Disbursements

Printing.....	\$642.32	
Salaries.....	300.00	
Sundries, postage, stationery, etc.....	39.91	
		<hr/>
Total Disbursements.....		\$982.23

We have audited the accounts of

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

for the year ending December 31, 1917, and have inspected the Endowment Fund securities and verified the cash on hand at the close of the year, and we certify that the annexed Balance Sheet and relative accounts are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a correct view of the financial position of the Association at December 31, 1917, and of the operations for the year ending on that date.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & COMPANY.

JANE B. HAINES.

Treasurer

REPORT OF THE QUARTERLY

The regular mailing list of the QUARTERLY has about 1625 names; to these will be added nearly 100 names in April for the members of the Class of 1918 and the Ph.D.'s. The number of names to be withdrawn for non payment of dues is about equal to the number of those who have paid up to date and have been restored to the list. The postal regulations are very strict in this respect and the QUARTERLY cannot carry on its mailing list the names of those who are two years behind with their association dues.

There are about thirty subscribers outside of the Association.

The April, July and November numbers appeared nearly on time, but the January

number may be unusually late because of the delay of copy and proof in the mails.

It is encouraging to be able to report again the increasing interest of the alumnae in the QUARTERLY. The QUARTERLY, and its place as an Association organ, seem now to be accepted facts.

The advertising department is in the hands of Elizabeth Brakeley, '16, and is carefully attended to, though the small circulation of the QUARTERLY makes it almost impossible to get any other advertisements than those supplied by a few alumnae.

Respectfully submitted,

ELVA LEE.

REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH

The activities of the Philadelphia Branch during 1917, and their plans for the coming year may be summarized briefly as follows:

In the spring of 1917 a concert was given to the College and friends of the College by the Philadelphia Branch, at which Marcia von Dresser was the soloist. It was a great success both from a musical standpoint, and because it brought more closely together the students and the Philadelphia alumnae.

At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Branch on December 8, 1917, the Branch put itself on record as approving the raising of the annual dues of the Alumnae Association from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a year, and asked to have the matter taken up at the first possible meeting.

With the idea of linking up work for the Endowment Fund with the Government loan plans, a motion was passed at the annual meeting that every member of the Philadelphia Branch be asked to invest in a Thrift Card and that these cards when filled out be turned over

to the Treasurer of the Alumnae Association for the Academic Fund as a gift from the Philadelphia Branch. This plan was carried out, and up to the present time 26 members of the Branch have bought from the Treasurer a Thrift Card to be used for this purpose. This means a sum of \$107.12 now on hand, for the Endowment Fund, which will be worth \$130 on January 1, 1923.

A motion was also passed at the annual meeting that a Committee of three be appointed to confer with Miss Ehlers' Committee on the Bryn Mawr Patriotic Farm and the War Council of the College as to the advisability of the alumnae assuming some responsibility for the farm another year, and the Branch put itself on record as favoring a continuance of the farm if it can be done on a basis that would seem practical to the committee.

The Philadelphia Branch agrees to guarantee the expenses of a piano recital to be given to the College by Miss Rulison.

The Branch also passed a motion by which it becomes a contributing member of the Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women, and thereby has a corporate member on the Board of Directors.

The members of the Branch were much interested in Miss Kneeland's account of the

War Relief Work now being done at the College, and in Mr. J. Henry Scattergood's talk on the Reconstruction Work of the Friends in France.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH CONWAY CLARK,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK BRANCH

The New York Branch has, every year, a wider range of activities. We now have four standing committees which undertake the work of the Branch not directly connected with the Alumnae Association.

The Branch contributes annually to the support of the New York Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations. The placement department of the Bureau is now self-supporting, but the research and advisory departments are dependent upon the contributions of college organizations. Mrs. Percy Jackson is our director on the Board of the Bureau.

Our representative to the College Settlement Association is Mrs. John Gould. The New York Branch assisted in the annual sale of the Settlement, and succeeded, on the day assigned to Bryn Mawr, in making a fair average, as compared to colleges of larger size.

A committee of vocational advisers has just been appointed, with Mrs. Shepard Morgan as chairman. This committee will confer with the Dean of the College, and will do anything it can to assist in the work of the appointment bureau at Bryn Mawr. The committee plans for this spring, a survey of the schools of New York, with reference to the opportunities they offer to Bryn Mawr alumnae who wish to teach.

Perhaps our most active and important committee is the National Service Committee which was organized last spring by Mrs. Edward

Loomis, who is now chairman. The committee took an active part in the census of New York, in the Red Cross campaign for funds last June, in the Liberty Loan campaign, in the Red Cross membership drive at Christmas, and is now helping in the sale of War Savings Stamps. It has also undertaken to supply the entertainment and refreshments at a Y. M. C. A. hut at Camp Upton, one Saturday afternoon every month. Through the efforts of Mrs. Borie, the New York organizations of other colleges will cooperate in this work, and every Saturday afternoon is now provided for. Mrs. Loomis, Miss King, Mrs. Borie, Miss Fleischmann, and the other officers and members of the committee have done a tremendous amount of work. The plans for the hut at Camp Upton included raising \$125 for Bryn Mawr's share of the equipment of the hut, (besides \$25 a month for the refreshments) and finding volunteers to act as hostesses and entertainers.

The National Service Committee will undertake the work of raising money for the Bryn Mawr Service Corps, if that is decided upon, and the New York Branch hopes to do its share, whatever it is.

Respectfully submitted,

KATHARINE G. ECOB,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE BOSTON BRANCH

There is not much to report about the Boston Branch. The members of the Club have been so busy as individuals in various kinds of war and civic work that it seemed desirable not to undertake anything as a unit. But we have done one thing. It seemed to many of us an extravagance to maintain a club-room for our convenience, which should stand idle so much of the time. We were sure that there

must be women who could help us use it; the problem was to find them. At last, however, we learned through Anne Strong of a need that it seemed our place to meet. The State Department of Health of Massachusetts has appointed eight public health nurses to do Child Conservation Work throughout the state. The Chief Nurse has her office at the State House and the nurses came to Boston

to report there from time to time. Now our club-room is close by the State House. So we have offered these nurses the use of our room for rest or for conference, or for the night; and they share our privilege at the restaurant of the Business Women's Club near by. They have written very gratefully accepting our offer, and I understand that they find the room very useful. It is a satisfaction to help, even a

little, the women who are doing such splendid work.

I very much regret that I cannot be present at the annual meeting this year. Mrs. Walcott, however, has promised to report to us on the proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,

SYLVIA LEE,
President.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. Any person who has received the degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Doctor of Philosophy from Bryn Mawr College is entitled to full membership in the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College, and to all privileges pertaining to such membership.

SEC. 2. Former students of the College who have not received degrees may become Associate Members of the Alumnae Association upon unanimous election by the Board of Directors. Applications for associate membership must be made to the Board of Directors at least two months before the annual meeting, and the names of the applicants elected by the Board of Directors must be presented at this meeting.

To be eligible for associate membership a former student must have pursued courses in the College for at least two consecutive semesters, and if a matriculated student, at least four academic years must have elapsed since the date of her entering the College. A return to the College for undergraduate work shall terminate an associate membership, and render the student ineligible for re-election during the period of this new attendance at the College.

Associate members are entitled to all the rights and privileges of full membership, except the power of voting and the right to hold office in the Board of Directors, or to serve on standing committees.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. There shall be each year one regular meeting of the Association. This meeting shall be held at Bryn Mawr College, on a date to be fixed annually by the Board of Directors, preferably the Saturday of the mid-year recess.

SEC. 2. Two weeks before the annual meeting notices of the date and of the business to be brought before the meeting shall be sent to each member of the Alumnae Association. If it should be necessary to bring before the meeting business of which no previous notice could be given, action may be taken upon such business only by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting.

SEC. 3. Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time by the Corresponding Secretary at the request of the President, or of five members of the Association, provided that notice of the meeting and of all business to be brought before it be sent to each member of the Association two weeks in advance.

SEC. 4. In cases demanding immediate action on matters clearly not affecting the financial or general policy of the Association, special meetings may be called by the Corresponding Secretary with less than two weeks' notice at the request of the Board of Directors or of ten members of the Association. At special meetings called on less than two weeks' notice action may be taken only by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

SEC. 5. Fifteen members of the Association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE III

MANAGEMENT

SECTION 1. The Officers of the Association shall constitute a Board of Directors, to which shall be entrusted the management of the affairs of the Association in the interim of its meetings.

ARTICLE IV

DUES

SECTION 1. The annual dues for each member of the Association shall be one dollar and fifty cents, payable to the Treasurer at the annual meeting. Associate members shall pay the same dues as full members of the Association, but shall be exempt from all assessments.

SEC. 2. The dues for each member that enters the Association in June shall be seventy-five cents for the part year from June to the following February, payable to the Treasurer on graduation from the College.

SEC. 3. Any member of the Association may become a life member of the Association upon payment at any time of thirty dollars; and upon such payment she shall become exempt from all annual dues and assessments.

SEC. 4. The names of members who fail to pay the annual dues for four successive years shall be stricken from the membership list. The Board of Directors may at its discretion remit the dues of any member *sub silentio*.

ARTICLE V

BRANCH ORGANIZATIONS

SECTION 1. Any 25 or more members of the Bryn Mawr College Alumnae Association may form a local branch, the geographical limits to be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association and to be approved by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 2. Any alumna or former student of Bryn Mawr College who is eligible to membership in the Bryn

Mawr College Alumnae Association may be a member of a Branch Organization.

SEC. 3. Every Branch Organization shall report to The Alumnae Association at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI

COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. There shall be two Alumnae members of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College in accordance with the by-laws of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 2. The Standing Committees of the Association shall be: an Academic Committee, consisting of seven members; a Conference Committee, consisting of four members; a Students' Loan Fund Committee, consisting of five members; a James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, consisting of three members; a Nominating Committee, consisting of five members; a Finance Committee, consisting of three members and the Treasurer *ex officio*; and a Committee on Athletics, consisting of five members.

ARTICLE VII

ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

SECTION 1. Elections for Officers shall be held biennially and elections for members of the Academic Committee annually, before the regular meeting, and the results of the elections shall be announced at that meeting; in every case the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected. No ballot shall be valid that is not returned in a sealed envelope marked "Ballot."

SEC. 2. The elections for the nomination of an Alumnae Director shall be held every three years on the last Thursday in May. No ballot shall be valid that is not signed and returned in a sealed envelope marked "Ballot." The alumna receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated to the Trustees for the office of Alumnae Director. At the first election in the year 1906, and at other elections when there is a vacancy to be filled, the alumna receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated to the Trustees for the regular term of six years, and the alumna receiving the second highest number of votes for the term of three years.

SEC. 3. The Officers of the Association shall be nominated by the Nominating Committee, and elected by ballot of the whole Association. They shall hold office for two years or until others are elected in their places. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy in its own body for an unexpired term.

SEC. 4. The members of the Academic Committee shall be nominated as follows: The Board of Directors shall make at least twice as many nominations as there are vacancies in the Committee. Furthermore, any twenty-five alumnae may nominate one candidate for any vacancy in the Committee; provided that they sign the nomination and file it with the Recording Secretary by December 1, preceding the annual meetings. The members of the Academic Committee shall be elected by ballot of the whole Association and shall each hold office for four years or until others are elected in their places. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy in the Committee, such appointment to hold until the next regular election.

SEC. 5. (a) The Alumnae Directors shall be nominated as follows: The Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association shall make at least three times as many nominations as there are vacancies among the Alumnae Direc-

tors. It may at its discretion include in such nominations names proposed in writing by any 25 members of the Alumnae Association qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors.

(b) Every Bachelor of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy of Bryn Mawr College shall be qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors, provided that at least five years shall have elapsed since the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon her, and provided that she shall have paid her dues up to and including the current year.

(c) Every Bachelor of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy shall be eligible for the office of Alumnae Director, provided that at least five years shall have elapsed since the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon her, and provided that she is not at the time of nomination or during her term of office a member or the wife of a member of the staff of Bryn Mawr College, nor a member of the staff of any other college.

(d) An Alumnae Director shall serve for six years or so much thereof as she may continue to be eligible. Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the Alumnae Directors a nomination for such vacancy shall be made by the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association to the Trustees. An Alumnae Director so nominated shall hold her office until her successor has been voted for at the next regular election for Alumnae Director and duly elected by the Trustees.

(e) In case by reason of a tie it should be uncertain which alumna has received the nomination of the Alumnae Association for Alumnae Director, the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association shall nominate to the Trustees one of the two candidates receiving an equal number of votes.

SEC. 6. The members of the Conference Committee shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors and shall each hold office for one year or until others are appointed in their places.

SEC. 7. The members of the Students' Loan Fund Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors from candidates recommended by the Loan Fund Committee. They shall each hold office for five years or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member, and no member, with the exception of the Treasurer, shall be eligible for re-election until one year has elapsed after the expiration of her term of office.

SEC. 8. The members of the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, and shall each hold office for three years, or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member, and no member shall be eligible for re-election until one year has elapsed after the expiration of her term of office.

SEC. 9. The Health Statistics Committee shall be a permanent committee, appointed by the Board of Directors in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College. The Chairman of this Committee is empowered to fill vacancies in the Committee; a vacancy in the chairmanship shall be filled by the Board of Directors in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 10. The members of the Nominating Committee shall be appointed biennially by the Board of Directors, and shall each hold office for four years, or until others are appointed in their places. Two members of the Committee shall be appointed in the year preceding an election for officers, and three members in the year preceding the next election for officers, and thereafter in the same order before alternate elections.

SEC. 11. The members of the Finance Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall each hold office for four years, or until others are appointed in their places.

SEC. 12. The members of the Committee on Athletics shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall each hold office for five years, or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member.

SEC. 13. The appointments of the Board of Directors for the year ensuing shall be made in time to be reported by the Board to the annual meeting for ratification by the Association.

ARTICLE VIII

DUTIES

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties as regularly pertain to her office. She shall be a member *ex officio* of all the committees of the Association and shall countersign all vouchers drawn by the Treasurer before they are paid. She shall appoint such committees as are not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 2. The Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President in the absence of the latter.

SEC. 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Association and of the Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties as regularly pertain to the office of clerk. She shall have the custody of all documents and records belonging to the Association which do not pertain to special or standing committees, and she shall be the custodian of the seal of the Association. She shall notify committees of all motions in any way affecting them; she shall receive all ballots cast for the elections, and with the Chairman of the Nominating Committee shall act as teller for the same; and she shall be responsible for the publication of the Annual Report, which should be mailed to the Alumnae within two months after the annual meeting.

SEC. 4. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all the necessary correspondence of the Association; she shall send out all notices, and shall inform officers and committees of their election or appointment.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all funds of the Association and shall pay them out only by vouchers countersigned by the President; she shall collect all dues and assessments, shall file vouchers for all disbursements, and shall keep an account of all receipts and expenditures. She shall report on the finances of the Association when called upon, to the Association or to the Board of Directors, and she shall make to the Association at the annual meeting a full report, the correctness of which must be attested by a certified public accountant.

SEC. 6. The Board of Directors shall prepare all business for the meetings of the Association, and shall have full power to transact in the interim of its meetings all business not otherwise provided for in these by-laws. It shall have control of all funds of the Association; it shall supervise the expenditures of committees, and it shall have power to levy assessments not exceeding in any one year the amount of the annual dues. At least one month before each annual meeting it shall send to each member of the Association a ballot presenting nominations for the Academic Committee in accordance with Art. VI, Sec. 4; biennially, at least one month before the annual meeting, it shall send to each member of the association the ballot prepared by the Nominating Committee in accordance with Art. VII, Sec. 13. Every three years, at

least one month before the last Thursday in May, it shall send to each member of the Association qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors a ballot presenting nominations for Alumnae Directors in accordance with Art. VI, Sec. 5. Through the President and Recording Secretary, it shall certify to the Trustees the names of persons voted for and the number of votes received for each person in elections for Alumnae Directors. It shall appoint before each annual meeting the members of the Conference Committee, and fill such vacancies on the Students' Loan Fund Committee. The James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, the Finance Committee, and the Committee on Athletics, as may be necessary by reason of expiration of terms of office. It shall also appoint, in alternate years before the regular meeting preceding the biennial election, the members of the Nominating Committee; and in case a vacancy occurs it shall appoint, in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College, the chairman of the Health Statistics Committee. It shall report all appointments to the regular meeting next following for ratification by the Association. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Board of Directors shall be at all times responsible to the Association.

SEC. 7. The Academic Committee shall hold at least one meeting each academic year to confer with the President of Bryn Mawr College on matters of interest connected with the College. It shall have full power to arrange the times of its meetings.

SEC. 8. The Alumnae members of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the laws of the Trustees and Directors of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 9. The Conference Committee shall hold at least two meetings each academic year, one in the autumn and one in the spring, to confer with committees from the Undergraduate Association and the Graduate Club at Bryn Mawr College, on matters of interest to the three associations. It shall have power to call special meetings at its discretion.

SEC. 10. The Students' Loan Fund Committee shall have immediate charge of the Loan Fund, and its disbursements, subject to the Approval of the Board of Directors. It shall confer with the President of Bryn Mawr College regarding all loans.

SEC. 11. The James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee shall, with the president of Bryn Mawr College and the Committee appointed by the Academic Council of the Faculty, nominate annually the candidates for the James E. Rhoads Scholarships to be conferred by The Board of Trustees of Bryn Mawr College according to the provisions contained in the Deed of Gift.

SEC. 12. The Health Statistics Committee shall collect from the members of the Association information that may serve as a basis for statistics regarding the health and occupation of college women. The Committee, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, shall have power to determine the best methods of carrying out the duties assigned to it.

SEC. 13. The Nominating Committee shall biennially prepare a ballot presenting alternate nominations for the officers of the Association and shall file it with the Recording Secretary by December 1 preceding the annual meeting.

SEC. 14. The Finance Committee may, with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association, indicate purposes for which money shall be raised by the Alumnae Association. It shall devise ways and means, and take charge of collecting moneys for such

purposes, and when authorized by the Alumnae Association shall prepare, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, the necessary agreements for the transfer of gifts from the Alumnae Association. All collections from the Alumnae Association shall be subject to its supervision. The Finance Committee shall have power to add to its number.

SEC. 15. The Committee on Athletics shall try to stimulate an interest in athletics among the members of the Alumnae Association, and shall take official charge of all contests that are participated in by both alumnae and undergraduates.

SEC. 16. The Board of Directors and all Committees shall report to the Association at the annual meeting, and the Students' Loan Fund Committee shall report also to the Board of Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.

ARTICLE IX

RULES OF ORDER

The rules of parliamentary practice as set forth in Roberts' "Rules of Order" shall govern the proceedings of this Association in so far as they are not inconsistent with any provisions of its charter or by-laws.

ARTICLE X

AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS

These by-laws may be amended or new ones framed by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the Association, provided that details of proposed amendments and additions have been given in writing at a previous regular meeting of the Association, either by the Board of Directors or by five members of the Association.

WAR WORK

WORK OF THE WAR COUNCIL OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

In the last issue of the *QUARTERLY* the history, organization, and aims of the departments of the War Council were outlined. Some of the departments, in particular those of Liberty Loan and of Red Cross and Allied Relief, had already accomplished a good deal, but most of the work up to that time had been organization and formulation of plans. At a mass meeting held Monday, March 18, however, the Directors of Departments reported much work actually done.

Miss Kingsbury, reporting for the Department of Registration said that the filing and classifying of the registration cards had been completed, and that they had already been used as reference several times. She said that the department had arranged for a Vocational Conference on April 13, and was hoping that Miss Julia Lathrop would speak the evening before on the opportunities for women in Government service. The Conference is to consist of small round table conferences led by alumnae who represent the following lines of work: Medicine, Law, Teaching, Psychology applied to Social Work, Social Service, Business, and Journalism. Miss Kingsbury also reported that the department is ready to act as an employment bureau in offering opportunities for summer war service, for the most part volunteer,—in three lines,—agriculture, social service, and clerical work.

Miss Alice Hawkins, appointed Director of the Department of Food Production in place of Miss Ehlers who resigned, reported that the farmer who has been engaged is starting work

immediately, and that there would be a great deal of work for volunteers as soon as the Easter holidays were over. As there is a full report from the Alumnae Farm Committee elsewhere in this issue, which deals with all that this department has accomplished, there is no need for further details here.

Miss Martha Thomas reported that the Department of Food Conservation had been meeting regularly every two weeks, and had made public all the information it had been able to secure in regard to the dictates of the Food Administration. Pledge cards, concerning individual economy have been distributed and signed by a great number of the College Community and in response to a request from Mr. Cook, the Pennsylvania State Food Administrator, the meals in the college dining rooms are planned in accordance with the Pennsylvania State voluntary food ration.

There was no report at the meeting from the Department of Maintenance of Existing Social Agencies, whose work is identical with that of the Christian Association, but in all its activities throughout the year it has been fully as successful as usual.

There was no report from the Department of Liberty Loan. Since the campaign for the Second Liberty Loan, which resulted in a total subscription of \$197,200, this department has been conducting the sale of War Savings Stamps. It also expects to offer Liberty Bonds of the third issue, for sale and possibly to have another patriotic rally, but it does not intend to conduct the exhaustive canvass for the Third Loan that it did for the Second, as many subscribers are still paying for their bonds on the installment plan.

Miss Turle, reporting for the Department of Education, said that although the department had been very active in getting speakers in the early part of the year, it was now allowing speakers to come under the auspices of the different classes, who by charging admission were thereby able to add to their Service Corps funds. The department has also been busy cataloguing the war literature, most of which it has received through gifts, and so making this, together with information on a bulletin board in the New Book Room, easily available. The Bureau of Public Speaking under this department has been meeting every week to train speakers on war subjects, and will be able to offer several "three minute women" for the Thrift Stamp campaign, and for the Third Loan.

Miss Houghton reported for the Department of Red Cross and Allied Relief, which has been conducting the \$10,000 campaign for the Service Corps. \$7606.63 has been raised in money and pledges to date, as follows: Faculty \$1003; Graduates \$211; Varsity Fund \$3049, and the rest from the classes, 1918 being the only class as yet to complete the quota assigned by the department. The department plans for two speakers for information on the subject of Reconstruction Work, Dr. Tallant of the Smith Unit, and Miss Wright of the American Fund for French Wounded. In addition to this work for the Service Corps, over \$1000 worth of wool has been issued, and the Red Cross Workshop has now reached an average of over 2000 dressings per week.

This completes the report of the work of the executive departments. The War Council itself has met regularly every two weeks to discuss matters of policy and organization, and to apportion the work of the various departments. Through the channels offered by the representation on the Council of all the college organizations, through mass meetings and through the *College News*, an effort has been made to keep the College in touch with the work. At the mass meeting on March 18, a slight modification of the present organization, suggested by the War Council, was ratified. In addition to the representatives already on the Council there are to be for the coming year, a representative from each of the three lower classes, elected by those classes, and the Chairman from the Senior class to be nominated and elected by the College. It has not been decided as yet, whether the Director of Depart-

ments for the year 1918-1919 shall be chosen this spring or next fall. In any case, there is a good deal of change in the membership this spring, since the new chairman and all the new presidents of associations come into office. With so much of the routine work of organization accomplished, and with a membership which now satisfies everyone as being representative, there seems to be no reason why the work of the Council in the coming year should not be attended with all success.

VIRGINIA KNEELAND,
*Chairman of the War Council of
Bryn Mawr College. 1917-1818.*

THE BRYN MAWR SERVICE CORPS

At a mass meeting held in Taylor Hall on February 12, the Bryn Mawr Service Corps was brought up for more complete discussion than had been given it at earlier meetings, and was unanimously supported by the vote of the meeting. The plan of the Corps was described in the January *QUARTERLY* and a circular and appeal for its support has been sent to every alumna and former student. The Alumnae War Relief Committee recommended to the Alumnae Association and to this mass meeting that the administration of the funds for the Service Corps and the decisions and arrangements in regard to members be put in the hands of an administrative committee to consist of six members, three appointed by the Alumnae Association and three from the War Council. The Alumnae Association appointed Marion Reilly, Martha Thomas, and Abigail Dimon as its the three representatives, but the mass meeting desired to add to the personnel an additional undergraduate to be elected by the Undergraduate Association. The War Council members are the Chairman of the War Council, Virginia Kneeland; the Director of the Department of Red Cross and Allied Relief, Elizabeth Houghton; and a faculty member, Dean Taft. The undergraduate Association elected Dorothea Chambers, 1919, as the third undergraduate representative. When the committee was complete it organized by electing Marion Reilly as chairman and Abigail Dimon as Secretary-Treasurer. It expects to hold regular meetings once a week and has begun on the work of selecting the members of the Corps.

Information as to the need and qualifications for workers has been sent to the committee by

three of the Bryn Mawr people abroad—Elizabeth Sergeant, '03, Helene Evans, ex-'15 and Cynthia Wesson, '09. The letters from Elizabeth Sergeant and Helene Evans are especially full and are printed in part in this number of the QUARTERLY. Before going to Rome Helene Evans had been the secretary of Mr. Devine, of the Bureau of Refugees in Paris so that her information about Red Cross workers is of great interest. Cynthia Wesson inclosed a letter from Gertrude Ely, who has charge of the women canteen workers of the Y. M. C. A., describing a canteen unit and the qualifications for the workers. Carrie McCormick Slade on this side puts the need for Y. M. C. A. canteen workers strongly before us. The Red Cross also tells us that it needs Italian speaking women for Social service among the Italian refugees. There is a strong desire among the undergraduates to aid in Armenian Relief work and the committee is watching for an opportunity to send a member of the Corps to such work. One unit has recently been sent to Palestine for work among the Greeks and Armenians and it is quite possible that another may be sent in the early summer.

A number of alumnae have volunteered to serve on the Corps and it is hoped that many more will respond when the appeal and the circular of information reaches them. The committee has prepared a card for registration which it asks to have filled out by all the volunteers, as well as a physician's certificate vouching for the physical condition of the volunteer. It is to be understood that the organization under which workers go out will have its own registration blank and physician's certificate in addition to the one filled out for the Service Corps. The number of volunteers will be much greater than the funds of the Service Corps will permit of sending so the committee will have to exercise careful judgment in selecting those workers who most fully meet pressing need on the other side. Two members of the Service Corps have already been designated, Elizabeth Sergeant, an account of whose activities is given elsewhere in this number of the QUARTERLY, and Margaret Bontecou, who sails the latter part of March as a Y. M. C. A. canteen worker in France. Both of these members meet the larger part of their expenses. In making the financial arrangements the Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer of the Joint Administrative Committee draw an order on the Treasurer of the Alumnae Associa-

tion for a designated sum to be paid to the member going out for service. The latter repays in cash or gives a pledge for the amount she is able to contribute. She is asked to sign a receipt that includes a clause promising to refund any surplus that may not be used for the purposes of the Corps. She is also asked to send a classified statement of her expenses from time to time.

Money is coming in well for the Corps. The Department of Red Cross and Allied Relief collects from the College Community and hands the sum collected to the Treasurer of the Alumnae Association every month. The first of March it handed in \$1835.37. On March 15 the fund collected from the alumnae amounted to \$396.43 while the pledges handed to the committee represented \$2239 additional. Since the general appeal was not sent out until March 11 and the local campaigns which are to be instituted in as many districts as possible were not then under way these sums represent for the most part voluntary subscriptions and make an encouraging beginning.

ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON,
Secretary.

The Bryn Mawr Service Corps has appointed Elizabeth S. Sergeant, '03, its first representative in France. Miss Sergeant went abroad in September to do a series of investigations for the *New Republic* and with the plan also of writing articles for other magazines.

"As a matter of fact," she says in a letter of January 31, "I have been able to do no writing of that sort. It would be very easy if I had the time, if I *took* the time from the "liaison work" (so called!) in which my knowledge of France immediately involved me, and from my researches for the *New Republic*. As to the former, I have nothing whatever to show for it but it has taken much energy and many hours: finding this French person for that American and vice versa, trying to bring certain American authorities and certain French together and help in getting their ideas "across" to each other; listening to French criticism and American criticism and passing it along tactfully, etc. I have seen quite a little of the Publicity Department of the Civil Affairs Department of the American Red Cross—but had to refuse an offer to give them half-time. Yet they have taken a certain amount of *solid* time! Through Gertrude Ely and Martha McCook who are at the head

of the woman's side of the Y. M. C. A. and very powerful in the inner councils I have followed their problems more or less. They have asked me to lecture or talk to the "boys" on French subjects, and Arthur Gleason is also anxious to have me write an article of "constructive criticism." All this I surely mean to do, want much to do, but have not yet had time for. The speaking trips are fearfully tiring and can't be combined with anything else. I should like immensely to give a solid month or two to them, and that is what they would like. . . .

"The army meanwhile has got me in its toils. I had some letters from Washington, which combined with the name of the *New Republic* led them to offer me a trip to G. H. Q. and through the "zone." No other women had been allowed at G. H. Q., they *said*, except through the Y. M. C. A. I think this isn't strictly true, but pretty nearly. Anyhow nobody else has spent several days at G. H. Q. hearing an account of the special problems from the chiefs of all the sections. Each one explained his work to me, and I of course saw General Pershing and lunched and dined at the various messes. Then I also saw the training camps and lunched with officers of the line along the way. Then they (i.e., the top of the General Staff) decided they wanted me to see the whole thing and would send me down the "line of communication" to the base port, in order to be able to describe for America the problem of the army from the sea to G. H. Q. But at that point I picked up a purely American grippe germ which gave me a long siege, partly in an army hospital; I am only just all right again. It has lost me six or seven weeks' work, at least effective work. I am now on the point of starting on the delayed trip, which I shall make partly through the good offices of the American Red Cross, thereby getting material for a Red Cross article: Dr. (Major) Lambert ("medecin chef") is taking Mrs. Borden Harriman (sent over by the Council of National Defense) and Miss Ruth Morgan—and me. I am very incidental but a seat in a limousine *n'est pas à refuser* here and now! The army cars are very, very cold, and the trains are hours late and unheated. Between the Y. M. C. A. and this very thorough official view I'm getting I ought to know a great deal about the army, and it is absorbingly interesting. Then again, of course, half the problems are Franco-American and need very nice interpretation if they are not to offend.

"I seem to be coming last to my chief work for the *New Republic*: to find out what the loss of France has been along all lines, in men, in agriculture, in industry, etc.,—and what America should do to help. That is the toughest proposition of all, for facts are not available, or confidential if obtained. Then the interpretation is again awfully difficult, for political reasons often,—and the whole reconstruction question is in an absolutely fluid state. That has meant endless talk and sitting on doorsteps of deputies, etc., getting horses in itself for the journeys takes forever. The journeys are essential, I have been twice to the "liberated" region for considerable times, and must go back this spring. I have also been to reconquered Alsace and to Verdun but that was a different sort of thing. I am very much in touch with the people who are dealing with the liberated region, French and American Red Cross, and feel as if I were getting somewhere—might get somewhere if I had time enough. Three months went nowhere, as you can perhaps understand."

Since the above was written an admirable article entitled "The Soil of France" has appeared in the *New Republic* of March 2nd. In December was published an article on the liaison work of which Miss Sergeant speaks in her letter.

Extracts from a letter from Elizabeth Sergeant, '03, to Marion Reilly, Chairman of the Alumnae War Relief Committee and the Joint Administrative Service Corps Committee:

PARIS, January 31.

DEAR MARION:

Your letter of January 8 reached me about a week ago—pretty quick for these days! I am enormously interested in the Bryn Mawr Service Corps and feel sure you are right not to send a "unit." The day for that has a little passed, and even Smith, which has been doing splendid work (much praised by the French) has found it best to give up independence and come under the Red Cross. I adjoin some scratchy notes, very incomplete, but all I have been able to manage in a particularly busy week. I am convinced that the Bryn Mawr woman would be invaluable here; there is far more than enough work for the able, but the incapable and the userious are going perhaps to make difficulties for the rest of us. I think passports will be and should be more and more closely watched, and anyone who comes

should be prepared to *stick to her job* for a reasonable time, like six months, whether or not it is what she expected. Lots of women have come supposedly for a definite society, that society having guaranteed the passport—and then leave the society promptly for one they like better. Another interesting point: American women draw back from the more disagreeable jobs. This is asserted by the American in charge of the Y. M. C. A. "Eagle Hut" in London. The English women do the 6 a.m. work and the night work, etc.—the Americans never can! Americans in the English Red Cross say the same thing. I haven't heard this said often in France but there are endless women who are not working eight hours a day—who are here primarily for fun. Tell your people they must be ready to convert the American army to a belief in women by their efficiency and seriousness.

NOTES ON WORKERS, ETC.

Living expenses and equipment. The cost of living is very high indeed, not only food, room, but all incidentals, such as cleaning, cobbling, veils, gloves, washing, etc. In my opinion nobody, even though she works in an office from 9-6, wears a uniform (as the A. R. C. and Y. M. C. A. do) and is pretty sturdy, should have less than 700 francs per month and if she had no resources of her own that would be a narrow margin. Seven hundred and fifty would be fairer,—say \$5 per day. This is Paris and it does not mean hotels, either, generally speaking. They cost—the reasonable ones—anywhere from 18 to 25 francs per day. I know of just one pension at 10 francs a day. No bathroom, *unheated*, and out of the way. Most pensions are 14 or 15 and this does not include sufficient heat usually. That question will not be important in the spring (heat, I mean) as it is in mid-winter. The Red Cross building is splendidly heated; so are most other places where Americans work—unless they are not heated at all, like the Alcazar d'Été where girls pack all day in sweaters and mittens. I don't know whether it would be possible for you to adjust your financing to the age of the worker. But certainly the "young and healthy and untrained" can get along with less, especially if they are doing out of door or office work, than women of more years and judgment, and therefore responsibility and fatigue. But I think anyone without personal resources to

supplement the Bryn Mawr money would be worried if she had less than 25 francs a day allowance. As an example of what things cost, I find having my shoes soled and heeled will cost 20 francs (\$4.00). Washerwomen charge 1.25 for a nightgown (\$0.25) and other things in proportion. A *very* penurious week's wash costs at least \$2.00. I am looking forward with dismay to having to *buy* shoes for \$15 or \$20! Be sure that people bring plenty of boots, shoes, stockings, underwear, sweaters, etc. Hard alcohol, cold cream, soap, are very expensive here. Cleaning fluid not to be had. Bring a little extra sugar if tea at home ever desired, as it can't be bought by anybody without a card, and you don't have a card if you live in a pension or hotel. Bring typewriter paper for personal use. *No typewriters can be bought here* except with French keyboards and at very high price and very scarce at that.

I find Mrs. Ford of the Women's War Relief Corps (registering all women) confirms me that 750 francs is the right amount for Paris. She says from 500-600 out of Paris—i.e., in canteen towns. The A. R. C. allows 360 francs per month as bare living expenses for workers it partially supports in canteens and the Y. M. C. A. the same amount, but this would not cover journeys, stops in hotels between assignments (they are changed about and often have to wait several weeks in Paris before being sent anywhere) and stops in hotels in canteen towns before lodgings are found. A friend who has been at one said she had to pay 8 francs a day for her room for three weeks before getting other arrangements. The hotels in the war zone are however poor, almost as dear as Paris, because practically "officers' clubs." Meals on trains cost 6 francs. The friend just mentioned who has been here since September says 600 francs a month would be just right in canteens. But remember, both for the 750 francs and the 600 francs, that *prices may go up* still more at any moment.

Will the demand for women workers increase? Undoubtedly, though there may be opposition from the army. The truth is, there are many useless and frivolous women here, not really working, and eating up the food. I understand the Intelligence Section of the army is thinking of registering all women, and regulating things far more strictly, possibly with medical requirements. Dr. Blake thinks that all women who come should be at least 28 and

should be passed before coming, not by the family doctor but by an *impersonal* doctor with careful study of past history; and that those whose energy and vitality get exhausted should be subject to medical control and sent home to make room for others.

There is no question that the A. R. C. and the Y. M. C. A. are going to need women in greatly increasing numbers and their standard is steadily rising. Women of college training would be most welcome to certain canteen heads

Kind of woman needed

Canteen work is going to grow enormously and is, I think, very valuable and interesting work. There are canteens for French soldiers and the A. R. C. is also starting many for American soldiers. Requirements there are, age, 25-40, preferably nearer 25; "husky" health—used to "roughing it," to standing on your feet; adaptability, willingness to be bossed, circumspection, good disposition, should speak French a little, know how to put on bandages (First Aid Course); social gifts also welcome if not absolutely insisted on (I think they are). The able people here soon rise to the top, or should, and will be put in charge of new canteens as they are opened. There is no *cooking* required—8 hour shifts—night work. Strict rules for social life (i.e., about dining with officers, etc.)

Enormous demand for first rate *bureau workers*. Stenographers and typewriters are snapped up on every side, and good executive secretaries are more precious than rubies. Any bureau of the A. R. C. (I speak at random but I know at least three) would absorb as many as available—i.e., women with knowledge of filing, library education, record keeping, etc., as well as stenography and typewriting and general trained intelligence.

The Refugee and Child Welfare Tuberculosis Departments are using *social service workers* and of course nurses and doctors. No doubt graduates of Miss Kingsbury's would be welcome. The Child Welfare Tuberculosis and Housing campaign will probably be extended greatly very soon and more workers demanded. Very interesting for social workers and sociologists.

Chauffeuses are always needed.

Dietitians will be needed.

Nurses' auxiliaries should register. There aren't enough nurses here for the wounded

—when they begin to come in. At present auxiliaries are treated like dirt in many places.

Laboratory experts are said to be needed but I don't know details.

Reconstruction work is enormously interesting in the field for people who know and care for France. Here health, ability to run a car, resourcefulness, energy, tact, practically necessary, and medical or nurse's training, carpentry, etc., all to the good. I understand Miss Anne Morgan wants college graduates for her most successful work at Blérancourt. She has done more than anyone in actual rebuilding and has coöperated with the French and got general respect. The Smith Unit has been most successful also; is now coming under the A. R. C. like everything else. The Friends have done splendid work. Living conditions, etc., are very Spartan with them. Send only the strongest, and nobody with a tendency to flirtation as they are suspicious of women.

The Y. M. C. A. wants "women of resource and magnetism." "Popular leader quality." There are, or they say so many second rate men that is all the more important for the women to be "thoroughbreds." They will be put in situations where no conventional laws hold and must know how to control them. The fairly young—25 to 30—will probably be most successful with the privates and the more attractive and good looking the better; the more social experience the better, provided they are serious and steady. None of those with husbands in the army are acceptable. Married welcome otherwise. There are no two opinions in the rank and file of the army as to the enormous good these women do. The young officers and privates will tell you that the whole tone of a camp is changed by their presence (this is also true of A. R. C. canteens) and the "huts" are popular just in proportion as women are there. They need a lot at—— where there will be a very large number of men (privates) on leave every week—girls who can walk and dance and help "entertain" and amuse.

In the Y. M. C. A. the capable and exceptional person will *undoubtedly* rise to the top. It is less certain in the A. R. C. and some heart burning might result for canteen workers. Knowledge of French (conversation) essential for A. R. C. field workers; liking for the average American essential for the Y. M. C. A. field workers.

Elizabeth White is now working for the Y. M. C. A. (answering soldiers' letters, and buying what they ask for from violin strings to pajamas). Variety is not lacking in jobs; but practically all relief and reconstruction will be under A. R. C. and the Y. M. C. A. is the other big opportunity. . . .

Kindest regards and my warmest thanks again,

ELIZABETH SHEPLEY SERGEANT.

CROCE ROSSA AMERICANA
112, Via del Plebiscito,
Rome, January 31, 1918.

DEAR MISS DIMON:

This address is no longer correct, for the office by the time this letter gets to you will be moved into a fine old villa at the corner of via Sicilia and via Romagnolo. For myself, I have been in Rome since Saturday noon; came in response to a telegram received in Paris Monday afternoon and Thursday evening I left.

I asked Mr. Devine just how to answer your letter—which, by the way, I passed on to Dorothea Moore for reply. I asked her to tell you all she could about all the Bryn Mawr girls that she knows about. Anne Hardon came over a year ago last December. She served as an aid in a hospital at the front for five months, I believe; then she acted as chauffeur in the south of France for a number of months, and when I left Paris she was ready to start out to the French line to serve with a canteen as soon as her papers could be put through. She was to be stationed in the war zone and papers are exceedingly difficult to arrange.

As for myself, I came over the middle of September and acted as secretary to Edward T. Devine, Chief of the Bureau for Refugees, until I left for Rome last week. Here I am with the Publicity Department. This was simply a means of getting to Italy; as soon as anything turns up which will give me the opportunity to get out and work among the people I am going to try to get into that. I wanted to do Reconstruction when I left U.S.A. but most of that is absolutely volunteer, and I must have my expenses paid.

Now, as to your letter. Mr. Devine says that what you said about the undesirability of college units was true some time back but that word has now been sent to Washington that the A. R. C. will use college units if alum-

nae want to come that way, provided the people are willing to do what can be done by such groups when they get here—everything is not adapted to that variety of service. An effort will be made to keep groups together and to insure that each group should be under the leadership of a trained, experienced person—social work, reconstruction work, canteen, medical, etc. Also each group should contain, if possible, a person thoroughly familiar with the medical and sanitary situation. A speaking knowledge of French is strongly advisable, although not obligatory for all forms of work. Those who are to be sent out to work among the *rapatriés*, for instance, can do little without it, for that work demands constant interrelation with government officials, clergy, French organizations already in the field, and the people. Individuals can be used to better advantage than groups. Persons sent should have genuine ability, a sympathetic interest in people, facility in getting grasp on a difficult situation rapidly, and tact.

In many instances the A. R. C. representative has to harmonize the French agencies—government, clerical, war societies of all kinds, which in many places are now at enmity. Also, A. R. C. workers and organization stand on a precarious footing and are hampered in their efforts to be useful at every turn. Whoever goes out must be prepared to meet all the obstacles that long protracted war,—misunderstanding, privation, and the falling off in interest in the victims of the war which is inevitable after four years of their presence,—can produce. The people must be husky, equipped for resisting the French climate under war conditions (cold, dampness, mud) and ready to pitch in and work hard. Volunteers (expenses paid—francs 450 to 600 a month) and especially those who can come without expense to the A. R. C. at all are most wanted, but they must have the needed qualifications first. \$100 to \$125 a month will be paid to people who are equal to the job if they cannot come otherwise. Mr. W. Frank Persons, A. R. C. Headquarters, Washington, D. C., is the proper person to address. All of this refers to France only; I know nothing as yet of the Italian situation. The organization here is small and will not develop to anything like the proportions of the French organization unless there should be a repetition of October's reverses. The mushroom growth will be avoided here, under all circumstances. In

France whoever was on the spot, good or bad, was impressed into the service wherever the most pressing need was, regardless of qualifications (usually lack of them) and some of them are still in such misfit positions, although as they can be replaced this is being done.

Above all, send level headed people and those who are old enough to be sensible; send no one under 25. Difficulty has been experienced in the canteen service, for instance, on account of lack of dignity, to put it mildly.

It should be impressed on groups coming over that each one of us in the field shoulders a big responsibility—the A. R. C., the American people, and the American government are being judged by us. At all times we are under scrutiny, for we are all marked as attachés of the A. R. C., and in all parts of France we are present. Our past record as money spenders is also against us. We have to remember constantly that we are the trustees of the contribution being sent to Europe, and accountable to the American people for its most effective use. This is not preaching. More and more the chiefs are seeing the necessity for stressing the points in this paragraph. Our contributions could be dispelled in countless ways if the most careful discrimination were not practiced. In the Bureau with which I was formerly connected care is now being taken to make it clear that our delegates are distributing A. R. C. supplies and that they represent the great masses of the United States and not only a few wealthy people.

Farewell,
HELENE R EVANS.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT BRYN
MAWR WOMEN IN EUROPE

FRANCE

American Red Cross

1. Canteen Work

HARDON, ANNE, '15. January 31 was ready to start out for war zone as canteen worker on the French line.

HOYT, MARY, '99

2. American Friends' Service Committee
FERRIS, FRANCES, ex' 09. Relief work.

Y. M. C. A.

KING, HELEN M., Grad.

Other Work

LOUNSBURY, GRACE, C., '97. Content Nichols writes she is "doing a splendid work as head of a hospital for French soldiers suffering from nervous lesions. It was at Piriac but is now transferred to some other point."

ITALY

CADBURY, LEAH, '14. Relief work among refugees.

TAYLOR, LILY ROSS, Ph.D., Gave up her fellowship at the American School of Classical Studies, Rome, to do relief work among refugees under the A. R. C. She is at Livorno.

LETTERS

From Mrs. Cons

January 10, 1918.

DEAR ELIZABETH:

Last month I was so busy getting out packages that I had no time to write. I hope that you understood and did not think it strange that no letter came from me. We sent out 277 packages and 57 money orders in twenty-two days. You will realize what a job it was when I tell of the time spent on 45 of them. It took me two days and a half to buy the wherewithal to make them. Then I worked all the next day from 8.30 a.m. to 9 p.m., with twenty minutes for lunch and ten minutes for supper. Three other persons worked five hours and a half on them that day and the next day I worked from 8.30 a.m. till 5 p.m. finishing the book-keeping, tying up, addressing, sealing, stamping, weighing, etc.—and I didn't lose any time either. The weighing things for the post office is a nuisance but has to be done for the 2 pound packages. For the express packages—we don't have to bother.

Of course this time everything was extra nice. The packages were lovely. Elizabeth, I wish you could have seen them. I spent over 5000 francs but it was worth it. The St. Nicholas packages for the Belgians were a ginger bread St. Nicholas, a nice apple, a pretty box of candy, nuts and figs and a little present (pipe, cards, letter paper, game, cigarettes or purse). The whole wrapped in white tissue paper, tied with the Belgian colors and a "Poulbot" card with a message for each. I had such fun with those cards. For a huge Belgian with feet in proportion there was the knitting

class. A little girl making socks gets up and cries: "Teacher, she says that my godson has big feet." I wrote on it "*Cher Pierrot, naturellement c'est le pur hasard qui fait que je vous envoie cette carte. Personne n'a jamais dit que vous aviez de grands pieds et d'ailleurs vous êtes mon cousin et non mon filleul*"—(he calls me cousin.) They (the cards) were all selected to fit and the men are still talking and laughing about them.

The little Christmas packages for the Frenchmen were the same except that there were marrons glacés instead of the St. Nicholas and a little calendar instead of the card. The calendars were little beauties—selected too for the men. In addition to these small packages, all the men, French and Belgians, had either money or a large package of unusually nice goodies (ham or chicken instead of beef or veal, for instance), and all the chinks were filled with nuts—they were most attractive.

The little families had money, 10 francs to a person—and two bound volumes of *Mon Journal* for the children, and if the father was an ex-soldier, he had his little Christmas package, too. All the miners had money and a package.

The prisoners, thanks to your mother's generous gift—had packages twice as large as usual—about 12 pounds in one big package (dried beans, lentils or peas, rice, beef, sugar, cocoa, jam, tomato sauce, chocolate, coffee, condensed milk, prunes, bouillon cubes, and a nice cake). A small package sent separately contained candy, nuts and a "noix de jambon fumée" (the center of a ham smoked). I am dreadfully afraid the Germans will take that ham but I thought I'd risk it—the men would enjoy it so much. I have nineteen prisoners on my list now. I don't know how many soldiers there are. As soon as I have time I am going to make out my annual report—it will be interesting to me as well as to you for I don't really know how much I've done this year. I know, however, that other men are jealous of my men and stand around to see them open their packages—which speaks well for them, does it not? As I think things over I feel satisfied. Several small families are getting on their feet in addition to the soldiers—several miners have been clothed—two in new suits. Little by little they are being helped—yes, I feel satisfied. It is so good to have the money necessary but I have to be very careful now as I get to be known more widely. People

try to get things on false pretenses, so I am not being too "easy." I have just brought to light one such dishonest attempt. A woman took the addresses out of one of my soldiers' note books and wrote to his godmother and to me pretending to be a "rapatriée" with her old parents. I smelled a rat—why I don't know, but the letter did not seem sincere and I have since gotten the facts from my soldier. I am glad that I gave her nothing. I have written to the godmother to warn her.

I have attended to the various things mentioned in your letters and those sent me—it is useless to enumerate.

The January cable came to-day. I was afraid it might be much smaller—but it is a goodly one, too. Don't worry when checks come in late—I must have 8000 or 9000 francs now (with to-day's cable). Of course last month was a bad one—but last month's cable will cover this month's expenses.

I will not write more tonight for I am a little weary. Adolphe was here to help me with the work so I did not get sick, but I am of course a little tired. Will write more later. With many thanks and best New Year's wishes and love,

JEANETTE.

I know of no other way than through the American Girls' Aid or the parcel post to send to me.

Please excuse mistakes—I have had a hard day and my poor brain gets fagged toward night.

JEANETTE

FROM MISS CURTIS

221 East 15th Street, New York City.

February 18, 1918.

DEAR FRIEND:

Having received several inquiries from former Bryn Mawr students as to the whereabouts of my sister and her husband, Professor Louis Cons, it has occurred to me that other members of their classes might be glad to hear something of their work since the beginning of the war.

After six weeks spent at Gap, a training-camp and mobilization center in the south of France, Professor Cons was sent to the front near Rheims about the middle of October, 1914. He served in the trenches without furlough till September, 1915, eleven months of incessant toil and constant danger. He had many narrow escapes twice the visor of his

cap was shot away, his pipe was broken in his mouth by a ball, men on either side of him were killed, and yet he suffered no injury, until March, when he and a comrade were the victims of the first poison-gas bomb thrown in that sector. The bomb exploded over the small dug-out in which the two men were sleeping. Both were buried in the débris, and were unconscious when rescued. For two days the pain was intense, with violent nausea, bleeding from nose and ears, and from the lungs. In the case of Professor Cons, the treatment was successful, and he soon returned to the trenches, though the effects of the poison were felt for two or three months.

In June, 1915, his regiment was transferred to the terrible Verdun sector where he remained for eighteen months, and where his knowledge of German soon caused his appointment to special service in a "fixed post" of the first line. In November, 1915 he received his "citation" and his "Croix de guerre" for courage and devotion to duty under fire.

For the past year he has been giving instruction in technical German to Chiefs of Special Posts, and examining and analyzing for the General Staff the documents, note-books, letters, etc., found on German prisoners. Thousands of documents pass through his hands, and much valuable information is obtained. This work is done behind the lines, and in comparative safety, though not out of range of shell-fire, or attacks from the air.

Early in the war, the sympathies of Professor Cons were strongly aroused by the sight of the poor men in the trenches whose homes in the north of France had been buried under the German avalanche. These men had only their wage of a penny a day for all the small necessities, and were so forlorn and uncared-for that Professor Cons asked his wife to write to some of them whom he knew personally, and do what she could to cheer them, and, if possible, to supply their needs.

She had been actively engaged in relief work of various kinds from the beginning of the war, and was able to obtain for these friendless men the underwear and knitted articles most needed for their comfort and health. A friend in the Belgian army appealed to her in behalf of thirty men in his company who seemed to him especially worthy of help. Other friends added more names to the list, until she has now one hundred and seventy soldiers under her care,

from homesick boys of twenty, to the anxious fathers of lost families. But to all she is *Petit Maman*, whose letters and little packages of useful articles are eagerly awaited. Formerly their furloughs were spent in the trenches, as their homes and friends were behind the German lines, but now they come to her in Paris, and find in her little parlor with its bright fire or blooming plants, a friendly welcome and a touch of the home feeling which goes far toward restoring hope and courage.

The accompanying circulars which have been sent out from time to time, give some further details of her work and its needs.

Very sincerely yours,

ANNA L. CURTIS.

The following letter from Madame Louis Cons speaks for itself:

PARIS, January 1918.

Dear——:

I am sorry to hear of the coal shortage at home. We know how to sympathize with you, for we have shivered here through four terrible winters. We have fire part of the day in Paris, but in Belgium and in the parts of France still held by the Germans we hear that no fires are allowed in the houses, and that every blanket and garment of wool or fur has been taken by the Boches, except one suit for each person. Even the children are robbed of bedding. In an orphan asylum in Noyon, the little beds stood close together in a long row without a scrap of covering, no mattresses, and no pillows. The children had absolutely nothing but the lothes they had worn day and night, from December till April, when the French and British troops entered the town. Twelve thousand people were found in the ruined houses of this place; but not a stick of furniture or a household utensil of any kind had been left.

To such desolation as this, many of my soldiers have been returned to work the recovered mines, and it is for these men that I am forced to make a special appeal. Men from other districts sent back to industrial life find their homes and families and their civilian clothes waiting for them. But my men have nothing at all except the one old uniform which has perhaps seen months of hard wear in trench and battle. They are often sick, weakened by the hardships of three years at the front, and they are not as well paid for their labor as formerly, while the cost of living is much higher.

These men are still "mobilized," still under military orders, but are no longer maintained by the over-burdened government, as when they were at the front. In cases where they have been joined by their families their small wage—from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day—is entirely inadequate for their needs utterly destitute as they are.

One of my men, Floréal Devillez, is a miner from Lens. Last June he was sent to work in the mines, and in September his little family was repatriated. Jeanne, his wife, has suffered much, and is not very strong, while the children are both small. All they could bring from the little home was a change of underwear for each. Floréal obtained two beds from the military bureau, bought a stove with his savings, and a few little things with the \$20 I sent, and wrote to me, *Mon bonheur n'a plus bornes* (My happiness has no bounds). He set seriously to work to build up a home, but his wife fell sick and he himself was obliged to go to a hospital for an operation, during which time his wife and children had but 60 cents a day to live on.

I procured a big bundle of garments for them, and sent money from time to time. But until they can get on their feet again—get clothing, and dishes and furniture,—they need regular help every month, for Floréal earns just barely enough for food and fuel. I should like to have 150 francs a month for them, for a time. They are industrious worthy people. Jeanne was a dressmaker, and can make a little go a long way for clothes.

Noël Gambiez is another miner who began work in the mines at the age of ten. He has very little education, but is a quiet, middle-aged man, with the natural tact and delicacy so pleasing in many of the lower-class French. He lived in Auby-près-Douai, with his wife and three little children, Jocelyn, Mireille and Marceau, and they had a very happy home. Noël was sober and industrious, and was getting along well, when the war broke out, and he was called to arms. The town was captured by the advancing Germans, and it was two years before he heard a word from his family, though he tried in every way possible. In 1916 I succeeded in getting a line from them through an office here. They were then all living, under the usual conditions of German military occupation.

In one of the heavy attacks on the German lines, Noël's section led the assault. A hand-

grenade exploded just in front of him and his face was terribly torn and cut. He was in hospital for some time, and though much scarred, does not look grotesque or repulsive. From the hospital he was sent to work in the mines in the south of France.

Last November his three children were brought back by a cousin. But the little mother is dead—killed before her own door by a fragment of shell, during a bombardment. Noël, distracted with grief and care, hardly knew where to turn, or what to do. All the children were ill,—one with bronchitis, another with an abscess back of the ear which caused severe hemorrhages through the nose, and had to be operated on; the third with an intestinal trouble, brought on by privation.

Noël was nearly wild. He could not work, because, at first, he could find no one to take care of his children: and they could not live on the ten cents a day per child given by the government, and the forty cents a day Noël receives when not working. Finally I told him that if he could find some one to stay with the children, I would help him pay her. That is what he has done, and his children have a woman's care once more. She is the widow of a soldier, herself back from the North with one child. She asks 5 francs a day. I must find this money regularly, if we are to save the children, and keep the family together.

Charles Bryckaert, from Carvin, is a miner, chauffeur, "handy man." He is married, and has two little boys, one of whom, three years old he has never seen. Two years ago, he was told that his wife and children had been killed by a shell which fell on the house during a bombardment. Only last month he heard that they are in Belgium, alive but still behind the German lines.

Charles is very brave and sturdy, with a good-natured face and blue eyes. He was at Verdun for a long time and then his regiment was sent to Greece. There he contracted malaria, and was, in consequence, returned to France, to work in the mines. He earns just 6 francs a day, has to pay 5 francs for rather poor board, and in order to save 20 cents for soap, laundry, and all little necessities, he sleeps on the straw in a barn, with his old "capote" for a cover. I have clothed him, for he had only his uniform; but should be glad if he could sleep in a bed in a house. A barn is no place for a man who is still often shaken with chills and fever.

These stories, which I have told so briefly and inadequately, are typical cases,—the details no more poignant than in scores of others,—the men no more deserving. There is a pressing need of immediate help, and I turn to you, as I have turned before, with a special plea for my “miners’ fund.” If you were here, you would see that no words can tell the bitter need.

As ever, gratefully yours,
JEANNETTE CURTIS CONS.

Checks for this fund, as for the friendless men in the trenches should be made to the order of Elizabeth White and sent to her at The Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, N. J.

All contributions are cabled to Madame Cons the first of every month by Miss White.

I shall be glad to answer any questions or give further information regarding the work of my sister, Madame Cons.

Yours very truly,
ANNA L. CURTIS,
22 East 15th Street,
New York, N. Y.

BULLETIN OF THE PATRIOTIC FARM

The plans for the Patriotic Farm are making satisfactory progress. Mr. W. E. Hinckle Smith has loaned thirty acres of land within two miles of the campus to be used for the Farm this summer. The part of the campus under cultivation last year will probably be

used again and the land behind the Baldwin School is to be used for a kitchen garden, to supply vegetables for the farmers.

A farmer has been engaged and is already at work. Seedlings have been started under glass and the ploughing will begin within a few weeks. Abigail Camp Dimon, (1896) now the Recording Secretary of the College, is to be the director of the Farm after June 20. It is hoped that some other alumna can be found to take charge up to that time and relieve Alice Hawkins, who as the head of the Food Production Committee is at present making necessary arrangements. Myra Elliot Vauclain has been appointed chairman of the finance committee which is to raise the guarantee fund of \$7000 from the alumnae.

There is an opportunity for quite a number of alumnae to enlist as farm hands. Provided they work for as much as one month, the wages will be 17 cents an hour for the first two weeks and 20 cents an hour thereafter. This ought to enable the workers to earn enough to cover their board of \$6.50 a week. The alumnae are requested to come if possible in July, August or September, rather than in June as the heaviest registration of undergraduates is for the latter month. It would be well to write at once to Alice Hawkins, Merion Hall, for the registration is made very definite this year and only the number of workers actually needed will be employed at any time.

HELEN TAFT, 1915,
Alumnae Farm Committee.

April 1.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE PATRIOTIC FARM

(Twenty acres lent to the College by Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Sharpless)

Expense Account

20 acres partially fertilized (seeding and preparing under the direction of Mr. Arthur D. Cromwell before the farm was taken over by the students).....	\$197.56
Fertilizer.....	95.33
Seeds, plants, spraying, etc.....	289.24
Ploughing with horse-plough.....	191.10
Hauling.....	189.16
Cannery (construction).....	432.17
Canning supplies.....	1,723.79
Tools, etc.....	64.51
Telephone.....	3.90

Motor truck (running expenses).....	462.31
House for lodging students:	
Rent, operating expenses..	\$730.75
Furnishings of house.....	56.84
Board of Manager of house	84.78
	<u>872.37</u>
Mr. Cromwell at \$1.00 per hour.....	644.50
College students at 20 cents per hour.....	1,911.02
Total expenses.....	<u>\$7,076.96</u>

Receipts

Farm produce:	
227 bushels potatoes at \$1.50 per bushel.	
92 baskets tomatoes at 50 cents to \$1.10 per basket.	

124 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels beets at 70 cents per bushel	
67 bushels carrots at \$1.10 per bushel.	
42 baskets lima beans at 90 cents to \$1.10 per basket.	
2,000 heads cabbage at \$25 per ton.	
4 baskets kohlrabi at 25 cents per basket.	
13 baskets Swiss chard at 25 cents per basket.	
26 bushels turnips at \$1.20 per bushel.	
2 baskets onions at 10 cents per quart.	
10 endive at 5 cents each.	
18 bunches parsley at 5 cents each.	
10 baskets string beans 90 cents to \$1.10 per basket.	
140 bunches radishes at 5 cents per bunch.	
1,515 dozen ears corn at 15 to 28 cents per dozen.	
7 bushels navy beans (estimated at \$8 to \$12 per bushel)	
212 cans beets at contract price, April, 1917.....	\$0.12
34 cans peas at contract price, April, 1917.....	.18
2,312 cans tomatoes at contract price, April, 1917.....	.10
2,964 cans corn at contract price, April, 1917.....	.17
84 cans Swiss chard at contract price, April, 1917.....	.16
1,905 cans peaches at contract price, April, 1917.....	.18
126 cans cherries at contract price, April, 1917.....	.18
3 cans soup at contract price, April, 1917.....	.18
2,729 cans string beans at contract price, April, 1917.....	.18

Cash received for all farm produce sold.....	\$2,412.24
Estimated value of produce not yet sold:	
Stored at Bryn Mawr....	\$178.55
1,050 cabbages stored at farm.....	40.00
Beans stored at farm....	70.00
Total value of produce.....	<u>\$2,700.79</u>

Refunds:

	Actual:	
Cans sold.....	\$5.00	
Labels sold.....	2.69	
Fertilizer sold...	6.68	
Gasoline re-turned.....	<u>1.13</u>	
		\$15.50
	Estimated:	
16,000 tin cans.	\$600.00	
Jars and large cans.....	10.00	
Canning equipment, including tools.....	<u>125.00</u>	
		735.00
		750.50
From students for lodging at \$1.50 per week*.....		364.66
Interest on bank balance.....		13.71
Total receipts.....		<u>\$3,829.66</u>
Deficit on Patriotic Farm.....		<u>3,247.96</u>
		<u>\$7,076.96</u>
		<u>\$7,076.96</u>

METHOD OF FINANCING PATRIOTIC FARM

Donations:

Refund from Arthur D. Cromwell (for time at 50 cents per hour).....	\$322.25
From Alumna who rented and operated lodging house (loss on operating account).....	366.09
To Refund College for depreciation on omnibus body truck..	51.80

From four students, wages refunded.....	\$41.52
From an Alumna.....	<u>5.00</u>
	\$786.66
Borrowed cash re-turned.....	\$2,771.00
Balance for distribution.....	<u>1,589.66</u>
	\$4,360.66
Donations.....	786.66
Cash loss excluding donations.....	2,460.64

* The students paid \$6.00 for meals at boarding house nearby.

Cash Advances without Interest:	Financing Loans:	
For harvesting of	7 loans of \$500 each . . .	\$3,500.00
crops	2 loans of \$250 each . . .	500.00
\$2,250.00	1 loan of \$50	50.00
For purchase of		
omnibus top to Ford		4,050.00
chassis (afterward	Total cash supplied	\$7,607.66
purchased by Col-		\$7,607.66
lege.)		
521.00		
		\$2,771.00

On the \$4,050 lent for financing the farm we have paid only 39 cents on the dollar. If these canned goods had been sold for the market price in September, 1917, we could have paid 63 cents on the dollar.

NOTE.—The price paid by the College for canned goods is the price offered at the time the College would otherwise place its contract, in April, 1917, for the College year 1917-1918.

GINLING COLLEGE

GINLING COLLEGE,
Nanking, China,
December 2, 1917.

To the Editor of the Alumnae Quarterly:

To-day as I walked home from Chinese Church through the narrow stony streets of Nanking with some of our students, one of the juniors said to me, "Have you written your Ginling letter to Bryn Mawr yet?" And I had to confess that the long-promised letter to my fellow-alumnae about their sister-college here in China had been thrust aside time after time to give way to other things more pressing. Now that Miss Dong has reminded me, I am sitting down at once, because I really do want to tell you about this new college—a real college—which only three years ago opened its doors to the women of the Yangtze Valley. That year it had a freshman class of nine, but now by the entrance of a class of twenty, it has doubled its second year's enrollment and brought the total up to thirty-five. Isn't that splendid growth by geometrical progression a sign of the need that is felt in this part of China for such an institution?

When I first heard of Ginling College last July at home, I thought it sounded like a place of splendid possibilities, and as soon as I reached here in October and saw the faces of the students, I was convinced of it. You perhaps imagine, as I used to, that Chinese faces are stolid and unresponsive; indeed, I was quite prepared to find them so, but to my great surprise and pleasure from the very first day these girls have seemed to me very little different from American girls. Of course most of our students have been prepared in Mission school where they have overcome their first timidity

and have lost the dull look of so many of the uneducated, non-Christian Chinese.

If you should come to visit Ginling you would be driven from the railway station away across to the southern part of the city of Nanking, to an old Chinese "gung-gwan" or official residence built originally for the fifth son of Li Hung-chang, and therefore of course a very high-class dwelling. One glance at our walls would be sufficient, for in China the higher the rank of the family, the higher the wall around the house. After you had pushed open the heavy door, you would be met by the slow old gateman who with much solemnity would lead you through court after court, and perhaps even through one of our ever-fascinating round doorways, back to the faculty quarters in the rear court, the most honorable part of the house. There you would notice a balcony and a full second-story, which does not exist in the other courts. The house is built in two-halves lengthwise with four main courts and four side courts on each side, and one-half belongs to the students, the other to the faculty. The dormitories and bed-rooms are of course in the two rear courts. Everywhere the woodwork is beautifully carved in intricate Chinese patterns, which one could spend days and weeks studying. Indeed, I should like to spend all my time and use all my films taking pictures of the carvings, if I knew any one who was interested in design. And let me say here that if any one who reads this would really like some such pictures, I should be more than glad to take them and send them.

As the rooms here are all along the back or north walls of the courts, the sunshine pours in everywhere, for the south walls of the rooms are wooden only half-way up and the rest is carved and filled in with glass or paper.

From the faculty court we would take you out through various smaller courts to our large, walled garden, where chrysanthemums and roses grow in profusion, and where a large pond, a smaller lotus-pool, arched trellises, and a large tea-pavilion make it a favorite spot for both students and faculty.

Through the far garden wall a gate leads into another large enclosure which contains rows of ne vegetables, and beyond, a good tennis-court where we like to spend an hour or so every day. Can you wonder that with such a setting Ginling College is a pleasant place to live in?

But the college is growing rapidly, as I told you, and a Chinese residence, no matter if it is supposed to be "a house of a hundred rooms," is not elastic. Besides, the Li gung-gwan lies across the city from the other foreign institutions, which makes our use of the Library of the University of Nanking rather difficult, to mention only one drawback. So the college has bought land out beyond the University and in two or three years we shall have college buildings with all the conveniences, and a beautiful campus of about twenty acres. You can imagine how pleased I was when the President of Ginling asked me to send for pictures of the halls at Bryn Mawr, as the long, low, crenellated style was what she wanted for Ginling.

Our faculty includes three Chinese—the matron, the Chinese classics teacher, and the American-trained doctor who gives lectures on hygiene—and nine Americans, two of whom are now at home on furlough. We consider ourselves a fairly representative body as we come from Mt. Holyoke, Goucher, the University of Chicago, Vassar, Oberlin, the University of Michigan, Bryn Mawr, and two from Smith. Smith is giving one thousand dollars a year to Ginling; how I wish Bryn Mawr could lend a hand in this pioneer educational work for the women of China, at least so that our girls would not think that Smith is the *only* college in America!

The students—I have spoken about their faces before—are such interesting girls! Many of them have already taught for a number of years, so that some of them are over thirty, and also in this year's freshman class we have one or two as young as sixteen. They are so ambitious, so eager to learn everything they can, so anxious to be better trained to help their country through the years of growth ahead! They are already at work doing what they can right here in our neighborhood. Every afternoon from two to five they have a

little day-school for the children who live nearby, the fame of which has spread to such a degree that one Chinese woman actually moved into this section of the city so that her children might come to the Ginling School. On Sundays there is a Sunday-school with pupils of all ages, and the mothers who come have a class of their own. We often go in to see the tots as they sit around their little tables listening to their teachers or pick up their little wooden stools and trot back to the chapel for the closing exercises.

My particular job is to teach English, and teaching English to these Chinese girls is a problem, certainly, but also a source of much pleasure and amusement. As all the college work in all the courses except the Chinese classics is done in English, they are supposed to be prepared in that language when they come, but they do have the quaintest ways of saying things. In describing the first fright among the girls when a fire was discovered in their dormitory one night this fall, one of the juniors wrote, "Words ran but no action was taken," and I had not the heart to correct such vivid phraseology. Another said in gratitude for the preservation of the college, "We should be thankful for luckies in unluckies." And a freshman, trying to make a sentence with the verb "erect," wrote, "The turkey's tail is erected!"

We like to look back to the days of those first students at Bryn Mawr and the promise of the years that lay before them, which they are so splendidly fulfilling; how much greater promise and possibility lies before these first Ginling students in this great old country which is just beginning to allow a place of service to its womanhood. Bryn Mawr in the past year shown special interest in the education of Chinese girls, and I only hope that her interest will grow so as to include not only those few individuals who will go to America to study, but also the ever-growing number who will have their higher education in their own country, here in this new college of Ginling.

I hope that my own friends to whom I was unable to write last summer because of the suddenness of my leaving home will consider this partly as a personal letter and will know that I am thinking often of them all.

With greetings from the college women of China to the college women of America, I am,

Always sincerely,

MARY BOYD SHIPLEY,

B. M. C., 1910.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

ACADEMIC YEAR 1917-18, SECOND SEMESTER

- | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------------|---|
| February 6 | College opens for the second semester at 9 a.m.
First of a series of six lectures on successive Wednesday evenings on Comparative Religions by Kate Chambers Seelye (Mrs. Laurens Hickok Seelye), Bryn Mawr College, 1911. | February 25 | President Thomas at home to the Graduate Students. |
| February 8 | Performance of the No Mai Classic Dances by Miss Clara Blattner, assisted by Mrs. Elsie J. Blattner, for the benefit of the Chinese Scholarship Fund. | March 1 | Lecture by M. le Capitaine Paul Candé, of the First French Engineers, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Croix de Guerre, under the auspices of the Graduate Club for the benefit of the Service Corps. "France under Fire." Senior Reception for Graduate students. |
| February 9 | Performance of Ibsen's "Ghosts" by The Clifford Devereux Company, in the Gymnasium. | March 3 | Sunday evening service. Sermon by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi of the Free Synagogue, New York City. |
| February 11 | President Thomas at home to the Senior Class. | March 8 | Freshman Show. "What's 'At." |
| February 14 | Faculty Tea for Graduate Students in Denhigh Hall. | March 9 | Party for the Bates Camp, in the Gymnasium. |
| February 15 | Concert under the auspices of the Music Committee. Recital of lute music by Mr. Thomas Wilford. | March 10 | Sunday evening service. Sermon by Mr. Robert Elliot Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. |
| February 16 | Lecture by Mr. Fullerton L. Waldo, F.R.G.S. "The War Front." Illustrated by British Official Moving Pictures, for the benefit of the Service Corps. | March 11 | President Thomas at home to the Senior Class. |
| February 17 | Sermon by the Rev. William J. Cox, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia. | March 15 | Announcement of European Fellowships at chapel at 8.45 a.m.
Gymnasium Contest, 1920 vs. 1921, 4.30 p.m.
Fellowship Dinners, 6.30 p.m. |
| February 19 | Lecture by M. le Chanoine B. Cabanel, Chaplain of the 66th Division of the Chasseurs Alpins. Lecture under the auspices of the French Club. <i>Mes Impressions de Guerre.</i> | March 16 | Concert under the auspices of the Music Committee, piano recital by Miss Constance Rulison, A.B., Bryn Mawr College 1900, teacher in the David Mannes Music School. |
| February 22 | Carnival in the Gymnasium for the Graduate Students' Service Corps Fund. | March 17 | Sunday evening service. Sermon by Professor Charles R. Erdman, of Princeton Theological Seminary. |
| February 24 | Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Rev. Father James O. S. Huntington, of the Order of the Holy Cross, West Park, New York. | March 18 | President Thomas at home to the Graduate Students. |
| | | March 20 | Address by Dr. Alice Weld Tallant, Head of the Smith College Reconstruction Unit on "Reconstruction Work in France," in Taylor Hall at 4.15 p.m. |
| | | March 21 and 22 | Christian Association Conference conducted by the Rev. George A. Johnston Ross, |

- Professor of Practical Theology in Union Theological Seminary, New York City.
- March 22 Faculty Tea for Graduate Students in Radnor Hall, 4 to 6.
- March 23 Address by Sergeant Ruth Farnam of the Crack Serbian Cavalry on "A Nation at Bay" under the auspices of the Class of 1920 for the Bryn Mawr Service Corps, in Taylor Hall at 8 p.m.
- March 24 Sunday evening service. Sermon by Dr. Andrew Mutch, pastor of the Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church,
- March 27 Easter vacation begins at 1 p.m.
- April 4 Easter vacation ends at 9 a. m.
- April 5 Address by Miss Florence H. Wright, member of the Blerancourt Unit of the American Fund for French Wounded, and a private view of the moving pictures taken by the French Army photographers of the work of the Civilian Committee at Blerancourt, Aisne, France, in the Gymnasium under the auspices of the War Council.
- April 6 The Dansant in the Gymnasium for the benefit of the Silver Bay Fund.
Silver Bay meeting in the chapel at 8 p.m.
- April 7 Sunday evening service. Sermon by the Right Rev. Bishop Rhineland, D.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania.
- April 12 Address by Miss Julia L. Lathrop, Head of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C. under the auspices of the Registration Committee of the War Council at 4.30 p.m.
- April 13 Reserved for the Graduate Club.
- April 14 Sunday evening service.
- April 15 President Thomas at home to the Senior Class.
- April 17 Meeting of the Graduate Club.
Address by Dr. Paul Haupt, of Johns Hopkins University.
- April 18 Conferences under the auspices of the War Council with Miss Helen Fraser, of England.
- April 19 and 20 Performances of the Varsity Play, "The Admirable Crichton," for the benefit of the Bryn Mawr Service Corps.

CAMPUS NOTES

After mid-years and before Easter life at College settles into more or less of a routine. Except for the weekly appearance of the *News* and a gradual moderation of the weather we hardly notice the passage of time. Under the management of the Department of Education of the War Council there have been frequent lectures Fridays and Saturdays in Taylor, for the most part by men "back from the front." In this way we have heard widely varying, personal experiences of the war. Major Beith's bitter observation that the weather was consistently pro-German, Doctor Clarence Ussher's account of the massacre of the Armenians, M. Cabanel's *Impressions de Guerre* as Chaplain of the "Blue Devils," presented pictures not easily effaceable. The concerts given here have been attended by small but enthusiastic audiences. On March 16, Miss Rulison, 1900, gave a piano recital in Taylor.

It is perhaps because of the many lectures that our knitting progresses so fast. The promptness with which the second order for low-priced wool went in to a woolen mill brought forth a protest from the Manager. "No more wool will be sent to Bryn Mawr," it ran, "unless the mills are assured that it is not being sold for profit."

Because the great interest of the College as a whole is the furtherance of the Service Corps, many usual activities have been discontinued. Not only has it become apparent how easily they may be done without, but, on the whole, how little they are missed. Among the things that are not greatly mourned is the *Class Book* with its somewhat insistent humori. Garden party, one of the pleasantest festivities, will not be given.

Varsity dramatics, so long an anticipation in the heart of every class stage-manager, has become a fact, and the dream of an "all star cast" is about to be realized. The play chosen is "The Admirable Crichton." M. Martin, '19, is stage-manager and A. Harrison, '20, will take the leading part. The try-outs before the casting committee must have been amusing. One of the chief difficulties was to obtain a *Crichton* whose "English accent" did

not betray the local peculiarities of Indiana or Richmond. Mrs. Patch, who coached *Beau Brummel*, the junior-senior supper play last year, will coach the Varsity performance.

Freshman show was on the whole a successful departure from the conventional. The plot was a burlesque adaptation of the Cinderella story, with a garden party instead of a ball, and a prince in khaki.

The general desire to raise money has given rise to the usual petty traffic in shoe-blackening, darning, note-copying, and so forth, and to the ever-popular insurance for merits. A new and distinctly sensational way of raising the fund was the "International-Interworld Letter Company." This novel organization of which the personnel preserved the strictest anonymity, engaged for the benefit of the Service Corps, to give written communications from any celebrities alive or dead. Among the spirits to speak were Giotto, Roosevelt, Vergil and Homer.

The faculty gave a White Elephant Sale at which Dr. De Laguna acted as auctioneer. He secured four dollars for an imposing, although false, front of books, and almost as much for a small woolly dog answering, he said, to the name of Ecstasy.

A singularly unsuccessful venture in behalf of the Service Corps was the engagement of the Clifford Devereux Company in *Ghosts*. Regina, interpreted as a demure parlor-maid in frilled cap and apron, and Oswald, who wore a succession of brilliant smoking jackets ranging from orange to cerise, stood out in startling contrast to all pre-conceived ideas. The audience passed an evening at once harrowing and hilarious.

MARY SWIFT RUPERT.

THE EUROPEAN FELLOWSHIPS

In consequence of war conditions it is not probable that the winners of the scholarships this year will be able to go abroad immediately, but after the war is over they expect to go to Europe and continue their studies.

EVA ALICE WORRALL BRYNE of Philadelphia is the winner this year of the Mary E. Garrett, or second year, European Fellowship.

ISABEL F. SMITH of Los Angeles, California, is the winner this year of the President's European Fellowship open to students who have studied for one year in the Bryn Mawr College graduate school.

OLGA MARX of New York City has been awarded the Anna Ottendorfer Memorial Research Fellowship in Teutonic Philology.

MARGARET CATHERINE TIMPSON of New York City has been awarded the highest prize open to the Senior Class of 1918: the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship. Her average grade on all the courses which she has taken in College is 89.34 per cent.

The following are the honor students of the class of 1918. Students who have received a grade of between 85 and 90 receive their degree *magna cum laude*. These students are: Margaret Catherine Timpson, Virginia Kneeland, Therese Mathilde Born, Irene Loeb, Louise Ffrost Hodges.

The degree *cum laude* has been won by the following students with a grade between 80 and 85 on all their college work: Gladys Hagy Cassel, Elizabeth Houghton, Ella Mary Rosenberg, Lilian Lorraine Fraser, Helen Whitcomb, Katharine Truman Sharpless.

THE CLUBS

BALTIMORE

The Bryn Mawr Club of Baltimore has a membership of sixty-five, of whom five joined within the last year. The list, which had run on from the former Bryn Mawr Club, was revised and sifted last spring, and now includes only names of those that have expressed their desire to attend meetings, etc.

The Club meets one afternoon every month at the house of some member, and the meetings have been increasingly well attended, and have been fairly representative of older and

younger classes. Tea is served at the meetings and the Club has continued its policy of keeping them purely social in character, since everyone seems fully occupied with patriotic and other forms of service. During the last few months, short addresses have been made by Club members or other Bryn Mawrters, on their own work, in various fields, and this has added greatly to the interest of the meetings.

The Club was very glad to be able to contribute \$40 to the Mary E. Garrett Endowment Fund last spring. Through an unfortunate

mistake the money was not sent until some time after commencement.

The officers of the Club during 1917 were:

President: JOHANNA KROEBER MOSENTHAL;
Secretary: MILDRED MCCAY; *Treasurer:* HELEN EVANS LEWIS (resigned in June and succeeded by MARTHA ARTHURS SUPPLEE.

Report submitted by Johanna K. Mosenthal.

PITTSBURGH

The Bryn Mawr Club of Pittsburgh, besides keeping up its \$200 scholarship is still supporting a French orphan and has taken three of the Second Liberty Loan Bonds.

OHIO

The Ohio Club sent Harriet Sheldon; '14, to the meeting of Bryn Mawr women held in New York in November.

Miss Jones went to Youngstown in the winter and addressed a group of women on the subject of Bryn Mawr at the home of Rebecca Fordyce, '16.

We have sent to every Bryn Mawr woman in Ohio a War Questionnaire. In this way we hope to get statistics as to the war activities of Bryn Mawr women, and perhaps to help the College in registering the war activities of the alumnae and former students.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by class secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible. Acknowledgment is also due to the *Bryn Mawr College News* for items of news.

The following alumnae were present at the annual meeting

Ph.D's.

Isabel Maddison, Florence Peebles.
1889

Gertrude A. Taylor.
1890

Marian T. MacIntosh.
1891

Emily L. Bull, Esther F. Byrnes.
1892

Abby Kirk.
1893

Helen Thomas Flexner, Lucy Martin Donnelly, Margaret Hilles Johnson.
1895

Elizabeth Conway Bent Clark, Mary Jeffers.
1896

Cora Baird Jeanes, Mary S. C. Boude Woolman, Gertrude Heritage Green, Mary Mendin-
hall Mullin, Lydia T. Boring, Caroline McCor-
mick Slade, Pauline Goldmark, Abigail Camp
Dimon.
1897

Mary E. Converse, Mary L. Fay, Clara Vail
Brooks, Sue Avis Blake, Grace Albert, Eliza-
beth Caldwell Fountain.

1898

Martha Tracy, Elizabeth Nields Bancroft.

1899

Sibyl Hubbard Darlington, Evetta Jeffers
Schock.

1900

Grace Campbell Babson, Louise Congdon
Francis, Margaretta Morris Scott.

1901

Elizabeth F. Hutchin.

1902

Edith T. Orlady, Anne Hampton Todd,
Emily Dungan Moore, Eleanor James, Fanny
Travis Cochran.

1903

Elizabeth Snyder, Emma D. Roberts, Emma
C. Bechtel, Virginia T. Stoddard, Doris Earle,
Margaret E. Brusstar.

1904

Margaret Scott, Emma R. Fries, Martha
Rockwell Moorhouse, Emma Osborn Thomp-
son, Mary Latimer James.

1905

Theodora Bates, Elma Loines.

1907

Athalia L. T. Crawford, Annabella E.
Richards.

1908

Helen Cadbury Bush, Myra Elliot Vauclain,
Gertrude Buffum Barrows.

1909

Emma White Mitchell, Helen C. Ireys,
Bertha S. Ehlers.

1910

Marion S. Kirk, Edith H. Murphy, M. B.
Wesner, Agnes M. Irwin.

1911

Helen M. Ramsey.

1912

Lorle Stecher, Anna Hartshorne Brown,
Mary Pierce.

1913

R. Beatrice Miller, Florence C. Irish, Agathe
Deming, Elizabeth Yarnall Maguire, Alice D.
Patterson, Alice H. Rockwell.

1915

Mary B. Goodhue, Helen Taft, Amy Mac-
Master, Katharine W. McCollin.

1916

Ruth E. Lautz, Joanna Ross.

1917

Thalia S. Dole.

PH.D.'S.

Margaret Shove Morriss, Ph.D., 1911, had a letter in the *Mount Holyoke News* of January 16, describing some of her experiences at a base hospital in France. The following paragraph is taken from this letter:

"Before I stop I must tell you about a party I went to last night. The major at the head of our unit is much interested in the French Foyer des Soldats run by the town. Every week they give a stunt party there for the permissionaires, run by the soldiers themselves. Last night the hall was packed by over a thousand poilus—so tired and dragged out they look, but so courteous to us. They had a number of amusing songs and stunts. First the leader announced that the major was going to serve white bread sandwiches to all the men there. You know they haven't tasted white bread for three years. Then the nurses and the rest of us went out and got trays piled high with sandwiches, and every man got at

least one. They cheered and clapped for the major and for the infirmières at a great rate, and a most charming young fellow made a gracious speech of appreciation. One of our doctors sang for them too. It was a regular Franco-American love feast, and really moving to see. It was the most interesting thing of the kind that I have seen since I have been here."

Ruth Gentry, Ph.D., 1896, died late in 1917.

1892

Secretary, MRS. F. M. IVES, 318 West 75th Street, New York City.

Abby Kirk was seriously ill with pneumonia in February.

Edith Hall is investigating the condition of the working children of the South under the new Federal Child Labor Law.

On Saturday, March 16, 1918, Margaret Newbold, daughter of Frederick M. Ives and Edith Wetherill Ives, died, aged eight years.

1894

Abby Brayton (Mrs. R. N. Durfee) is Chairman of Education, Woman's Committee of Council of National Defense; member of Executive Committee of War Savings Stamps; member of Executive Committee of Girls' Patriotic League, Garment Department of Red Cross Work.

1896

Ida Ogilvie is at the head of the units organized in New York State for the Woman's Land Army and has charge of organizing the units throughout the country.

Tirzah Nichols has volunteered to take charge of the housekeeping for the Bryn Mawr Patriotic Farm for two months.

1897

Ida Gifford, ex-'97, who is now living in Brookline, was a worker at the Boston Metropolitan chapter of the Red Cross during the last summer and fall. The Faulkner Hospital at Jamaica Plain, of which she is a graduate nurse, has offered beds to the Naval Reserve Corps and is already doing its share in caring for the United States sailors.

1899

Secretary, MRS. E. H. WARING, 325 Washington Street, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Elizabeth Bissell is at a canteen at Creil, about 7 miles from Chantilly.

1900

Constance Rulison gave a piano recital at College on March 16. Among those who came on to hear it were Renée Mitchell (Mrs. Thomas M. Righter) and Anne Boyer, '99.

1902

Mrs. Corra Bacon-Foster, mother of Violet Bacon-Foster, ex-'02, died in Washington in January. The following is taken from a long article in the Washington *Evening Star*: "Mrs. Corra Bacon-Foster was prominently identified with various patriotic societies, and was well known as an author . . . She was considered an authority on the history of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal . . . She helped to organize the first woman's club in Texas. She was a member of the Houston Board of Trade for several years . . . A charter member of the Red Cross has this to say about Mrs. Bacon-Foster: 'She was well known as a fine writer and speaker, but the crowning glory of her life was her unselfish devotion to Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, as shown by her patriotic study of the official records of the civil war and the years following, for the purpose of preserving in clear form the splendid story of Clara Barton's work in founding and developing the Red Cross.'"

1903

Secretary, MRS. H. K. SMITH. Westward, Farmington, Conn.

Dr. Marianna Taylor has gone to France to join one of the reconstruction units.

Philena Winslow left in March to work in one of the Y. M. C. A. huts in France.

Eunice Follansbee (Mrs. William Hale) spent the winter in Washington, where her husband is doing work for the Council of National Defense.

1904

Secretary, EMMA O. THOMPSON, 213 South 50th Street, Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Charles Lewis, brother of Constance Lewis, is in the 26th Infantry, regulars. They have had experience already in the front line trenches, sallying out "over the top" and into "no man's land." Two other brothers, Lieutenants Philip and Edward Lewis expect to leave for France soon.

Mary Christie (Mrs. W. L. Nute), ex-'04, is living at 162 Anderson Avenue, Palisade, N. J.

Her husband, who returned from Turkey last August, is studying at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

Helen Howell (Mrs. John Moorhead) is doing Red Cross work in New York. Her husband is head of a hospital in France.

Dr. Mary James spoke before the College Club of Philadelphia on "Interior China." She is studying medicine in New York. Her address is 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Isabelle Peters has been in France since last November. She is at a canteen at Creil, about 7 miles from Chantilly.

Margaret Reynolds (Mrs. Shirley Hulse), ex-'04, is living in Philadelphia. Her husband is doing Government work at Hog Island.

1905

Secretary, MRS. C. M. HARDENBERGH, 3824 Warwick Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

Nan Workman (Mrs. R. M. Stinson) has a second daughter, Nancy, born in December.

Rachel Brewer (Mrs. Ellsworth Huntington) is now living at 343 Humphrey Street, New Haven, Conn.

Frederica Le Fevre (Mrs. H. E. Bellamy) has a rather unique war work—singing to the soldiers and making them sing. She also organized choirs for the Christmas Red Cross campaign and continues in song leading for the Red Cross. She teaches French for the Red Cross and sang in four benefit concerts in February.

Carla Denison (Mrs. Henry Swan) spent the winter in Santa Barbara with her three children.

Patsy Gardner went to France in December. She is at Criel, near Chantilly, doing canteen work.

Bertha Seely (Mrs. Quincy Dunlop) has moved from Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, to Indianapolis.

1907

Secretary, MRS. R. E. APHORP, care of Dr. C. H. Williams, Hampstead Hall, Charles River Road, Cambridge, Mass.

Anna N. Clark has just taken her final vows as a sister in St. Margaret's Episcopal convent, Boston. In future she will be called Sister Deborah.

1908

Secretary, MRS. DUDLEY MONTGOMERY, 115 Langdon Street, Madison, Wisconsin.

Louise Congdon (Mrs. J. P. Balmer) and her

husband are spending the spring months in California.

Anna Carrère, who has been chief shipping clerk in the Paris office of the A. F. F. W., is expected home in May.

Theresa Helburn spent the winter at San Ysidro Ranch, Santa Barbara.

Margaret Lewis (Mrs. Lincoln MacVeagh) spent the winter in Richmond, Va., to be near her husband, Captain MacVeagh, who is at Spartanburg.

Louise Milligan (Mrs. C. D. Herron) is at Camp Lee, Va., with her husband, Colonel Herron of the 313th Field Artillery.

Josephine Proudfit (Mrs. Dudley Montgomery) spent part of the winter with her husband, Captain Montgomery, who is at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

1909

Secretary, FRANCES BROWNE, 15 East 10th Street, New York City.

Evelyn Holt (Mrs. Philip Lowry), ex-'09, has a son, Philip Holt Lowry, born February 20. Mrs. Lowry is staying with her mother in New York. Her husband, Lieut. Lowry of the 49th Infantry, is stationed at Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N. J.

Mildred Durand was married on January 12 to Charles Burton Gordy. Mr. Gordy is in the U. S. Navy and is stationed at League Island. Mr. and Mrs. Gordy are living at Southampton with her father.

Alice Miller, ex-'09, is still in France. She is doing canteen work for American soldiers at Bourg in the south of France. She and Mary Tongue are working together.

Cynthia Wesson and May Putnam arrived from France on March 20, bringing the latest news from "Billy" Miller, May Egan, Shirley Putnam and the many other Bryn Mawrters near Paris.

Margaret Bontecou sailed about March 25 for Paris to do Y. M. C. A. canteen work.

Florence Ballin is playing tennis as much as her health will allow. She made a splendid showing in the tournament at Pinehurst this winter but is still not sufficiently recovered from her illness of a year ago to play as much as she wishes.

Celeste Webb is continuing her work as registrar at the National Training School of the Y. W. C. A. in New York.

Barbara Spofford (Mrs. S. A. Morgan) was

elected president of the New York Bryn Mawr Club at the annual meeting in February.

Fannie Barber was elected secretary of the Club.

Mary Goodwin (Mrs. C. L. Storrs) has a daughter, Margaret Shippen Storrs, born January 16 at Shaown, Fukien, China.

Frances Browne is doing special work with small children in New York. She expects to go the first of May to Cape Cod where she will continue her work for two months.

1910

Secretary, MRS. H. B. VAN DYNE, Troy, Pa. The *American University Courier* has the following:

"Miss A. W. Maris Boggs, Dean of the Bureau of Commercial Economy, and student in the American University, making a thorough investigation in visual education, has recently received some flattering recognition of her work. She has been proposed for membership in the Royal Geographical Society of England. She was also asked by the Belgian Minister of Education to join with the Baroness Moncheur, wife of the High Commissioner of the Belgian Mission to the United States in 1917, in translating Leon de Paeuw's "La Re-education Professionnelle des Soldats Mutilés et Estrophiés." The author of this work is in charge of schools for the professional re-education of Belgian cripples, and chief of the civil cabinet of the Belgian Minister of War. This is a very important work, the first of its kind to be published in this country, and will prove valuable in planning for the reëducation of wounded and maimed American soldiers. The translation has been completed. The United States War Department has had a few hundred copies mimeographed for its use, and the work is soon to be issued by an American publishing house."

1911

Secretary, MARGARET J. HOBART, The Churchman, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Amy Walker (Mrs. James A. Field) is executive secretary of the Department of Women in Industry of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. She has been identified with the labor movements of the Chicago Women's Trade League and was for some time editor of *Life and Labor*. She began her duties at the National Headquarters

of the Women's Committee in Washington in the early winter.

Marjorie Hoffman was married to Ferdinand Conrad Smith on January 9 in Portland, Ore. The wedding was hurried because Mr. Smith, who was stationed with the Medical Corps at Camp Lewis, expected at any time to be sent abroad. At the time of the wedding the bridegroom was ill with scarlet fever. Fortunately the bride escaped the infection.

Constance Wilbur is engaged to Sergeant J. Frank McKeehan of Middleboro, Ky. Sergeant McKeehan is a graduate of Columbia and is stationed now at Camp Dix, N. J., with the Medical Corps.

Elizabeth Taylor (Mrs. John F. Russell, Jr.) has been elected vice-president of the New York Bryn Mawr Club, and has been reelected president of the Spence School Alumnae Association. She is on the Trades Committee for the Liberty Loan Drive in April.

Margaret Doolittle is teaching phonetics in the Hartford School of Missions, Hartford, Conn., while under missionary appointment for Syria. Of course conditions at present are too uncertain for her to be able to proceed with her plans.

Kate Chambers (Mrs. Laurens Seelye) has been teaching a class in the history of religion at Bryn Mawr this last semester. The class is under the auspices of the Christian Association.

Phyllis Rice (Mrs. Herschel McKnight) has gone to Washington, where her husband has been transferred. Lieutenant McKnight is in the Ordnance Department.

Marion Crane (Mrs. Charles Carroll) has a son, Charles Carroll, Jr., born on January 10 in New York City. Mrs. Carroll's address is 320 West 15th Street.

Esther Cornell played the leading part in *The 13th Chair* on tour this winter. The company expects to finish its tour very soon.

Margaret Hobart is chairman of the committee on civic education of the New York Churchwomen's Club, and is arranging for classes on "your vote and how to use it" for the women's and girls' societies in the New York Episcopal churches.

Helen Emerson is in New York doing Government work.

Anita Stearns (Mrs. W. M. Stevens) has moved to Charlestown, W. Va., where her husband is engaged in ammunition work.

Ruth Vickery (Mrs. B. B. Holmes) is probably coming to Boston to live there with her

children for the duration of the war. Her husband is a captain in the National Guard, and has been ordered to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for fourteen weeks intensive training. He has been given Battery 623. Mrs. Holmes has rented her ranch. She has recently taken a course at the State Normal College—"both afternoon and evening courses with lessons to do in the evening which make me feel quite kittenish" she writes.

1912

Secretary, MRS. J. A. MACDONALD, 3227 N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Winifred Scripture (Mrs. Percy C. Fleming) has a son, Peter Dawson Fleming, born January 17.

Katherine Longwell has announced her engagement to Lieut. Frank Ristine, Field Artillery.

Mary Vennum was married in December to Lieut. Bruce Van Cleave, U. S. R., in Evanston, Ill.

Mary Scribner (Mrs. Chapin Palmer) has a daughter, Mary Ellen, born January 17, 1918.

Julia Houston was married to Hilton Howell Railey on January 26 in New York. Mr and Mrs. Railey live at 26 Jones Street, New York.

Agnes Morrow sailed for France in April as a canteen worker under the Y. M. C. A.

1913

Secretary, NATHALIE SWIFT, 156 East 79th Street, New York City.

Helen Richter (Mrs. Maximilian Elser, Jr.) is a research clerk in the Army War College. Her husband is in the Intelligence Section of the Army War College.

Emma Robertson is teaching at Brownell Hall, Omaha, Nebraska.

Dorothea Baldwin is going to France to do organization with the American Red Cross.

Gertrude Hinrichs was married to Samuel G. King on January 21, in Glen Ridge, N. J.

Lucinda Menendez was married in February to Bertram Pierre Rambo, who is Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N. R.

Clara Pond has announced her engagement to Theodore D. Richards of Pittsburgh.

Louise Gibson is studying miniature painting in New York.

Elizabeth Shipley, ex-'13, is teaching at the Pine Mountain Settlement School, Pine Mountain, Ky.

Helen Evans (Mrs. Robert M. Lewis), ex-'13,

is living in Newport, R. I., where her husband is stationed with the U. S. Naval Reserves.

Alice Ames, ex-'13, was married to Dr. Bronson Crothers in December.

Mary Tongue has announced her engagement to Ferdinand Eberstadt of East Orange, N. J.

1914

Secretary, IDA W. PRITCHETT, 22 East 91st Street, New York City.

Anne White was married on January 21 to Captain Paul Church Harper of the 17th U. S. Artillery.

1916

Secretary, ADELINE WERNER, 1640 Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Margaret Russell was married on January 12 to Roger Kellen at Plymouth, Mass.

Frances Bradley is translating French at the U. S. Army War College, Washington Barracks.

Buckner Kirk is taking a business course in Baltimore.

Dorothy Packard is working in the Information Department of the Council of National Defense in Chicago. She has published a pamphlet "Woman's Part in the War Work"

which is being distributed by the Council of National Defense.

Eva Bryne is in the English Department of Bryn Mawr College.

Mary Lee Hickman is conducting a Red Cross Tea Room in Louisville.

Dorothy Evans, ex-'16, is studying for an M. A. at the Ohio State University.

Adeline Werner was married in April to Captain Webb I. Vorys, 332d Infantry, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

1917

Thalia Smith was married in New York on October 22 to Harold Dole, a first lieutenant in the Aviation Corps.

1918

Amelia Richards, ex-'18, died at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, February 6 of pernicious anemia. She had sailed for France in November to work on surgical dressings, but was obliged to return on account of illness.

Ex-1920

Helen Bolles died of tuberculosis at Wilmington, N. C., early in February.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. The editor begs that copies of books or articles by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr Students, or book reviews written by alumnae, will be sent to the QUARTERLY, for review, notice, or printing

BOOKS REVIEWED

AMERICA ASSERTS HERSELF

THE WIND IN THE CORN, AND OTHER POEMS.

By Edith Franklin Wyatt. D. Appleton and Company, New York. \$1.00.

Any nation—like any individual—on leaving a comfortable isolation, must naturally wish to consider, and make evident, just what the contribution is that it is offering to Society. In a way, life has been so easy at home. All sorts of little tricks of manner have become usual and unnoticed, and all sorts of slacknesses have had the comfortable indulgence of The Home. If one has to appear in a new, strange world, how is one going to feel self-assured and competent? Traditional good breeding, of course, and classical education often seem to encourage imitation—discipleship—and a very modest bearing in the presence of that great world one supposes has the long habit of clear, distinct, well-reasoned arrogance. The homebred person may properly feel only modest and self-effacing. And if he does not show confident and hopeful vigor, perhaps it is just as well, in the interest of good manners.

But it is lucky for any society—or person—when it arrives at the perception that what life, however full of amenity, really wants is character, the free self-assurance of independent feeling. One gets let in for much crudity and roughness, of course, but one does not suppress and grow shamefaced about direct and sincere experience.

And even eastern "cultivated" America is showing signs of at last having got to the point of counting up proudly the contribution of the country as a whole. Not spreadeagle-wise,—that was a very youthful schoolboy bragging, but like a young man determined to cut a figure in the great world by reason of his confidence in his own realization of the valuable difference of his experience from that of his elders. And nothing after all so excites one's pleasure as the bearing of a man quietly sur- of his distinction, no matter where in the world. Of course, one is speaking in the way of aes-

thetic definition, and not suffering fools gladly! It is this bearing that "new America" is gaining. He is doing his work according to his deep valuation of his particular experience, and not wishing that to be more like what Europe has already weighed and affirmed as good—though any likeness may make appreciation seem ever so easy!

In the arts, and especially in writing, this new proud and well-reasoned self-confidence is expressing itself often. Every week one can find some sincere effort to dig us up at the roots and find us indigenou. It used to be much harder for the average cultivated Easterner to feel very indigenou when he read about new America. Chicago presented as a Moloch, for instance, had a hothouse quality. Everything seemed to grow—and wither promptly—from a shallow frame over a radiator, West and Middle West were not given a proper deep nourishing soil. Was he only squeamish, the average cultivated Easterner, or was he healthily natural, when he refused the hothouse for his producer?

Edith Wyatt has been always a lover of the America that has deep roots. And these, not in the East, but in and about that Dreiserian Moloch. She has loved the prairies, the overland swing of America's adventure, and the "profound cadences of tremendous fresh waters." She has, too, an intimate sense of how much moving there has been in almost every American family history—of how little one piece of country has contained any long family experience. This makes our domestic quality different from Europe's—"for better or for worse"—though one never hears from her the depressing hint that it can be for worse.

She has collected now many of her very winning verses, because we have been thinking with especial gravity of what our country has to send overseas' and because her book is "an attempt to express both something of the dream of democracy—her vision of the pursuit of happiness—and some of the overland ways of the living presence of our country."

It is pleasant that our primordial instinct

of self-preservation is aroused now for our spiritual contribution. We are rapidly growing close again to our hardy self-reliant forebears, whose quality, too, was perhaps brought out

by wars, over a hundred years ago. The more oncoming we are to self discovery, the cheerier we feel.

EDITH PETTIT BORIE.

"THE COLLEGE WOMAN'S PLATTSBURG"

To meet the National emergency in military and public health nursing by recruiting college women—who are especially wanted because their previous education facilitates intensive training and rapid advancement to the posts of urgent need—there has been established at Vassar College a new summer school, known as the Training Camp for Nurses. This Camp will open June 24 and continue until September 13, and will be under the auspices of the National Council of Defense and the Red Cross.

The Camp provides an opportunity for college graduates to fit themselves for active service in one of the leading and most necessary professions of today with a shorter period of preparation than has ever been possible heretofore. The Plattsburg system, by giving men of higher education intensive theoretical training in military work has officered our army in time to meet the emergency without lowering the standards. The Vassar idea is its equivalent in the nursing profession. It is designed to overcome the shortage of nurses that now confronts the country, when 12,000 scientifically trained women are needed for every million soldiers, when our Allies are calling on America for trained women to officer their hospitals, and when the public health standards of the country are menaced by new working and living conditions and a growing scarcity of doctors and nurses in civilian practice.

Although only the R.N.—the registered trained nurse—is officially recognized as able to perform the exacting duties required, young women undergoing training will have plenty of chances for actual war work. That is the very reason why every effort is being made to obtain nurses in the shortest possible time. In addition to the opportunity for immediate patriotic service, there is the chance to enter a profession of dignity and relatively high rewards.

In the first place, the better positions of the nursing profession are the ones most in need of candidates. In the second place, even while taking the probationary course, the nurse is at no expense and is actually engaged in practical

work. In the next place, should the war soon cease, opportunities would increase rather than diminish; for the field of public health nursing, sadly short of nurses now, is steadily widening. Public health work is coming to be more and more recognized as an exceptionally interesting and dignified profession, and the only drawback to its extension at present is the shortage of well-educated women of the sort who can take responsibility, act on their own initiative, and develop the latent possibilities of their jobs.

Salaries in the nursing profession range from \$1500 to \$5000 with, in most cases, maintenance under pleasant conditions. Promotion, especially in these days of stress, comes rapidly, and from the very start the nurse is assured of as rapid progress as her ability justifies. . . . The three months at the Camp will eliminate the "drudge period" of the nurses' training, doing away with much of the manual labor and elementary instruction, thus permitting the student to step right into advanced hospital work to complete her training for the "R.N." degree.

The trustees of Vassar have not only turned over the four large quadrangle dormitories for the Camp students, the newest hall for the Camp faculty, the laboratories, infirmary and other special buildings for instruction purposes, but they have also made every effort to insure the physical comfort of the new students. The college farm will supply fresh vegetables and milk and full maid service will be continued. The grounds will be kept up, the lakes, athletic fields, tennis courts, etc., in running order and open to the Camp Workers, under supervision of an experienced educational director. In addition, the undergraduates have interested themselves in the newcomers so much that they have agreed to leave their rooms entirely furnished with all the knick knacks and comforts to make the "campers" feel at home. A recreation director will be on duty, and entertainments will be given in the large theatre of the "Student's Building" and in the outdoor theatre as well.

There will be a number of scholarships allowing students to take the course entirely without expense. One alumna of Vassar for example, too old, as she says, to become a nurse, has offered to "serve by proxy," by paying the tuition and maintenance fees of some younger woman. The regular fees will amount to \$95, which will cover everything, tuition, board, lodging, and laundry—less than a woman could live on in her own home for the same period.

The course of study has been devised by the National Emergency Nursing Committee of the Council of National Defense; and the faculty already comprises the leading medical and nursing authorities of the country. The faculty and advisory board together present

an array of names which no hospital or training school in America has ever been able to show.

The Dean of the Camp is Herbert E. Mills, professor of economics at Vassar. Dr. C.-E. A. Winslow of Yale University will be professor of bacteriology and hygiene; Miss Florence Sabin, Johns Hopkins, anatomy and physiology; Professor Margaret Washburn, Vassar, psychology; Dr. Wm. H. Park, New York Department of Health, bacteriology; Professor Helen Pope, Carnegie Institute, dietetics.

Anyone who wishes information as to the Camp or the opportunities for nurses should write the Recruiting Committee, 106 East 52d Street, New York City, or courses, instructors, etc., may be obtained by addressing Dean Mills, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

All communications for the July QUARTERLY should be addressed to Miss Isabel Foster, care of the Republic, Waterbury, Connecticut.

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THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

Editor-in-Chief

ISABEL FOSTER, '15
Waterbury, Connecticut

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REPORT OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

While the last college year has been marked by no such momentous events as the year before, the Academic Committee has to report important changes of policy instituted by the Faculty which cannot fail to be of deep interest to the Alumnae.

The new scheme of organization made it necessary for the Committee to enter into closer connection with the Faculty. As noted in the Fall QUARTERLY, a very satisfactory basis of communication was established. The Committee has made a point of keeping itself as fully informed as possible of the changes contemplated at the College. It has held five meetings and conferences during the year, viz: two members attended the conference with the heads of preparatory schools called by the Faculty to consider changes in the entrance examinations. It met the President and members of the Curriculum Committee last June to acquaint itself in detail with the new entrance requirements. The usual spring and fall meetings were held in New York and the yearly conferences with the President and Dean and with members of the Faculty took place in January.

Three members—Elizabeth Sergeant, Frances Hand and Ellen Ellis—were unable owing to a variety of reasons to attend the conferences. The Committee was fortunate, however, in having Katherine Lord and Bertha Rembaugh act as substitutes.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

At various times the Committee has suggested that the Tutoring School should be discontinued which was carried on for several years in one of the College buildings during the month of September. The Committee had consistently held that hurried cramming at the last moment should not be countenanced as a substitute for thorough preparation. Last fall the school was

discontinued and a Summer Tutoring School was held at an Adirondack camp without official connection with the college. This plan apparently offers a satisfactory solution of the past difficulties.

Honors. It has not been found possible to offer advanced work for the degree with honors as suggested by the Committee. The Faculty voted that it could not make the necessary adjustments of the curriculum, while the College, like other institutions on a fixed income, is feeling the stress of the war so acutely and cannot consider increasing the teaching staff.

Honorary Degrees. Following a request made at the last Alumnae meeting, the Committee inquired whether honorary degrees could be awarded. The original charter of the College, it was found, makes no provision for degrees of this kind.

PENSIONS

It will be remembered that *being classed as a denominational college*, Bryn Mawr could not participate in the original Carnegie pensions. Now a contributory scheme of insurance is under consideration, one-half of the premiums to be paid by the College, one-half by the beneficiary and the expenses of administration to be borne by the new Carnegie Corporation. This insurance will be open to all colleges desiring to participate. The older members of the Faculty cannot however, be provided for. Their "accrued liabilities," on account of the prohibitive cost, will have to be otherwise met. But for the rest of the Faculty, Bryn Mawr should be able to accept the plan as soon as the full details are worked out. It is estimated that if the retiring age is fixed between 65 and 68 years the College appropriation will amount to about one-fifth of the salary budget. If other colleges assume this obligation and Bryn Mawr is un-

able to do so, it will obviously be left at a great disadvantage in making new Faculty appointments.

Under the terms of office now adopted at Bryn Mawr the Faculty is likely to become more stationary, making the need of some form of pension more urgent from year to year. It is important, therefore, that the Alumnae should understand the situation fully and be able to give intelligent support to any future plans to meet the need.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

The changes in the examinations are the most far reaching that have been made in the history of the College. They are believed to make possible a better balanced school program than the excessive amount of language under the old scheme. While English and Latin remain obligatory, only one foreign language is required and a choice can be made of French, German or Greek. Science now consists of a five point Physics course together with a minor science. Both ancient and English history are required, American history being allowed, however, as a substitute in schools which are required by law to teach it.

New types of entrance examinations are being introduced. The greatest divergence from the old paper is shown in the English test. Instead of the correction of incorrect sentences and a long literary composition, one paper asks for a composition on any one of four subjects,—one drawn from the students' reading, the others drawn from other experience. The second paper tests the candidate's general knowledge of the periods of literature covered by the required reading and her power of literary appreciation.

The changes in the entrance examinations are coupled with changes in the Orals. They are now to be written examinations, popularly called "written orals." The foreign language offered at entrance is to be tested by yearly examinations, except that students entering on Greek and taking a course in College are excused from the written examination in Greek the following term. A second foreign language must be offered as a Junior oral. This may be

French, German or Spanish. If the student has taken Greek for entrance, she must offer either French or German.

A number of interesting questions present themselves as to the probable effect of the changes in the language requirements on a student's college course. When will she prepare for the Junior Oral? Will an increasing number of students use five hours of elective in beginning an elementary language? This may mean the sacrifice of an elective course. On the whole, however, the relief from the tension and excitement of the old orals opens the way for a more satisfactory testing of a student's ability to read a foreign language.

INCREASE IN FRESHMAN CLASS

In view of the increase in the size of the Freshman Class, 139 having entered in fall, the Committee called attention to the disadvantages of having students live off the Campus, and suggested various methods for weeding out the weaker students now in college. It urged that in future the merit rule be made to eliminate the students who failed to make the required points in their first three years. President Thomas stated that since the merit law came into operation for the class of 1907, 62 students had been placed on probation. Of this number only 16 or 26 per cent have graduated and 51 per cent has left College without degrees. There can be no question that these figures prove the need of a more effective method of ruling out the lag-gards, in order to make room for the stronger students. It was also suggested that after due warning a stricter ruling might be made regarding students at the end of their first year, as much leniency has been shown in excluding freshmen who are manifestly incapable of doing or disinclined to do satisfactory work.

The Committee has throughout attempted to interpret the desires of the Alumnae in regard to the manifold changes now taking place at the College. It calls upon the Alumnae again, for their sustained interest and support.

PAULINE GOLDMARK,
Chairman.

CELEBRATION OF MAY DAY

May Day was celebrated at Bryn Mawr College on May 1, with the usual ceremonies.

At 7 o'clock the Seniors sang on the tower of Rockefeller Hall the Latin Hymn "Te Deum Patrem Colimus" which has been sung on Rockefeller tower each May Day morning since the hall was built, taken over from the ancient celebration at Magdalen College, Oxford, where the choristers sing each May Day morning. Afterwards in brilliant sunshine the four classes danced around the four May Poles erected on the college campus. The President of the Senior Class, Miss Louise Frost Hodges, was the May Queen, and a basket of May flowers was presented to President Thomas.

After the chapel service immediately following President Thomas made the announcements of Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes awarded by the Faculty, as follows:

RESIDENT FELLOWSHIPS CONFERRED FOR 1918-19

Value \$525

Greek. MARJORIE JOSEPHINE MILNE, of Columbus, Ohio. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1917. Graduate Scholar in Greek, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

Latin. CLARA ELIZABETH YNTEMA, of Holland, Michigan. A.B., Hope College, 1916; A.M., University of Michigan, 1918. Teacher in High School, Cass City, Michigan, 1916-17. Graduate Student, University of Michigan, 1917-18.

English. GRACE ETHEL HAWK of Reading, Pennsylvania. A.B., Brown University, 1917. Graduate Scholar in English, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

French. HELEN ELIZABETH PATCH, of Bangor, Maine. A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1914. Teacher in the East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport, Maine, 1914-16, and in the High School, Bangor, Maine, 1916-17. Graduate Scholar in French, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

History. LEONA CHRISTINE GABEL, of Syracuse, New York. A.B., Syracuse University, 1915. Teacher in the High School, Canastota, New York, 1915-17. Graduate Scholar in History, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

Economics. HELEN ADAIR, of Kearney, Nebraska. A.B., Barnard College, 1914, and A.M., Columbia University, 1916. Fellow in

Economics and Politics, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

Social Economy. GEORGIA LOUISE BAXTER, of Morrison, Colorado. A.B., University of Denver, 1914, A.M., University of California, 1917. Teacher and Matron, State Industrial School for Girls, 1914-15. Worker in Juvenile Court, San Francisco, 1915-17. Carola Woe-rishoffer Fellow in Social Economy and Social Research, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

HELEN ROSS, of Independence, Missouri. A.B. and B.S., University of Missouri, 1911. Graduate Student, University of Missouri, 1916-17. Teacher in High Schools, 1911-17. Susan B. Anthony Memorial Scholar, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

Philosophy. MARGARET GEORGIANA MELVIN, of New Brunswick, Canada. A.B., McGill University, 1917. Graduate Scholar in Philosophy, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

Psychology. MARGARET MONTAGUE MONROE, of Asheville, North Carolina. A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1915. Graduate Scholar in Psychology, Bryn Mawr College, 1916-17. Teaching in High Schools, 1915-16, 1917-18.

Education. INEZ MAY NETERER, Seattle, Washington. A.B., Mills College, 1916. Graduate Scholar in Social Economy, Bryn Mawr College, 1916-18.

Mathematics. MARGARET BUCHANAN, of Morgantown, West Virginia. A.B., University of West Virginia, 1916. Graduate Student in Mathematics, Bryn Mawr College, 1912-14. Instructor in Mathematics, University of West Virginia, 1910-12, 1915-18.

Physics. NORA MAY MOHLER, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. A.B., Dickinson College, 1917. Graduate Scholar in Mathematics, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

Chemistry. ELISE TOBIN, of Brooklyn, New York. B.S., Barnard College, 1915. Graduate Scholar in Chemistry, Bryn Mawr College, 1915-17, and Fellow in Chemistry, 1917-18.

Geology. ISABEL F. SMITH, of Los Angeles, California. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1915. Teacher in Miss Wheeler's School, Providence, R. I., 1915-17. Graduate Scholar in Geology, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

Biology. MARY DRUSILLA FLATHER, of Lowell, Massachusetts. Ph.B., Women's College in Brown University, 1917. Laboratory Assistant in Comparative Anatomy, Brown Uni-

versity, 1916-17. Student in Biology, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

Bryn Mawr College Intercollegiate Community Service Association Fellowship. AMELIA KELLOGG MACMASTER, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, February, 1917. Graduate Scholar in Philosophy, 1917-18.

FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED

Mary E. Garrett European Fellowship, of the value of \$500, open to a graduate student in her second year of graduate study. EVA ALICE WORRALL BRYNE, of Philadelphia. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1916, and A.M., 1917. Graduate Scholar in Latin, Bryn Mawr College, 1916-17. Graduate Scholar in English and Reader in English, 1917-18.

President's European Fellowship, of the value of \$500, open to a graduate student in her first year of graduate study. ISABEL F. SMITH, of Los Angeles, California. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1915, and A.M., 1918. Graduate Scholar in Geology, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

Bryn Mawr European Fellowship, of the value of \$500, awarded to a member of the graduating class. MARGARET CATHERINE TIMPSON, of New York City. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1918.

Anna Ottendorfer Memorial Research Fellowship in Teutonic Philology, of the value of \$700. OLGA MARX, of New York City. A.B., Barnard College, 1915; A.M., Columbia University, 1917. Graduate student, Columbia University, 1916-17. Fellow in German, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

AWARD OF GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR 1918-19

Susan B. Anthony Memorial Scholarship, value \$450. GWENDOLYN HUGHES, of Lincoln, Nebraska. A.B., University of Nebraska, 1916, and A.M., 1917. Scholar in Political Science and Sociology, University of Nebraska, 1916-17, and Fellow, 1917-18.

Graduate Scholarships of the value of \$200

Greek. EDITH MARION SMITH, of Peoria, Illinois. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1918.

Latin. CORA SNOWDEN NEELY, of Philadelphia. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1918.

English. EVA ALICE WORRALL BRYNE, of Philadelphia. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1916, and A.M., 1917. Graduate Scholar in Latin, 1916-17, and Reader in English, 1917-18.

THERESE MATHILDE BORN, of Indianapolis, Indiana. Prepared by Tudor Hall, Indianapolis. Bryn Mawr Matriculation Scholar, 1914-15. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1918.

German. OLGA MARX, of New York City. A.B., Barnard College, 1915; A.M., Columbia University, 1917. Fellow in German, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

French. JUDITH HEMENWAY, of New York City. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1918.

LUCILE BABCOCK, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. A.B., University of Minnesota, 1915. Teacher in the West High School, Des Moines, Iowa, 1916-18.

Semitic Languages. BEATRICE ALLARD, of Wellesley, Massachusetts. A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1915. Graduate Scholar in Semitic Languages, Bryn Mawr College, 1915-16, and Fellow, 1916-18.

History. MARGARET WOODBURY, of Columbus, Ohio. A.B., Ohio State University, 1915. Graduate Scholar in History, Bryn Mawr College, 1915-16, and Fellow, 1916-18.

Economics and Politics. HELEN GRAHAM BRISTOW, of Brooklyn, New York. A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1918.

Social Economy and Social Research. LEAH HANNAH FEDER, of Passaic, N. J. A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1918.

ELEANOR COPENHAVER, of Marion, Virginia. A.B., Westhampton College, 1917.

Robert G. Valentine Scholar in Social Economy. JANE STODDER DAVIES, of Tufts College, Massachusetts. A.B., Jackson College, 1918.

Special Scholar in Social Economy. IRMA CAROLINE LONEGREN, of Portland, Oregon. A.B., Reed College, 1915. Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Multnomah County, Oregon, 1915-18.

Philosophy. ANITA MARY FURLONG FLYNN, of Waterford, New York. A.B., Smith College, 1918.

Psychology. ELIZABETH SOHIER BRYANT, of Cohasset, Massachusetts. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1914. Student of Secretarial Work and Secretary, 1914-17. Secretary to the Dean of the College, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

DORTHY THERESA BUCKLEY, of Sioux City, Iowa. A.B., Michigan University, 1918.

Archaeology. GRACE W. NELSON, of Wellesley, Massachusetts. A.B., Wellesley College 1917, and A.M., 1918.

Biology. MARY J. GUTHRIE, of Columbia, Missouri. A.B., University of Missouri, 1916,

and A.M., 1918. Assistant in Zoology, University of Missouri, 1916-18.

HOPE HIBBARD, of Columbia, Missouri. A. B., University of Missouri, 1916, and A.M., 1918. Assistant in Zoology, University of Missouri, 1916-18.

DOROTHY AUSTIN SEWELL, of Walton, New York. A.B., Smith College, 1916. Graduate Student, Cornell University, 1916-17. Fellow in Biology, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

CONSTANCE LYNCH SPRINGER, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. A.B., Dickinson College, 1918.

Earlham College Graduate Scholarship, of the value of \$400. LENA HIVNOR, of Richmond, Indiana. A.B., Earlham College, 1918.

UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

Maria L. Eastman Brooke Hall Memorial Scholarship, value \$100. Awarded to student with the highest average grade in all her subjects by the middle of her Junior year. FRANCIS BLAKISTON DAY, of Philadelphia. Prepared by the Wissahickon Heights School, St. Martins, Philadelphia, and by the Friends' School, Germantown.

First Charles S. Hinchman Memorial Scholarship, value \$500. Awarded for special ability. MARIE LITZINGER, of Bedford, Pennsylvania. Prepared by the High School, Bedford.

Second Charles S. Hinchman Memorial Scholarship, value \$500. EDITH MACRUM, of Oakmont, Pennsylvania. Prepared by the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth S. Shippen Foreign Scholarship, value \$200. MARGARET CATHERINE TIMPSON, of New York City. Winner of the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship.

Elizabeth S. Shippen Scholarship in Foreign Languages, value \$100. ERNESTINE EMMA MERCER, of Philadelphia. Group, Greek and Latin. Grade 90.65 in Greek.

Elizabeth S. Shippen Scholarship in Science, value \$100. ADELAIDE LANDON, of New York City. Group, Mathematics and Physics. Grade 87.7 in Physics.

Mary Anna Longstreth Senior Scholarship, value \$200. JESSIE MEBANE, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Prepared by the Wilkes-Barre Institute and by private tuition.

Anna M. Powers Senior Scholarship, value \$200. MARGARET GILMAN, of Wellesley, Massachusetts. Prepared by the Misses Allen's School, West Newton, Massachusetts, and by Dana Hall, Wellesley.

Special Senior Scholarship, value \$100. EDITH MARY HOWES, of Philadelphia, Pa. Prepared by the Girls' High School, West Philadelphia, and by private tuition.

Special Senior Scholarship, value \$100. HELEN COREENE KARNS, of Benton, Pennsylvania. Prepared by Wilkes-Barre Institute, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Special Senior Scholarship, value \$100. ENID SCHURMAN MACDONALD, of Vancouver, B. C. Prepared by the King Edward High School, Vancouver, and by the Broadway High School, Seattle, Washington.

James E. Rhoads Junior Scholarship, value \$250. ARLINE FEARON PRESTON, of Fallston, Maryland. Prepared by Belair Academy, Belair, Maryland, and by the Hannah More Academy, Reisterstown, Maryland.

James E. Rhoads Sophomore Scholarship, value \$100. BEATRICE NORAH SPINELLI, of Philadelphia. Prepared by the Girls' High School, West Philadelphia.

James E. Rhoads Sophomore Scholarship, value \$150. MARY HELEN MACDONALD, of Ardmore, Pennsylvania. Prepared by the Lower Merion High School, Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

Mary E. Stevens Junior Scholarship, value \$200. MARGARET DENT of Philadelphia. Prepared by Miss Walker's School, Lakewood, N. J.

Anna Hallowell Junior Scholarship, value \$100. JULIA NEWTON COCHRAN, of The Plains, Va. Prepared by the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore.

Special Junior Scholarship, value \$200. MARY KATHERINE CARY, of Richmond, Virginia. Prepared by The Virginia Randolph Ellett School, Richmond, Virginia.

Special Junior Scholarship, value \$200. MARY LOUISE MALL, of Baltimore, Maryland. Prepared by the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore.

Special Junior Scholarship, value \$125. FRANCIS LOUISE VON HOFSTEN, of Winnetka, Illinois. Prepared by the Girton School, Winnetka.

Special Junior Scholarship, value \$100. HILDA BUTTENWIESER, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Prepared by the University School, Cincinnati.

Special Junior Scholarship, value \$300. RUTH JACKSON WOODRUFF, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Prepared by the Central High School, Scranton.

Maria Hopper Sophomore Scholarship, value \$200. HENRIETTA ELIZABETH BALDWIN, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Prepared by the

High School, Williamsport, and by the Misses Kirk's School, Bryn Mawr.

Maria Hopper Sophomore Scholarship, value \$200. RUTH LOUISE KARNS, of Benton, Pennsylvania. Prepared by Wilkes-Barre Institute, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Thomas H. Powers Sophomore Scholarship, value \$200. BESSIE EUNIA OSTROFF, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Prepared by the William Penn High School and by the Girls' High School, Philadelphia.

Special Sophomore Scholarship, value \$125. LOUISE CADOT, of Richmond, Virginia. Prepared by the Randolph Ellett School, Richmond.

Special Sophomore Scholarship, value \$100. AGNES HOLLINGSWORTH, of Ardmore, Pennsylvania. Prepared by the Lower Merion High School, Ardmore.

Special Sophomore Scholarship, value \$100. SIDNEY VIRGINIA DONALDSON, of Ardmore, Pennsylvania. Prepared by the Lower Merion High School, Ardmore.

Chicago Bryn Mawr Club Scholarship, value \$100. ANNA MUNSON SANFORD, of Honey Brook, Pennsylvania. Prepared by Hannah More Academy, Reisterstown, Maryland, and by private tuition.

Elizabeth Duane Gillespie Scholarship in American History, value \$60. MARY ETHELYN TYLER, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Prepared by the Wissahickon Heights School, St. Martins, Philadelphia.

George W. Childs Essay Prize for Best Writer in the Senior Class: A watch. MARY SWIFT RUPERT, of Marshallton, Delaware. Prepared by the Misses Hebb's School, Wilmington, Delaware.

Mary Helen Ritchie Memorial Prize. A set of Shakespeare's Works. VIRGINIA KNEELAND of New York City. Prepared by the Brearley School, New York City. Bryn Mawr Matriculation Scholar for New York, New Jersey and Delaware, 1914-15; Elizabeth S. Shippen Scholar in Science, 1917-18.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES ON 79 STUDENTS GRADUATED AND LIST OF FELLOWSHIPS, HONORS AND PRIZES

The Thirty-third year of Bryn Mawr College closed June 6 with the conferring of degrees. Sixty-two students received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, eleven the degree of Master of Arts, and six the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The Gymnasium was crowded by the friends of the College and friends and relatives of the Seniors.

After the exercises closed luncheon of 350 covers was served for the friends of the Senior Class in Radnor Hall.

The Directors and Faculty and friends of the College were invited to luncheon at the Deanery by President Thomas to meet Dean West.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander C. Wood, of Riverton, New Jersey, Professor and Mrs. Rufus M. Jones, of Haverford College, Mr. Frederic H. Strawbridge, of Germantown, Mrs. William Coffin Ladd, of Bryn Mawr, Miss Elizabeth Butler Kirkbride, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Wilfred Bancroft, of Rhode Island, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Francis Huston, of Coatesville, of the Board of Directors; and the members of the Faculty of the College.

President M. Carey Thomas conferred the degrees, scholarships and prizes and spoke as follows:

"Education at the present time is a patriotic duty. It is our duty to live in order to make sure that our boys below fighting age and all our girls shall receive an education that will enable them after the war is over to rebuild the world that we have permitted to be torn down on firm foundations of international law and order and lasting peace through international compulsory courts of justice enforced by the police force of the whole civilized world. We of the older generations must see to it that all our boys and girls understand that to stay in high school until graduation is their patriotic duty and that it is a still higher patriotic duty to stay in college until graduation.

"History shows that devastating wars—and what other war in all history has even remotely approached this in horror!—have been followed by years—more often by centuries—of collapse. We have only to recall the moral, intellectual, and physical decay of "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome;" the centuries long exhaustion of Renaissance Italy, the complete disappearance as a great nation of majestic Spain; the brutal barbarism into which Germany sank after the Thirty Years War, the effects of which may be recognized to-day in the hideous

savagery with which she wages war; the slow recovery of the arts of peace in Europe after the Napoleonic Wars;—we have only to recall the after-effects of these and other long wars to realize that we are facing overwhelming intellectual and spiritual disaster. Already its dark shadow is creeping over our schools and colleges.

“Not only are boys and girls deserting their high schools and college studies from a vague unrest and a misplaced desire of helping to win the war but schools are shortening their terms, children are being drafted into industry and farming, child labor laws are becoming a dead letter; already in the schools there is an appalling and ever increasing shortage of teachers, men teachers altogether disappearing and women refusing to go into the teaching profession but taking up better paid, more exciting war jobs. Surely with all the vast resources of men and women power in the United States, as yet scarcely touched by the demands of war, we can compel our school boards to save our children from the terrible menace of illiteracy. Surely we can make a sufficient number of the thousands upon thousands of college women in this country see that as teachers in the schools they are standing shoulder to shoulder with their brothers in Flanders and Picardy in the performance of patriotic duty. And if we fail to do this we must see that they are paid living salaries and are drafted into the schools like their brothers into the trenches.”

In connection with Dean West's address on “Our Need of the Classics,” President Thomas emphasized suggesting the forming of a National League for the Defense of the Humanities, whose object would be broader in scope than the defence of the classics and would embrace Philosophy, Mathematics, History and other languages. She suggested that such a league might devote itself to studying new methods of teaching classics and mathematics in order to bring them in touch with modern things, that it might hold conventions and send speakers to high schools and colleges and bring over from Great Britain and France eminent scholars to speak on classical culture.

In introducing Dean West President Thomas recalled the fact that the colleges of Bryn Mawr and Princeton were the most beautiful examples of Collegiate Gothic in the United States; that although this style had originated at Bryn Mawr, it had been perfected at Princeton. She also recalled the fact that Bryn Mawr and

Princeton were among the few colleges that insisted on classical training.

President Thomas said that both Bryn Mawr and Princeton had had a hand in developing the President of the United States; that like the Gothic Architecture he had begun at Bryn Mawr as Professor of History in 1885, and at Princeton had developed from a Professor to a President of the University, and while at Princeton had been groomed for Governor of New Jersey and President of the United States.

President Thomas spoke of Dean West's book on “The Value of the Classics” as one of the most convincing arguments for a liberal education that had ever been made.

“We need the classics more than ever just now in our higher education, not only because of their proved value for modern thought and life; but for special patriotic and civilized reasons which the war compels us to consider. We need the classics especially to combat the false theory of a national as distinct from an international culture and civilization. We hear it said that ‘this is the twentieth century’ and that American education should have little to do with the past, that the centre of all our American education should be our national language and our national literature. It is hard to say whether the chief feature of this theory is its plausibility, its specious appeal to our national pride, or its absurdity. Let us keep our heads cool and clear and remember that this is the very argument on which the Kaiser has based his brutally domineering attempts for nearly thirty years to establish a distinctive German Kultur, dominant and exclusive of the old classic training and history in which the best modern civilization is so deeply rooted and from which it derives the priceless lesson of democratic freedom. Hear the Kaiser's own words on this subject as taken from the officially authorized edition of his speech in Berlin on December 4, 1890. These are his words: ‘The trouble is, first of all, that we lack a truly national basis. We must take German as the foundation of the Gymnasium. We must educate national young Germans and not young Greeks and Romans. We must depart from the basis which has stood for centuries, the old monastic education of the Middle Ages, in which Latin was the standard, and a little Greek. This is no longer the standard. We must make German the basis.’

“Consider what this means, it means to throw away the best lessons of experience. It means that the civilized world shall consent to forget

what it ought to remember. It means that a basis for international education of a high order is destroyed and that in its place is put an exclusive national Kultur which will be in conflict with all others, no matter how they are organized, unless they tamely submit to it. This is the question which is now being settled on the battle front in France. Which side do we take?"

CANDIDATES FOR HIGHER DEGREES

Master of Arts

BERTHA CLARK GREENOUGH, of Rhode Island. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1917. Scholar in Economics and Politics, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

MARION REBECCA HALLE, of Ohio. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1917.

HELEN MARIE HARRIS, of Pennsylvania. A. B., Bryn Mawr College, 1917. Bryn Mawr-Intercollegiate Community Service Association Fellow, 1917-18.

ISTAR ALIDA HAUPT, of Maryland. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1917. Scholar in Psychology, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

CATHERINE UTLEY HILL, (Mrs. George Edwin Hill), of Connecticut. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1907. Social Worker, 1905-17.

SYLVIA CANFIELD JELLIFFE, of New York City. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1917.

AMELIA KELLOGG MACMASTER, of New Jersey. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, February, 1917. Graduate Scholar in Philosophy, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18, and Special Scholar, second semester, 1916-17.

MARJORIE JOSEPHINE MILNE, of Minnesota. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1917. Scholar in Greek, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

RYU SATO, of Japan. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1917. Scholar in Chemistry, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

ELIZABETH KLINE STARK, of New York. A. B., Bryn Mawr College, 1916. Assistant Demonstrator in Experimental Psychology, 1916-18.

MILDRED MCCREARY WILLARD, of Pennsylvania. A. B., Bryn Mawr College, 1917. Scholar in Psychology, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-18.

Doctor of Philosophy

ALICE HILL BYRNE, of Pennsylvania. A.B., Wellesley College, 1908. Teacher in Preparatory Schools, 1894-1917. Graduate Student in Greek and Latin, Bryn Mawr College, 1908-10;

1911-14 Graduate Scholar in Greek, 1910-11; Graduate Scholar in Latin, 1914-16; Instructor in Latin and Greek, Western College, Oxford, O., 1917-18. Subjects: Latin and Greek. Dissertation: Titus Pomponius Atticus. Chapters from a Biography.

JANET MALCOLM MACDONALD, of Iowa. A. B., Morningside College, 1910; A.M., University of Illinois, 1913. Graduate Scholar in Archæology, Bryn Mawr College, 1915-17, and Fellow in Archæology, 1917-18. Assistant Principal in the High School, Aurelia, Ia., 1911-12; and Instructor in Latin, Morningside College, 1913-15. Subjects: Classical Archæology, Oriental Archæology and Latin. Dissertation: The Uses of Symbolism in Greek Art.

MARION EDWARDS PARK, of Massachusetts. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1898, and A.M., 1899. Holder of the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship, 1898-99, and Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1898-99, 1912-14; Graduate Student, Autumn Quarter, University of Chicago, 1900-01; American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece, 1901-02; Instructor in Classics Colorado College, 1902-03, 1904-06, and Acting Dean of Women, 1903-04; Teacher in Miss Wheeler's School, Providence, R. I., 1906-09; Acting Dean of the College, Bryn Mawr College, 1911-12; Assistant Professor of Classics, Colorado College, 1914-15; Graduate Student, Johns Hopkins University, 1915-16, and Fellow in Latin, Bryn Mawr College, 1916-17; Acting Dean of Simmons College, 1918. Subjects: Latin and Greek. Dissertation: The Plebs in Cicero's Day. A study of their Provenance and of their Employment.

MARY EDITH PINNEY, of Kansas. A.B., Kansas State University, 1908, and A.M., 1910. Teaching Fellow in Zoology, Kansas State University, 1909-10, and High School Instructor, Alma, Kansas, 1908-09; Fellow in Biology, Bryn Mawr College, 1910-11; President's European Fellow and Student, Universities of Bonn and Heidelberg and Zoological Station, Naples, 1911-12; Instructor in Zoology, Kansas State University, 1912-13; Demonstrator in Biology and Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1913-17; Instructor in Zoology Wellesley College, 1917-18. Subjects: Morphology, Physiology, and Botany. Dissertation: A Study of the Relation of the Behaviour of the Chromatin to Development and Heredity in Teleost Hybrids.

ELEANOR FERGUSON RAMBO, of Pennsylvania. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1908, and A.M., 1909.

Scholar in Greek, Bryn Mawr College, 1908-09; Graduate Student in Latin, 1909-10, and in Archæology, 1911-12; Teacher of Mathematics in the Misses Kirk's School, Bryn Mawr, 1909-10; Private Tutor, 1910-11; Teacher of Latin in Miss Wright's School, Bryn Mawr, and Private Tutor, 1912-16; Graduate Scholar in Archæology, Bryn Mawr College, 1914-15; Awarded Fellowship of the American Archæological Institute in the School of Classical Studies in Athens, 1915; Graduate Student, 1915-16, and Fellow in Archæology, 1916-17; Teacher in the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School, 1917-18. Subjects: Classical Archæology, Ancient History, and Latin. Dissertation: Lions in Greek Art.

HELEN EMMA WIEAND COLE, (Mrs. Samuel Valentine Cole), of Pennsylvania. A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1906, and A.M., 1908. Instructor in Latin, Cox College, College Park, Ga., 1906-07; Teacher of Latin and German in the High School, Phoenixville, Pa., 1909-10; Student in Pottstown Business College, 1910-11; Secretary to Dean of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1911; Instructor in Wheaton College, Norton, Mass., 1911-13, and Assistant Professor of Latin, 1913-15; Teacher in Miss Wright's School, Bryn Mawr, Pa., 1915-16. Graduate Scholar in Latin and Archæology, Bryn Mawr College, 1907-09, and Graduate Student in Latin, 1915-17. Subjects: Latin and Archæology. Dissertation: Deception in Plautus. A Study in the Technique of Roman Comedy.

Bachelor of Arts.

(2 February, 1918; 6 June, 1918)

In the group of Greek and Latin: EDITH MARION SMITH, of Pennsylvania; LOUISE TUNSTALL SMITH, of Maryland.

In the group of Greek and Classical Archæology: HENRIETTA NORRIS HUFF, of Pennsylvania.

In the group of Latin and English: ANNA MARTHA BOOTH, of Philadelphia; THERESE MATHILDE BORN, of Indiana, *magna cum laude*; GLADYS HAGY CASSEL, of Philadelphia, *cum laude*.

In the group of Latin and French: JUDITH MARTHA BASSETT HEMENWAY, of Vermont; CORA SNOWDEN NEELY, of Philadelphia.

In the group of Latin and Philosophy: MARION O'CONNOR, of Massachusetts.

In the group of Latin and Classical Archæology: MARY SUMMERFIELD GARDINER, of New York; IRENE LOEB, of Missouri, *magna cum laude*.

In the group of Latin and Mathematics: EUGENIE MARGARET LYNCH, of Pennsylvania.

In the group of English and German: ANNA ETHEL LUBAR, of Philadelphia.

In the group of English and French: HELEN MOSEMAN WILSON, of Michigan.

In the group of English and Italian and Spanish: CHARLOTTE WRIGHT DODGE, of New York; LUCY EVANS, of New York; KATHERINE AURELIA HOLLIDAY, of Indiana; ELIZABETH HOUGHTON, of Massachusetts, *cum laude*.

In the group of English and Philosophy: ALICE HARRISON NEWLIN, of Pennsylvania; REBECCA GARRETT RHOADS, of Delaware.

In the group of English and Psychology: ADELINE OGDEN SHOWELL, of Ohio; MARGARET WORCH, of Rhode Island.

In the group of German and Spanish: ELLA MARY ROSENBERG, of Philadelphia, *cum laude*.

In the group of French and Italian and Spanish: HELEN EDWARD WALKER, of Chicago.

In the group of French and Spanish: KATHERINE VERMISYE DUFOURCQ, of New York City; RUTH ELOISE HART, of New York; HARRIET HOBBS, of New York City.

In the group of French and Modern History: JANETTE RALSTON HOLLIS, of Massachusetts. Work for degree completed February, 1918. HILDEGARDE KING KENDIG, of New York; KATHARINE TRUMAN SHARPLESS, of Pennsylvania, *cum laude*.

In the group of French and History of Art: MARY SWIFT RUPERT, of Delaware; FANNIE ESPEN TELLER, of Philadelphia.

In the group of Spanish and History of Art: ANNETTE ELEANOR GEST, of New Jersey.

In the group of Modern History and Economics and Politics: ELEANOR RIGGS ATHERTON, of Pennsylvania; MARY EVELYN BABBITT, of Pennsylvania; MARTHA BAILEY, of Pennsylvania; MARY BOYD, of New York City; LOUISE FROST HODGES, of the District of Columbia, *magna cum laude*; ADELAIDE WALLACE SHAFFER, of Tennessee; MARGARET CATHERINE TIMPSON, of New York City, *magna cum laude*; PENELOPE TURLE, of Minnesota.

In the group of Modern History and History of Art: HELEN IOLA BUTTERFIELD, of New York City; HELEN WHITCOMB, of Massachusetts, *cum laude*.

In the group of Economics and Politics and Philosophy and Psychology: FRANCES BUFFUM, of Massachusetts; LILIAN LORRAINE FRASER, of Minnesota, *cum laude*; JAMES MARION ISRAEL, of Minnesota; LESLIE RICHARDSON, of Massachusetts.

In the group of Economics and Politics and Psychology: FRANCES BIRDA CURTIN, of West Virginia (work for the degree completed in February, 1918); MARJORIE TRUEHEART WILLIAMS, of Texas.

In the group of Philosophy and Psychology: JEANNETTE RIDLON, of Chicago.

In the group of Psychology and Biology: MARGARET HOWELL BACON, of Philadelphia; MARY KEESEY STAIR, of Pennsylvania.

In the group of Mathematics and Physics: BEULAH HELEN FEGLEY, of Pennsylvania;

HELEN PICKERING JONES, of Pennsylvania; HESTER AGNES QUIMBY, of Philadelphia.

In the group of Physics and Biology: MARGARET MALL, of Baltimore.

In the group of Chemistry and Biology: MARY BARTOW ANDREWS, of New Jersey; CHARLOTTE TERESA HOWELL, of Baltimore; MARJORIE SHARPS JEFFERIES, of Pennsylvania; VIRGINIA KNEELAND, of New York City, *magna cum laude*; GERTRUDE REYMERSHOFFER, of Texas; MARJORIE LORD STRAUSS, of New York City.

THE ALUMNAE SUPPER

After a few words of welcome from Mrs. Francis, at Alumnae Supper, June 4, Mrs. Bancroft (Elizabeth Nields, 1898) was introduced as toastmistress.

MARGARET BACON, 1918, in speaking in behalf of the graduating class emphasized the feeling of coöperation between the Alumnae Association and the undergraduates during the past year especially in their work for the Service Corps.

PROFESSOR HOPPIN, in commenting on the changes in the college on returning after a number of years, spoke with regret of the fact that the students no longer wear cap and gown to classes and urged a return to "that extremely wise and proper tradition." The immaturity of the students at present and a lowering of the standards a bit he attributed to the tendency of the preparatory schools to cram up their pupils for college and ignore general culture. He regretted the giving up of the honor system for the present system of proctoring. Mr. Hoppin spoke favorably of the new constitution, which has resulted in an increased harmoniousness and homogeneity in the faculty, of the increased number of positions open to women on the faculty, and of the friendly relations between faculty and students.

DEAN TAFT: I thought I would like to tell you briefly this evening about the war work which has been done at the college and the war work in which we coöperated with you this winter. When I came here in the fall there was no organization for war work peculiarly, what war work had been done was done under the Christian Association and there was a general feeling of dissatisfaction that it should be a sub-committee under an organization. Everyone felt that it should be a special committee and we were very fortunate in having with us at that

time Mrs. Wood of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and President Thomas invited a number of undergraduates and faculty to hear Mrs. Wood, and it was from that talk that the War Council resulted, an organization which could form committees to undertake the work which might come up during the year.

The first important thing that came up was what should be the object, and the Bryn Mawr Service Corps was the choice. We thought at first of a B. M. unit of a Y. M. C. A. hut, but we began to see that there might be division in the college over what organization to support, and there were difficulties about a unit. We were fortunate in having the suggestion made that we could send alumnae of Bryn Mawr abroad, support them financially and allow them to work under any organization which needed them and which most needed help, thus giving us an opportunity of sending alumnae to any part of Europe where they were needed.

The other object which we have undertaken to support is the Bryn Mawr Farm. We were uncertain in the beginning of the year whether it was well to try to carry on the farm this summer. However we decided that if possible we would like to carry it on under better circumstances this summer and we were fortunate enough to have land offered to us in this neighborhood, and we are now embarked on an even larger farm than last summer and it shows signs of greater progress than this time last summer. The planting has been done earlier this year, and practically all the land is planted now. I do not know what we can say about the finances of the farm. We have almost completed the \$7000 which the Alumnae Association pledged at the meeting in February, completed except for \$600. There is every reason to think that

we ought to come out even. We have had volunteer labor this spring and are very careful about wages, and are raising only the things which seemed profitable last year. The farm is being run as economically as possible and with last year's experience ought to be successful financially.

One or two other matters I would like to mention. First, the work of the Appointment Bureau during the war. The Labor Bureau in Washington has asked all the colleges to cooperate with them and to give publicity to Civil Service examinations and positions open in Washington. It would be a great help to have the alumnae write to me and tell me what positions they would be willing to take and what training they have had. The more alumnae whom I can persuade to register with the Appointment Bureau the better. Anyone willing to take a government position may find her peculiar needs filled through the Appointment Bureau at any time.

A few words about the year in general at the college, it has been a year of reorganization and the introduction of many new things. There was a conflict between the war work and college work but we have accomplished a good deal in the way of organizing ourselves on a war basis, and next year we will be able to run more smoothly. It is hard to keep before the students that the college work is a war service and a patriotic duty. The War Council and the Undergraduate Association have decided to take a firm stand on this question. One hears complaints of the students taking things up and then dropping them but I think that everyone who has worked in the college this year must feel how tremendously in earnest all the college have been about every patriotic work they have taken up. The undergraduates are most ready to respond. The situation in the college is most encouraging for next year and I hope the Alumnae Association will cooperate as completely as they have during the last year.

MRS. RIESMANN (Eleanor Fleisher, 1903) gave an account of the activities of her classmates at home and abroad, many of them in active war service.

MR. ARTHUR THOMAS, a trustee of the college and the chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, told of the opportunities for national service open to laboratory technicians in the Medical Department of the Army, and told of the twenty weeks course now being given at the Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital in Laboratory

Technique and Clinical Pathology and urged upon the alumnae consideration of preparation for this form of service.

Mlle. CHALUFOUR, one of the five graduate students from France this year, spoke of her impressions of American college life.

MARJORIE YOUNG (1908) urged on the alumnae the importance of not giving up their regular class reunions, as 1908 had done this year, on account of the war, as it is a big thing to come back and get in touch with each other and college again.

DR. HUFF presented the case for scientific studies as against classics, and made a plea for the teaching of more qualitative and less quantitative science in the preparatory schools.

MRS. LORING (Katherine Page, 1913) told of the war activities of members of the class of 1913.

HELEN HARRIS (1917) gave an account of the members of her class.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: I am only going to keep you for a very few moments. I always look forward to the pleasure of welcoming you to the college at your Alumnae Supper. You need no welcome; the college is yours and always will be yours. I think for the first time we have eaten this alumnae supper in a hall other than Pembroke. I do not remember any alumnae supper before Pembroke was built, and it seems to me that Rockefeller and Miss Nearing have carried on the Pembroke tradition. They have proved the efficiency of the Bryn Mawr graduate in furnishing such a repast as this for one dollar.

I want to say a few words about the new entrance examinations for Bryn Mawr College. Bryn Mawr has been working over the entrance requirements and has altered them in the direction of more science and more history. We have given up the 4th (?) foreign language, and have got Physics from everyone who enters and Ancient History. We are going to build on splendid foundations, Physics and Ancient History. One point from the foreign language has been given to Physics which now counts 2, one to English or American History, and one for another science. There is an option of one foreign language.

We are going to try and see if we can't select out of the students who pass the entrance examinations the most worthy of Bryn Mawr. I am sure you will be glad to hear that the Undergraduate Association have cordially approved the motion of the Faculty and Senate that

juniors who have not one half their merits must go to another college. It will be an interesting development to watch whether, by selecting students not only by examinations but in some other way, we can have a college where really first-class students could study with other first-class students. There are about 500 colleges where first-class students have to study with second-class students.

Another thing that I believe is quite an interesting new development is the conference granted by the faculty to the students. The undergraduates are able to confer with committees of the faculty on academic matters. I have been deeply interested in those conferences which I have been able to attend, in which the students have talked over various things that they have felt about the academic work, and I think many of the faculty feel as I do that it is something that will develop in the future and bring us to a much higher academic standard if we understand each other's point of view on academic matters.

A few words about our great gratification that our Carola Woerishofer Department has been selected to train these three units to be industrial supervisors. We feel very much gratified that Mr. Frankfurter, the new industrial superintendent, President Hopkins of Dartmouth College, and all seem to think that the Carola Woerishofer Department is the department in the United States that can do this training better than any other, and we are greatly gratified that the Y. W. C. A. has set aside \$5000 for each course. It is to include scholarships of \$300 each in this department. We hope to have 36 graduates in this department next year all through the year. I can think of few things more important than training for these positions. There is going to be a rush of women to industry and we must have women to take care of them.

Dalton will be open this summer at government request. Dr. Brunel, two graduates, one member of the graduating class and one junior will work there.

Few things have made me prouder than the splendid patriotism that you have shown since this war began. Not only the graduates but the undergraduates have been wonderful and if their academic work has suffered I think they have seen that themselves and they are going to regulate it in a very wise way by conscripting themselves. The undergraduates and faculty have decided not to have courses that do not give the kind of intellectual training that we want every course to give at Bryn Mawr.

The graduates of Bryn Mawr have done just what I should have expected. They have felt that this war is really a war of civilization. It is everything we care for, and on the other side going backward from the principles of freedom and justice, and I know scarcely a Bryn Mawr graduate who has not gone directly to the point and not thrown herself enthusiastically into winning this war. If you are not already engaged, I hope you will consider the opportunities of patriotic speaking. We must develop public opinion behind this war so that people understand not only the necessity of supporting this war but understand what is involved. I think we can make it a holy war, a war to end war. If you are not already spending your whole time in war-winning activities I hope you will add to what you are doing patriotic education, and will let our Patriotic Speaking Bureaus make use of you because in a great democracy like ours we must enlighten the people and I know no body of women who can do it better than Bryn Mawr women.

I feel that there are certain outside activities that you ought to carry on. I feel that you ought not to give up coming back to Bryn Mawr for reunions, you ought not to sever your connections with the college. We ought to place with patriotic duty the duty of the highest kind of education. We must bear in mind that men and women must be fitted to do the great work of reconstruction after the war. Your work behind the lines is I think to keep up the highest standards of education and not to relax your interest in what we like to think is one of the strong factors. So I want to commend your college to you in addition to your war activities.

The election of Mrs. Hand as Alumnae Director in Mrs. Bancroft's place was announced, and the meeting ended with the singing of "Thou Gracious Inspiration" and "Star Spangled Banner."

LIST OF ALUMNAE SUPPER

Martha Thomas, Anna Rhoads Ladd, Julia Cope Collins, Katharine M. Shipley, Marian W. Walsh, Anna E. West, Mrs. Herbert T. Clark, Mary Jeffers, Marianna Janney, Anna S. Hoag, Pauline Goldmark, Elizabeth B. Kirkbride, Mary M. Mellin, A. C. Dimon, Sue Avis Blake, Mrs. B. K. Wilbur, Bertha G. Wood, Elizabeth N. Bancroft, Mrs. Adam Calvert, M. G. Converse, Mrs. J. J. Boericke, Helen W. Woodall, Josephine Goldmark, Anna D. Fry, Mrs. N. C. Cregar, Louise Congdon Francis, Florence Peebles, Lois Farnham Hone, Beatrice Mc-

George, Mrs. H. A. Woodward, Edith T. Orlady, Miriam Thomas, Mrs. J. C. Hoppin, Eleanor James, Julia Pratt Smith, Margaret S. Dietrich, Virginia T. Stoddard, Helen Mettler (ex) Sophie Boncher, Agnes M. Sinclair, Elizabeth M. Utley Thomas, Elsie T. McGinley, Eleanor Deming, Eleanor Fleisher Riesman, Agnes B. Austin, C. F. Wagner, Amy T. Clapp, Gertrude B. Barrows, Mary T. James, Emma C. Thompson, Clarah Hull, Edith T. Wood, Catherine Utley Hill, Theodora Bates, Anna C. Clauder, Virginia P. Robinson, M. J. O'Sullivan, Letitia Windle, Alice M. Hawkins, Annabella Richards, Katherine V. Harley, Eunice M. Schenk, Margaret A. Barner, Athalia Crawford, Grace A. Woodleton, Lydia Sharpless Perry, Marjorie Young, Agnes Irwin,

H. W. Smith, Leonora S. Tomlinson, Louise Watson, Florence M. Glenn, Gladys Spry, M. Alden Lane, Mary Pierce, Beatrice Hawson, Elizabeth Shipley, Mrs. Hayes, K. D. Williams, Maud D. Holmes, Agathe Deming, F. M. Dessan, Elsie H. Steltzer, Zena J. Blanc, K. W. McCollin, Mrs. Albert M. Greenfield, Amy McMaster, Louise Collins and Caroline Cadbury Shipley, Isabel Maddison Ph.D., Miriam Thomas, Bertha Ehlers, Mary Nearing, Cynthia Wesson, Ryu Sato, Isabel Smith, Elizabeth Brakeley, Helen Harris, Margaret Bacon, Hope Traver, Ph.D., Lydia Sharpless Perry, Anne Barrett Walton, Edith Chambers Rhoads, Myra Elliot Vauclain, Emma Loines, Eleanor F. Rambo.

JUNE CLASS REUNIONS

1898

Twenty-two members of the class of '98 lunched together at the Cottage Tea Room, Bryn Mawr on June 4.

The most important person at this twentieth reunion was Sarah Ridgway who had just announced her engagement to Mr. George Howard Bruce. Then came Rebecca Foulke Cregar with stories of the new '98 baby—Mary Rebecca Cregar and then Anna Dean Wilbur with photographs of her ten splendid children, five boys and five girls.

The rest of us were: Martha Tracy, (Dr. Tracy), the new dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; Josephine Goldmark, working and writing for the National Consumers' League; Frances Brooks Ackermann, our new voter from New York; Mary Sheppard who is working with the Charity Organization in White Plains, New York; Mary Bright; Dr. Jennie Brown; Isabel Andrews; Esther Willits Thomas; Helen Williams Woodall; Bertha Wood; Ullericka Oberge; Edith Schoff Boericke; Cora Hardy Jarritt; Mary Githens Calvert; Anna Haas; Helen Sharpless; Alice Hood; Anna Fry, and Elizabeth Nields Bancroft.

Almost everyone was deep in some form of war relief work and the different reports were very interesting.

Letters were received from Caroline Archer, our real farmer; Catherine Bunnell Mitchell, a cheerful dweller in the sand dunes of California; May Bookstaver Knoblauch; Bertha Brainerd, director of the commercial department of the

Portland Y. M. C. A.; Hannah Carpenter, convalescent from a nervous breakdown; Grace Clarke Wright with much news of her four fine children and their home in Minneapolis; Margery De Armond Neill, full of joy in her study of metaphysics and her pretty home in Corpus Christi, Texas; Juliet Esselbom Geier, deep in war relief work; Alice Garnett, head worker at the Goodrich Social Settlement, Cleveland; Elizabeth Gray; Alice Hammond and Mary Moody, successful teachers in New Haven; Blanche Harnish Stein who is about to send a daughter to Bryn Mawr; Etta Herr and Agnes Perkins, living in Wellesley where Agnes teaches; Grace Locke who told of her experiences with Prussianism when studying in Berlin; Katherine Loose, our novelist; Marion Park, dean of Simmons College, Boston and Ph.D. Bryn Mawr this year; Ella Stones Willard, Anne Strong who is one of the organizers of the Vassar Summer Course in nursing and is writing for the Red Cross courses in nursing; Florence Wardwell, who has been working in Washington for the Food Administration; Louise Warren, Margaret Coughlin in San Francisco; and Elizabeth Holstein Buckingham.

As there seemed no way to hear from Sophie Olsen Bertelsen, we wrote to Mrs. Olsen who replied with a charming picture of Sophie's home and her three fine children in Roskilde, Denmark. Her eldest child, Charlotte, 14, the fifth of June is '98's class baby, unfortunately she will not come to Bryn Mawr.

The class regalia this year was particularly fetching as it included a large dark blue knitting

bag. There were no festivities at Bryn Mawr where we could show ourselves, but our own appreciation was expressed repeatedly. We all felt that had the times been more auspicious we should have made a remarkably good showing.

ELIZABETH NIELDS BANCROFT.

1903

Nineteen hundred and three celebrated its fifteenth anniversary by a reunion supper at the College Inn June 3, 1918. The following members were present: Margaretta Stewart Dietrich, Elsie Thomas McGinley, Charlotte Moffitt Johnston, Emma Crawford Bechtel, Julia Pratt Smith, Agatha Laughlin, Eleanor Deming, Elizabeth Snyder, Emma Roberts, Elsie Lowrey, Agnes Austin, Virginia Stoddard, Elizabeth Utley Thomas, Agnes Sinclair, Helen Fleischman Mettler, Louise Atherton Dickey, Myra Harbeson, Sophie Boucher, Charlotte Morton Lanagan, Hetty Goldman and Eleanor Fleisher Riesman.

Miss Patty Thomas came to the Supper to tell of the organization and work of the Bryn Mawr Service Corps and of the Patriotic Farm. Margaretta Stewart Dietrich, acting as toastmistress, called on each of those present for an account of her activities during the past years.

Eight members of 1903 are abroad.

Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant was sent to France by the *New Republic* to write for this journal about conditions abroad. She will remain in France as the first member of the Bryn Mawr Service Corps.

Philena Winslow is in Paris working with the Y. M. C. A.

Martha White is also in Paris—she has had charge of a surgical dressings depot.

Margery Cheney has been working for French orphans.

Dr. Marianna Taylor is chief of a children's hospital in France.

Amanda Hendrickson d'Incisa, Edith Clothier Sanderson, and Maud Spencer Corbett are all married and working abroad—Amanda in Paris, Edith and Maud in England.

Elizabeth Snyder is going over to do canteen work with the Intercollegiate Community Service Unit of the Y. M. C. A., representing the Bryn Mawr Service Corps on this unit.

Dr. Grace Lynde Meigs is in charge of the Division of Hygiene of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, and as such plans the Child Hygiene and Conservation movements all over the country.

Dr. Sally Porter Law McGlannan is taking the place of her husband's assistant who has gone to the Front.

Dr. Linda Lange is doing work at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Agathe Laughlin is head nurse and anesthetist at the Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia.

Hetty Goldman, after thrilling adventures in Greece and the Balkans, in 1913 and 1914, has been doing important but not spectacular work for the Government.

Eleanor Deming has been conducting a girls' camp in the Adirondacks, teaching domestic science and food conservation and doing public speaking under the auspices of the College Women's Bureau.

Agnes Sinclair has been doing propaganda work for the Liberty Loan in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Elsie Thomas McGinley has been conducting courses in current topics in Lansdowne, Pa.

Margaret Field de Motte was married in June to Charles Nevill Buck, being given in marriage by her son, John Field de Motte.

Constance Leupp Todd has a second son. She is President of the Consumer's League of the District of Columbia.

May Montague Guild lost her husband and a son within a short time.

Helen Brayton is farming on a large scale in Connecticut.

Charlotte Moffitt Johnston is one of the organizers of the Red Cross at Harrisburg and instructs in surgical dressings.

Gertrude Dietrich Smith is one of the leaders in Red Cross work and in the Council of National Defense in Connecticut.

Dorothea Day Watkins is living in Catskill, New York, having left Spartanburg on account of her husband's health.

Alice Lovell Kellogg is in Guaquil, Ecuador, where her husband is in charge of large mining operations. Her trip to South America with four small children, the youngest, twins, but a few months old, was full of amusing incidents.

Ethel Hulburt Johnston ran a Community Cannery last summer which canned seven thousand quarts of fruits and vegetables. Last winter she was in charge of a Red Cross Packing Committee in Chicago, which inspected and repacked all hospital garments from the Middle Western States, about fifty boxes-full a day.

Helen Calder Wallower is Vice-Chairman of the Oklahoma Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, and as City Chairman for

Oklahoma City, organized and started all the Council work there. She was also in charge of food conservation, in connection with which she held a tremendous Food Show and is now erecting a Community Market.

Mabel Norton is in charge of the workroom for Military Relief of the Pasadena Red Cross, working there every day all day.

Fannie Brown is teaching at the Brearley School in New York City.

Elizabeth Bryan Parker is now living in Orange, New Jersey.

Emily Larrabee is principal of the Pelham Manor School.

Agnes Austin will be one of the principals of Miss Hill's School in Philadelphia.

Julia Pratt Smith has taken Red Cross Hospital courses, fitting her to be Nurses' Aid and is now working in the Boston City Hospital as Dresser in the Surgical Out-Patient Department.

Sophie Boucher conducts Red Cross work at her summer home on Racquette Lake.

Katherine D. Bull has a large surgical dressing class in Baltimore.

Myra Smartt Kruesi has organized food conservation work on a large scale in Chattanooga and throughout Tennessee under the auspices of the Council of National Defense, of which she is County Chairman. She has been talking in all of the schools, planning exhibitions, running war gardens, addressing Pastor's Associations and Farmers' Conventions, playing hostess to many boys at Camp Oglethorpe, and in addition, taking care of her four children.

Edith Lodge Kellerman has a fifth boy.

Margaretta Stewart Dietrich has been doing general War Propaganda work in Hastings, Neb., as a federal speaker on food production and conservation. She is Vice-Chairman for Civilian Relief of the Red Cross. She has also been teaching French to enlisted men, and most patriotically raising sheep and pigs.

Nineteen hundred and three is represented in the Bryn Mawr community by Martha Boyer, who is teaching in the Baldwin School, Margaret Brusstar, who is head of the department of mathematics in the Shipley School, and Elsie Lowrey, who is assistant principal at the latter school, and in charge of the pupils' Red Cross work.

Emma Crawford Bechtel is raising a family and a good crop of vegetables.

Gertrude Fetterman is running the Penn Cottage, a Tea Room at Wynnewood.

Myra Harbeson is doing editorial work on *Everybody's*.

Emma Roberts is teaching at the Friends' School in Germantown.

Virginia Stoddard is teaching at the Agnes Irwin School, Philadelphia.

Helen Ditmars Sewall, whose husband, Dr. Sewall, is in the United States Army, is teaching Latin and Spanish in the Bridgeton, New York High School and taking care of her family besides.

Carrie Wagner is doing excellent work with her girls' and boys' clubs in Germantown.

Elizabeth Utley Thomas is on a committee for the collection and distribution of surplus produce in Haverford.

Helen Fleischman Mettler is canning and preserving the vegetables that she grows on her large estate.

Louise Atherton Dickey is teaching four children, conducting a farm, and preserving vegetables by the process of dehydration.

Doris Earle has been working very hard in the Visiting Nurse Society and doing case work for the Home Service Section of the Red Cross.

Elizabeth Eastman is in Winchester, Mass. This spring she acted as hostess for the A. C. A. Home Club for men in uniform at Provincetown, Mass.

Charlotte Morton, who was married last year, to Mr. F. R. Lanagan, is interested in City War Gardens in Albany, New York.

Elythe Clark Fairbanks has a baby daughter, born in 1917.

Ida Langdon has been doing war work at Elmira, New York, packing supplies, and making speeches before all sorts of assemblies to popularize the Liberty Loan.

Rosalie Jones has been studying in the School of Philanthropy in New York.

Helen Raymond O'Connor's husband is a Captain in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Eleanor Fleisher Reisman has been active in the organization of the Women of South Philadelphia for the Liberty Loan, and is devoting much time to Hospital Social Service Work. She has a baby daughter, born in 1917.

WAR WORK

THE SERVICE CORPS

BY ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON, *Secretary*

Since the organization of the Corps and the selection of the first two workers as reported in the April QUARTERLY the Joint Administrative Committee has considered fifty candidates for service abroad. Of these six have not sent in formal application blanks and therefore have not been definitely considered as yet, twelve have either withdrawn or the Committee has decided that it cannot help them at present, seven cannot obtain passports because they have brothers in the service, four are under age, twelve are still on the lists to be acted on later or when requests are made for work of a special nature, and nine have been accepted and appropriations made for their support as follows:

1. Dr. Frederick W. MacCallum head of a mission sent to Persia for Armenian and Syrian Relief is to be considered a member of the Corps and has been given a discretionary fund of \$1000 to be expended in relief work and \$350 which is estimated as living expenses for six months in Persia. The commission consists of six or seven members, all men and sailed from Seattle about the end of May. Dr. MacCullum is detained by the illness of one of his sons who was with the British army, and will join them later. One of the members of the commission is Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President of the University of Chicago, who is especially interested in the political effect of the manifestation of good will and sympathy on the part of the American people towards Persia.

2. Agnes Morrow, 1912, sailed for France about the first of May as a Y. M. C. A. Canteen worker. The Service Corps has appropriated \$2000, which is the estimate of her expenses for one year.

3. Laura Hatch, Fellow in Geology at Bryn Mawr, 1912-13, sailed about the middle of June as a Y. M. C. A. Canteen worker. The Y. M. C. A. had arranged to pay the greater part of her expenses and the Service Corps appropriated \$500 to complete the sum necessary for one year's work.

4. Elizabeth Snyder, 1903, is to go as a member of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association unit for Y. M. C. A. Canteen work in France. This unit is made up of members from different colleges who go in two groups each of which hopes to work together as a unit in France if circumstances permit. Miss Snyder's

group is to sail about June 20th and the Service Corps pays her full expenses, \$2000.

5. Margaret Bradway, 1915, is to go abroad as a Red Cross Canteen worker about the first of July. Since graduating she has had an experience of several summers in Junior Chautauqua work through the state and has been very successful in it. The committee has appropriated \$900 towards her expenses, the rest being paid by the Red Cross.

6. Marjorie Rawson, 1906, is making arrangements to go abroad as a Red Cross Canteen worker and has been taken as a member of the Bryn Mawr Service Corps, paying her own expenses.

7. Esther White, 1906, is working in Russia under the American Friends Service Committee. She has been there since last summer, engaged in relief work in the government of Samara, where great numbers of refugees from the battle front took refuge during the first two years of the war. The Friends plan to continue to keep her there and the Service Corps Committee has appropriated \$500 towards her support.

8. Anna Jones Haines, 1907, is working in the same unit with Esther White and the Committee has made the same appropriation for her.

9. Mary Shenstone, 1913, has been engaged in "family rehabilitation" work since graduating and the Committee has appropriated \$2000 to send her abroad if it is possible to arrange. She is a British subject and has brothers in the British army but it is hoped that this may not make her going impossible.

Margaret Bontecou who sailed about the first of April is doing Y. M. C. A. Canteen work in France and Elizabeth Sergeant continues her writing and liason work in Paris.

The War Council raised the \$10,000 that it aimed at before the end of the year. The alumnae have promised \$12,000 and actually paid \$7800. Deducting the appropriation given above and those made for Miss Bontecou and Miss Sergeant the Committee can now count on nearly \$12,000 in cash and promises. Most of the promises will fall due on July first. The committee has not lost hope that the restriction as to brothers in the service may be removed and if it is it would like to send several of the candidates at once. The Y. M. C. A. had accepted two of them and the Red Cross has cabled from France asking for three others by name. If the rule is given up there will be a number of other candidates who are holding back now because of the impossibility of obtaining passports. In

any case there will undoubtedly be new promising applicants for membership in the Corps, calls for additional support will come from workers who are financed only partially or for a limited time and workers already in the field may need assistance in continuing the work they are doing. The committee expects therefore to appropriate by the end of the summer all of the money in the treasury. It anticipates that the work of the Corps will continue to develop and that it will be necessary for the War Council and alumnae to continue and even to increase their generous support, so the Corps can meet the demands made upon it.

CAROLINE STEVENS COMMENDED

Caroline Stevens '17, has been commended by Major Moorehead, commanding officer of hospital No. — in France for her bravery and attention to duty on a night when the hospital was bombed by the Germans. The following is taken from a report from Julia C. Stimson, chief nurse, American Red Cross in France:

"Major Moorehead commanding office of hospital No. — said he could not speak too highly of the efficiency of the nurses. He made special mention of their bravery at the time of air raids. He particularly mentioned the excellent work of Miss Turnbull, the nurse in charge, and felt that especial praise should be given to Miss Elmyra Bears of Cambridge, Mass. (Waltham Nurses Training School, Waltham, Mass.), who gave ether with the greatest calm, all during the night of May 29, when bombs were cracking all around the hospital. He spoke particularly too, of the attention to duty and bravery of Miss Louise Dildine of Columbus, Ohio, (Lawrence Hospital), Miss Constance Cooke, of Berkeley, (Children's Hospital and Alexander Maternity Hospital, San Francisco), nurses; and Miss Stevens, Miss Harte and Miss Ehret, nurses aids, all of whom were on duty at this hospital that harrowing night.

"Major Murphy reported bravery on the part of Miss Natalie Scott, a nurse's aid, on the night when B——— was so horribly raided. One wing of the hospital was struck and several buildings adjacent completely demolished. Almost all the windows were shattered. In an annex, nearby, were several American patients who had been part of Miss Scott's responsibility. Immediately after the bomb fell and destroyed the intervening houses, Miss Scott in the pitchy

darkness, crawled over the pile of bricks and broken timbers and made her way into the annex to see how her patients were, and to reassure them. A few days later, during another raid, Miss Scott, although completely worn out, remained day and night at the side of a dying American patient."

LETTERS FROM FRANCE

Margaret Bontecou, '09, who is working with the Y. M. C. A. at Brest as a member of the Bryn Mawr Service Corps writes the following letters about her work at a dry canteen.

"May 3rd.

"Almost immediately on reporting to my chief, I was assigned to a post left vacant the following day, and started in with my work almost immediately. The hut contains a dry canteen, and I can tell you that my qualifications for keeping a country store will be considerably increased. I shall be doubly expert because here I have to handle two kinds of money, French and American, and give change in both at one time. You'll be interested to hear that we sell playing cards, and the men are allowed to use them in the huts, and as for the tobacco, I have never handled so much in my life, from chewing plug up to Pall Malls.

"Immediately the question of living accommodations came up, and very fortunately, before being in the place twenty-four hours, I found myself the joint possessor of an apartment of three rooms and kitchenette, together with a gem of a maid called Josephine. Josephine cooks for us, does the marketing, and mending and washing except for the sheets and pillow cases, blacks our boots, corrects my French, and all for 50 fr. a month. The apartment cost 150 fr. a month, and with everything we expect to live on about 400 francs at the outside, apiece, which, considering the prices here, is very reasonable.

"There is electricity at every point in the apartment, but the plumbing is lacking. One faucet in the kitchenette constitutes our supply, but it is remarkable how one can adjust oneself to such conditions. The only things lacking are a cat and a canary.

"The dining-sitting room contains everything from a writing desk to a complete outfit of spears and Fiji Island clubs. The Metropolitan Museum has nothing on us as regards Boule cabinets. We use them to keep our tooth brushes in."

"May 12th.

"Perhaps you would like to hear what the day's program is. Breakfast about 8.30—sounds very lazy, doesn't it, but it is none too early. Then after talking over the menu for the day with Josephine, I start off for the hut, reaching there about 9.30. Two parrots which I pass on the way always call out a cheerful good morning, which acts as a welcome diversion. Usually I find the men three deep at the canteen counter, so that means plunging in without any ceremony, selling everything from shoe strings up, making change in all kinds of money, as any allied coin seems to be in circulation now, talking about Newark, N. J., to a man who comes from Roseville, listening while a man from California tells me what a wonderful state that is, giving information (which I often need myself) about everything imaginable.

"At 12 we close the canteen and take an hour or so out for lunch, opening up again at 1.30. This session lasts until 5. Then home again, supper at 6, canteen at 7. Three nights a week we have movies and two afternoons, one night, an address of some sort, and one night informal stunts. Once a month we are allowed to have a dance. Wednesday night, Bible classes. Also many French classes all through the week."

"May 31st.

"Yesterday afternoon, being Memorial Day, we went out to the cemetery where some of our men are buried and held a service there with the French people. Every grave is marked with a white cross, and has been adopted by some French woman who keeps it most beautifully decorated with growing plants and flowers. In this cemetery are graves of all the allied nations, to say nothing of some Germans. Even the latter are well cared for, though the flowers are lacking. I wish the families at home could know about this and could know that the women here who were asked to care for one grave have in most cases begged for two or three."

"June 7.

"The newest addition to our hut is a soda-water fountain, the real article with every sort of contrivance. One of the men who was soda-fountain clerk for three years is going to give us lessons in its operation, and we are hoping to start next week."

"May 18th.

"Miss Halloran returned Monday night and her return means that I can slacken up a bit on my work and take a little time off, much as I

hate to do it, because it is the sort of thing that absorbs one terribly. The men are so nice and as friendly as can be. They'd give you anything they had. One man I went to see out in the hospital last Sunday and brought him some flowers. He has been like a dog at my heels ever since, and has saved me many a step. Another one brought me a jar of jam, and two very stale doughnuts. A third snatched two pies from his mess and presented them to us wrapped in newspaper. Every little thing you do is so much appreciated.

"If any one tells you again that smoking is not allowed in the Y huts, you tell them it's a lie. Every night my clothes are permeated with the smell of tobacco, and I shall have to take to smoking in self defense. We sell more tobacco than anything else, and what I don't know about all brands from chewing up isn't worth knowing."

LETTER FROM ELIZABETH SERGEANT

Paris, May 24, 1918.

"I am hoping my last letter reached Marion Reilly safely. Dr. Devine cabled for three people whose names she sent—I trust the brother clause can be got by somehow, for it is a shame that it should keep away the people who are needed. Can't they be persuaded to apply it only to the useless people?"

"I have been writing very steadily for the past two months and have sent back (if this is interesting!) three articles on the Red Cross and one on the Y. M. C. A. and one on the bombardment of Paris plus a short sketch of the front to the New Republic (i. e., six articles in all). I have also been to the front (with Mr. Carter of the Y. M. C. A. to see their work there) and to one of the American Headquarters again. My army articles have been delayed by the sudden changes but I now hope to finish these up at once.

"I have been living half in Paris half in the country. Going back and forth is complicated and time-devouring, but on the whole it pays for one gets refreshed between whiles. The country (i. e., near Paris where of course I have to stay) is perhaps less "safe" than town because the defense is good now, and the creatures, being driven off by the barrage, drop their bombs outside. I have learned that a bomb dropped on Wednesday night very close to the place I have been living. I moved on Tuesday! So it goes. One ceases to pay the least attention to that sort of thing. I am now at Jong-en-Josas

about four miles from Versailles in a little house belonging to Mme. Halioz—the sweetest spot you can imagine. I have it all to myself, and the caretaker feeds me on vegetables from the garden. My hostess will be back later. Meanwhile the sensation of being in a *house*, and the pleasure of a real cold tub in the morning (of course *hot* ones are unknown) all this warm weather combine to make me feel almost as if I were at home. I have had a cold and a rather sharp touch of neuritis (result of sudden change from winter to summer) and of holding a pen so constantly) so I am taking it easily for a few days—though heaven knows I ought not!

"I had hoped that by June I might be able to stop writing for a while and do some canteen work for Red Cross or Y. M. C. A. by way of a complete change—and another kind of enlightenment. Possibly I still can by the *middle* of June. Joseph Lindon Smith the painter, of Medea fame, has just turned up in Y. M. C. A. uniform to organise amateur dramatics in the army! i.e., to make the men self-sufficing, especially at the front. He wants me to help him, if only for a month because I know the A. E. F. and could give suggestions about organization, etc. It would be a very interesting experience: Mr. Carter is all in for it, but I fear he may want me before I am free. . . . Would the Bryn Mawr Service Corps approve of this? I assure you that one wishes one had a hundred lives as never before! Because there are *not* enough women here for a certain kind of responsible job. My two days' experience with the Y. M. C. A. at the front made me feel that canteen work by women was vitally important, and I hope the Y. M. C. A. may decide to use women far more than it has yet—as I have said in my article. There is no question of the human reward to the woman of the work. It is enormous and immediate. That is why it is tempting to the poor scribe—one reason—besides the fact that is the real way to understand the A. E. F.

"Whether or not I can desert my journalistic job for a time really depends a good deal on the next few weeks' events—we await the offensive and know not what may come of it, though we are confident, and morale is excellent.

"It must be lovely at college these May days. You are not waked at three A.M. by barrage fire and shrapnel on your roof, as I two nights ago! But as I look out at the peaceful valley it is just as hard for me to believe in it.

"Best wishes to you all,

E. S. SERGEANT."

A WORKER AT HOME

Myra K. Smartt (Mrs. Paul John Kruesi) ex-1903 who is chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense writes from Chattanooga of her duties in the cantonment city and the surrounding country. The letter reads:

"*My dear Eleanor:*

"About a week ago I began a letter to Gertrude D. Smith in answer to an appeal to send her an account of myself for the 1903 reunion—that letter was never finished and now at this very last minute I am going to risk sending you a little resume of the work I've been doing, because I have not been idle.

"My war work began a year ago when I began running a Red Cross Market, taking orders for vegetables from my own garden, eggs and chickens from my hen-house, and whole wheat bread, cracker biscuits, and coffee cake, which I myself made. Twice each week I made deliveries to Signal Mountain Inn colony, six miles from here, the money I turned into our Red Cross Auxiliary Fund. I had a busy summer as I canned enough beans, peas, tomatoes and soup mixture for my family all winter, spent two days each week at Red Cross, and, a half of two more marketing my Red Cross vegetables.

All went well till my oldest daughter broke her arm, then I had to give up my market. While I stayed at home with her I planned a Food Conservation Exhibit for the Chattanooga District Fair, October 1st. It was very interesting work, but it *was* work. I had a table of war breads of which I gave a taste of each. Also had a table of Soy beans and soy-bean dishes, Soy bean bread, etc., to taste. Had a table of 100 caloric portions of everyday foods. I tried to have all the substitutes for sugar, fats, and wheat. Two of us stayed in the exhibit all day long, dressed in Hoover aprons and caps, and I never answered as many questions in my life. The exhibit was a great success, and to my utter amazement I found myself called upon to go out and give talks and demonstrations.

It was just at this time that I was made County Chairman of the Woman's Committee, and work began in earnest. This county is about fifty-five miles long and I've covered it again and again these last eight months. We had a whirlwind campaign for Food Conservation, I spoke in each of the 44 school houses, then went back to each with a patriotic speaker and had a parents' meeting. We put on bread con-

tests, using substitutes, with special prizes for good *corn* bread.

"In January and February we had what is called the Farmers' Short Course. The County Farm Agent, the Home Demonstration Agent, and several experts from the University of Tennessee spent a whole day at every school in the County giving, in the morning, special instructions, to farmers, urging greater production, hog raising, etc. In the Woman's Section we had a cooking demonstration, a demonstration of setting the table, a clothing demonstration, a butter-making exhibit, a cottage cheese demonstration, and I gave a child welfare demonstration of bathing the baby, the care and feeding of the baby. In the afternoon we had a joint session always, during the last hour, and I had to give a talk outlining the work of the Woman's Committee, we sold thrift stamps and Liberty Bonds as we went, and organized a Red Cross Auxiliary wherever possible—as I was asked to be the extension agent of the Red Cross.

Just at the end of this short course my children all four had measles, and my second little girl was only out one day when she developed a desperate case of scarlet fever. I could not get a nurse and had to take entire care of her seven weeks. Nurses are so scarce in this Cantonment City that I couldn't even find a practical nurse to take care of my other three children, so had to go in and out of my patient's room to plan my household and see my other babies at least twice a day. It was a very trying time for all of us, but we lived through it, all of us, and seem normal again, only I will never catch up with those seven weeks which got ahead of me while I was in quarantine.

"I am Agriculture Chairman of the Woman's Service League and have had to help plan the garden campaign for the City and County.

"One warm Spring day I was out at the new Crittendon Home and the four acres of untilled ground seemed so promising that I said I would be their Agricultural Chairman. You can imagine the job I've had when I tell you we can not get farm help here. I finally secured the work house force to do my heavy plowing and then had to start in to train the girls to do the work. These girls would much rather be in jail than work, and especially than work on a farm. I found I had to take my hoe or rake or plow and go right with them all day long, working harder than they.

"I decided we would have to have a working supervisor, so we wrote to Vassar to a Miss

Campbell who was at the head of the Vassar Farm last year. She said she would accept the position but we would have to furnish her a farm laborer, and some one would have to plan the garden as she did not understand planning. She didn't come. I tell you this because I am sure Bryn Mawr farmerettes are not of that type. If you ever hear of any Bryn Mawr girl who wants to work and likes hard work please refer her to me as my Crittendon Home Farm is a millstone around my neck.

"This farm has taken a great deal of my time and energy all Spring. Days when I could get away from my hoeing I've had to make another tour of the County. We have held an all day patriotic meeting at most of my County Woman's Committee units, outlining the work for Children's Year and other plans.

"A year ago I could not make a talk before a dozen people, today I tremble and shrink but I go ahead, I've made over two hundred talks this year, some Thrift Stamp, some Liberty Bond, some Red Cross, many Woman's Committee. I went before the Chattanooga Pastor's Association three months ago, told them they were not using their pulpits as they should, and asked for a Food Conservation—or rather Wheat Conservation sermon.

"The next Sunday I occupied the pulpit at our church for a fifteen minute talk, and when I finished the minister asked how many in the house would agree to do without wheat until our next harvest, and every member of the audience rose, pledging themselves. I could go on with a long recital of the things I've undertaken, but I only want to tell you enough to let you know I haven't been idle.

"Three weeks ago I went up to Knoxville to make an address before the Farmers Convention of Tennessee Farmers. My subject was, "Training Our Boys and Girls to Help Solve the Labor Shortage in the Farm Home." I suppose they felt my Crittendon Home experience would help me to solve the problem. I'm sure all of us were glad when my talk was over.

"This winter has been a very trying one in Chattanooga because every few days you get a letter from some one whose son or brother, husband or sweetheart is at Oglethorpe and they want us to hunt them up; we all of us have kept open house all Winter, sometimes as many as six soldiers for Sunday dinner. We love it, love the men, love to do this little bit for them, but the servant question is a big one. I've always said I'd rather walk than drive my own

car, but now I drive myself—have to, to get there.

"I've been dictating to a stenographer until I can scarcely manage my pen any more. Before me here is a typewriter—I'll soon be able to type my own letters, I'm sure you are sorry I haven't already mastered the machine.

"I do wonder if you have heard from May Montague Guild. Her husband died this winter and just seven weeks later her dream-baby boy, his father's namesake, and May's joy, died very, very suddenly. May packed up and took the other two children out to California, to get away, from herself and every one.

"Please tell the girls that I love Bryn Mawr and 1903, I hope that some of you still remember me, I remember each one of you and long to be with

you this reunion time. I do need the inspiration and wish I could be there to get it.

"My service flag bears three stars, and my one desire is to serve my country as my three splendid brothers are doing. Please send me any accounts of the reunion that are available.

"I've moved my family from our town house to our mountain home this last week, my house girl deserted me the day of the move and I've had only one assistant hence my delay in writing.

"Please excuse haste in writing and in composition.

Always Faithfully

MYRA SMARTT KRUESI,

Signal Mountain.

Sunday.

THE BRYN MAWR COMMUNITY CENTER

By HILDA WORTHINGTON SMITH, *Director*

The Community Center, we are glad to believe, has at last, at the beginning of its third year of work, passed the experimental stage. Because it is meeting a genuine demand in the community, the work is rapidly expanding. From up and down Lancaster Pike, from the tiny houses on the Italian district of Whitehall, from the comfortable homes on the shady back streets come the children to our playground and kindergarten, and the older people to the lectures and club meetings at the Center. One of the volunteers, coming in on a busy Saturday morning last year, remarked, "Why, the Community is so thick that you can't see the Center."

On that day there was a dramatic rehearsal in one side of our large room, a meeting of the Little Mothers' League in the other, story telling and registration of books in the reading room, a violin lesson in the kitchen, a mandolin lesson in the office, a lively game of quoits in the hall, and a game of checkers on the cellar stairs. As a climax to a busy morning, the Director stumbled in the hall over a brown paper parcel—which squawked—and found two live hens, waiting to be cooked for the Italian supper that night.

This spring it became impossible to struggle along in these rooms in the back of the Public School, where thirty activities were carried on in space only adequate for five. Our one large room was in a state of constant transformation from school lunch-room to kindergarten, from kindergarten to gymnasium, from gymnasium

to Night School class room, or lecture hall. Our books and our boys were overflowing the little reading-room. The necessity of constantly shifting equipment, of sorting out different groups of people going and coming, and the difficulty of keeping the rooms quiet for business meetings or lectures made it impossible for the work to develop. We asked the School Board for more room in the building, or for permission to alter certain unused parts of it for our own purposes. In spite of a petition signed with hearty endorsement by all our prominent taxpayers and business men, our main requests were refused, although to meet the pressure of public opinion one more room was given to us. This we promptly turned over our to kindergarten and to the Italian Night School for daily use.

In April we decided to rent a charming old colonial house on Lancaster Avenue, one of the first houses in Bryn Mawr, set back in its shady yard, two blocks from the Community Center. This house we have named "The Milestone" as the oldest stone in the vicinity is just outside the gate, and the house marks a definite step in our progress. The big sunny front room is the library, presided over now by a part-time librarian. There was no public library in Bryn Mawr, and we have made a small start, hoping that later several collections of books may be consolidated and eventually turned over to the town. At present our fear is that we shall soon have to move all our books again, as they are

increasing so fast that one large room will no longer hold them.

Across the hall is a smaller room with a big fireplace, and a deep window seat, used for committee meetings, club parties and other social occasions. Just next our pantry, it is convenient for serving refreshment. Comfortable wicker chairs, water-colors, and gay cretonne curtains all help to make this room attractive. Here our newly organized Franco-American Alliance, and the British Association started this spring. The Main Line Canning Committee, the Hospital Social Service Committee, and many others all use this room for their meetings. Upstairs there is a larger club room for women, a green and brown room, with a piano and gas stoves. The girls from the laundry and from some of the stores along the Pike come here every day for their noon hour to eat their lunch, and several clubs of women, white or colored, meet in the evenings for sewing or Red Cross work. The big office and work room is on this floor too, furnished largely with old desks and bookcases left stranded in the college attics. Upstairs on the third floor the Girl Scouts, two troops of them, have their meetings, and are helping to furnish the rooms. Even in these two months it has meant a great deal to the Center to have such an attractive home for our girls' and women's activities.

Our old rooms in the Public School still house the little children and the boys, our Night School, kindergarten, and any big lectures, exhibits, plays or entertainments. Here at noon on every school day we serve a hot luncheon at three cents a dish to the eighty or more children who march in with their bowls and spoons to the long tables. In the afternoon our thirty kindergarten children have no sooner left the building than the older children are waiting at the door for their clubs and classes—gymnastics and folk-dancing, handicrafts, cooking, dramatics, story hour or playground work. A sewing class last year included two small boys, who sewed assiduously until they found they were not allowed to wear a thimble on every finger. A fairy play which was rehearsed on the same day chosen by a cooking class threatened to be broken up by one small cook, who wept because she could not have a pair of pixie wings pinned on her shoulders.

In the basement the boys have fitted up a game room, with two pool tables, quoits and boxing gloves, and a bewildering array of flags and posters on the walls. At first the rivalry

between the four different clubs which used the room was so intense that a daily list of broken windows and an occasional black eye resulted. Now an embryonic self government system is in force, and there is comparative peace. Next winter we hope to have our large room upstairs altered for a gymnasium, and then it will be more possible to provide occupation for the crowd of older boys who haunt our doors during the winter evenings.

The Italian Night School, with twenty-five men, meets five times a week for instruction in English, American history, civics, etc., in preparation for their citizenship papers. After each lesson we have an hour of singing, thoroughly enjoyed by teachers and pupils. The men spell out with difficulty the words of the American songs, but throw themselves heartily into their own folk songs or arias. Several jolly parties have been given by these men for their friends, but they invariably are unwilling to include the women. So we are starting work in the Whitehall district, with the Italian women at home. Ten of these women have been studying English this winter, and now we have found a large group of children whose mothers are eager to have us open a second kindergarten for them in this district.

Our usual series of fortnightly lectures and entertainments has been continued this winter, under the management of Miss Mary Jeffers. Travel talks, lectures on the war, and patriotic addresses have been varied with concerts and food demonstrations, given to audiences varying from fifty to two hundred and fifty people. Electricity, recently installed, will make it possible for us to operate our own lantern another year. Outside organizations make frequent use of our rooms. Suppers given by the Garage Men's Association, tableaux arranged for the Red Cross by the Sons of Italy, meetings of the Main Line Idle Hour Croquet Club or the Colored Debating Society are equally welcome. This last named organization chose as the subject of a debate: "Resolved: that it is largely the fault of men that women are so little respected."

The summer playground is a special feature of the work of the Center. One hundred children on an average come every day for regular playground activities, under the direction of a trained leader. This is a branch of the work especially appreciated by the parents, who are glad to get children away from the hot and dusty Pike during the long summer days. Inside the building,

in summer, our rooms are given up to canning. Over 8000 jars of fruit were preserved last year, besides a large quantity of dried vegetables.

In coöperation with other Bryn Mawr organizations, the Center has taken an active part in Community Christmas Trees, Clean-up Campaigns, Baby Weeks, Child Labor Exhibits, and other community movements. It is our hope to develop next year a campaign for a school nurse, and some plan of probation work for our unruly boys. During these two years of war, we have tried to help in every form of patriotic work. Recently twelve girls' clubs along the Main Line have formed a federation, on the Patriotic League basis, with their headquarters at the Center. Two clubs at a time arranged a series of competitive suppers, served for one hundred people, as demonstrations of food conservation. Several patriotic mass meetings for girls have been held; at one of these Mrs. William Roy Smith and Dean Helen Taft were the speakers. A special effort to start some much needed vocational work among the girls resulted in two evenings of conferences on stenography, farming, salesmanship, telephone operating and other occupations open to women. At present this Patriotic League is canvassing and registering girls as summer volunteers for work with the Canning Committee, the Red Cross and the Community Center. Two First Aid classes have been arranged by the Center, and it has taken part in campaigns for thrift stamps, in patriotic song festivals and other forms of community work.

It is with the heartiest appreciation that the Community Center Committee thinks of the help given us during these past two years by the College. More than eighty students have taken an active part this year in the work of the Center, sixty of them giving two hours a week regularly, and others doing occasional work, such as poster making or helping with entertainments. Although at first this help could not always be counted on, during this past winter the students have been very regular. Each volunteer is asked to register at the Center for work, and is placed according to her ability or previous experience. She is notified that she will be dropped if her work is not regular. Students have been acting as assistants in clubs of classes for children—cooking, basketry, gymnastics, folk-dancing, etc.—as dramatic coaches, library helpers, playground workers, night school teachers, piano players, publicity workers, cleri-

cal assistants, Girl Scout leaders, and in many other capacities. Three of the graduate students from the Carola Woerishoffer Department have been doing their field work at the Center, and have rendered valuable assistance. This year in addition to their practical work, each student worker has been asked to come to a fortnightly conference, and to do a small amount of recommended reading following the line of her practical work. These conferences, led often by outside social workers, have been well attended.

An attempt is to be made this coming winter to standardize the practical work of the students so that there may be regular advancement from less skilled work, such as clerical helpers, or class assistants, to the more skilled service of club leaders, club organizers, and assistant supervisors. Any break in the work of the students, such as Christmas vacation or a long period of quarantine, shows us in how many ways we use their help. Indeed, it is not too much to say that during these two years of experiment, the work of the Center could not have been developed without it.

Many of the College staff and faculty have also given us valuable help. Miss Reed, the College librarian, has been Chairman of our library committee until this spring, when it was taken over by Mrs. David W. Horn. Members of the faculty have given lectures and concerts at the Center, and have served on various committees. The Christian Association has during our two years of work given \$500 to the Center, besides its active help through the Social Service Committee. The interest and support of the boarding schools in Bryn Mawr has also been most encouraging. The Baldwin School has placed its tennis courts and athletic fields at our disposal for the past three summers, and teachers from this and other schools have given of their scanty leisure for night school teaching, lectures, or committee work. This general interest in the Center shown by the many different groups in the community has made possible rapid developments. Even in war time, a request for volunteer help has rarely been refused.

These many volunteers, however, demand constant direction and supervision, and it is not possible to give them this at present with our inadequate number of regular workers. Next year we hope for salaries for three more trained workers—for the supervision of children's

classes, for adult activities, and for our constant publicity work. With our increased running expenses at the Milestone, our present budget is far too small. The Community Center needs the support of the Alumnae, as well as of the present college community. Come and see the Center in operation when you are back to Bryn Mawr, and in the meantime, send us a contribution, however, small, to meet our many needs. We should be glad to know that many more Alumnae were having a share in our work, which is bringing the college in close touch with the community of which it is a part.

NEW BUREAU AT CLEVELAND

Cleveland is making an effort to aid in meeting the demand for Trained Women in all fields of work, by the establishment of a Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women, in the State-City Labor Exchange. The Bureau is in a position to give advice and assistance to college graduates who are interested in finding positions in or near Cleveland in business, social work, library work, home economics and many special branches of opportunity. No charge is made to either applicant or employer.

Further information may be secured from the Secretary, Miss Lucy M. Park, Room 108, City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio.

COURSES IN INDUSTRIAL SUPERVISION OFFERED BY THE CAROLA WOERISHOFFER DEPARTMENT

The National War Council of the Y. W. C. A., realizing that there are few women with sufficient training available for positions as industrial supervisors of women in industry, has offered to Bryn Mawr College a sum of money to meet the expenses of a training course to prepare women under the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department. The object of the course is to prepare women who are college graduates for industrial positions through which they may aid in the solution of the present industrial problems affecting women. These problems have arisen as a result of the increasing number of women, both single and married, being employed either because of the expansion of industry or because of the drafting of men for the army. The positions for which such courses prepare them are employment managers, industrial superintendents of women's work, welfare superintendants, industrial secretaries, and leaders, investigators of industrial problems affecting women and factory inspectors.

The plan provides for three groups of courses, one beginning June 17, 1918, one beginning October 1, 1918, and one February 1, 1919. These courses will last for eight months. The work in the summer will be for one month at Bryn Mawr and for three months in New England factories under the supervision of Miss Anne Bezanson, who is to have charge of the work in labor courses at Bryn Mawr next year. The fall work will be the regular courses offered under the Department and coöperating departments of the college together with additional courses in industrial hygiene and employment

management. The field work will be conducted in the industrial establishments in and about Philadelphia and the training in factory inspection will be carried on in coöperation with the State Department of Labor and Industry. Scholarships to the value of \$300 are being offered by the War Council of the Y. W. C. A. The minimum expense will be about \$400. There is a very large demand for women to fill the positions for which these courses will prepare them.

The purpose of the course has the hearty endorsement of Mr. Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the United States Labor Policies Board and effective coöperation is assured. The course is planned with the endorsement of the office of the Secretary of War and the general scheme is fully approved by Dr. E. M. Hopkins, in charge of Industrial Relations of the Quartermaster's Department. The Commissioner of Labor and the Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania earnestly second this endeavor to meet the present industrial needs and will accord the fullest coöperation and assistance in carrying out the proposed training.

On the seventeenth of June the first group of students began work at Bryn Mawr, living at Lysyfran and taking their meals at Low Buildings. There are twelve students in all, among whom are graduates of Smith, Radcliffe, Wellesley, Cornell, Mills, and other colleges and universities of the West and South. Some of these have done graduate work at Bryn Mawr, Radcliffe, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania. The students are largely recruited from

the ranks of teachers; all have been out of college two years or more. Three are graduates of the class of 1917, two of 1916; the others are graduates of from four to ten years standing. One student has been in the School of Architecture at Columbia, and expects to use her industrial training in the field of industrial housing. Two students have had secretarial experience.

During this month the field work of the students has been in the nature of observation visits to industrial establishments. Interesting trips have been made to the Eddystone Muni-

tions Plant, the Miller Lock Company, the Fayette R. Plumb Company, the General Electric Co., and others. On the thirteenth of July the students leave for New England to spend all their time in industrial establishments to which we have been introduced by the office of the Secretary of War.

The interest in the course is widespread, and the attitude of people generally, as judged by the number of inquiries and applications up to the present time, is indicative of the need for such training in the present emergency.

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

NEW YORK

President, Mrs. Shepard Morgan; vice-president, Mrs. John F. Russell, Jr.; secretary, Miss Fannie Baker; treasurer, Mrs. Rutger Miller.

The annual dinner of the club was given in honor of President Thomas who spoke on the work of the college and of the alumnae in the war. The other speakers were alumnae who are especially identified with war work, Dr. Ida Ogilvie for the land army, Miss Marion Reilly for the service corps, Mrs. F. Louis Slade for war savings stamps and Mrs. John F. Russell, Jr., for the Liberty Loan. Capt. Baldenpefer, now exchange professor at Columbia, also spoke.

The club has established a new class of membership called associates with ones of two dollars a year and partial privileges of the house.

During the spring and until July 1 the house and restaurant have been unusually full. The restaurant is closed during July and August, but members may take rooms and have breakfast served. The Cosmopolitan Club has very

kindly offered during these two months to the Bryn Mawr Club.

In the spring the house committee installed electric lights and the year has been so profitable as to permit making improvements for the comfort of the house in cold weather and redecorating the main floor and hallways.

PITTSBURGH

At the annual meeting of the Pittsburgh club in May the following officers were elected: president, Miss Helen Schmidt; vice-president, Miss Sarah T. Ellis; treasurer, Mrs. Frederick B. Chalpart; secretary, Miss Henrietta Magoffin.

The club has again awarded for the second time a scholarship of \$200 for the student in Allegheny County having the highest average in entrance examinations.

The club has adopted a French orphan, holds Liberty Bonds, and has one star on its service flag, as Miss Rena Bixler is now in France doing volunteer war relief work. The club still cares for a ward of the juvenile court, Pittsburgh.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

1890

Marian T. MacIntosh spoke in Chapel one morning this spring on the opportunity for college women to organize women in their communities for farm work this summer.

1892

Edith Wetherne Ives lost her youngest child, Margaret Newbold Ives, who was born June 25, 1909, on March 16.

1893

Lida Adams (Mrs. Frank N. Lewis) returned to America in May on the Shinyo Maru. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have spent the last eighteen months in Japan.

1894

Edith Hamilton of the Bryn Mawr School spoke on teaching at the vocational conference held at Bryn Mawr on April 13.

Mary Breed of the Carnegie Institution of Technology also spoke at this conference.

Ethel Walker is directing a tutoring school for girls at Simsbury, Conn. The session is from July 22 to September 21. The school is under the same management as the Roxbury Tutoring School for Boys and will have many of the same teachers.

Abby Brayton Durfee is chairman of the department of education, Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, executive committee of the War Savings Stamps and active in Red Cross work.

Emma Bailey Speer as president of the National Y. W. C. A. is chairman ex-officio of the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A.

Louise Tring Weill is Pennsylvania chairman of the Woman's National League for the Conservation of Platinum.

Elizabeth M. Clark is in Switzerland in charge of the work among the foreign women students.

1895

Susan Fowler, of the Brearley School, spoke on teaching at a vocational conference held at Bryn Mawr on April 13.

Elizabeth Bent (Mrs. Herbert Clark) has accepted an honorary secretaryship in the Speaking Division of the Education Department of the Pennsylvania Women's Committee, of which President Thomas is chairman. She will be in her office during the summer months routing and trying-out patriotic speakers.

Mary Ellis is about to start for France where she will do six months' work in the Red Cross Canteen Service.

Frances Swift Tatnall, ex-'95, has a son, Joseph, in the army.

1897

Bertha Rembaugh spoke on law at a vocational conference held at Bryn Mawr April 13.

1899

Mr and Mrs. Edward H. Waring (Laura Peckham Waring) have within the last year adopted two baby boys, Harold Lomas Waring and Peter Waring now aged respectively, two years and three months, and seven months.

Margaret Stirling ex-99 (Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom) has a daughter, Margaret Pembroke Thom, born March 30.

Mary Emma Guffey (Mrs. Carroll Miller) is moving from Aurora, Illinois, to Pittsburgh, for her husband has been made general manager of the Philadelphia Gas Company of Pittsburgh.

An Aurora newspaper commenting on Mr. and Mrs. Miller's departure from the city says that they have both identified themselves with the city's affairs in an enthusiastic manner. "Mrs. Miller has been a strong worker in the Navy Aid Association, Parent-Teacher clubs, Daughters of the American Revolution, Country Club, etc."

1900

Maud Lowrey Jenks is in France, doing Y. M. C. A. work somewhere near Toul.

Kate Williams has been instrumental in starting the Civilian Relief Division of the Red Cross in Salt Lake City.

Cornelia Halsey (Mrs. Frederic Rogers Kellogg) has a daughter born January 16.

Johanna Kroeber, (Mrs. Herman O. Mosenthal) has a son, Edward Kroeber Mosenthal, born May 7.

Alletta Van Reyepen (Baroness Serge Alexander Korff) is now at 1021 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. She came to this country in the same ship with Susanne Allinson (Mrs. Henry Emery).

Margaret Field ex-'03 (Mrs. Lawrence Washburn De Motte) was married on June 20 to Charles Neville Buck in New York City.

Mary Ingham, head of the women's department of Bonbright and Company, investment bankers in Philadelphia spoke on the field of business as opened to women at a vocational conference held at Bryn Mawr on April 13.

Col. R. C. Bolling, husband of Anna Philips, ex-'03, was named among the missing in the casualty list of April 15. Before the war, Colonel Bolling was assistant general counsel of the United States Steel Corporation. About a year ago he was ordered to France as the representative there of the aircraft production board. General Pershing later assigned him to other duties, however, and these must have taken him to the front. It was thought most probable at the War Department that Colonel Bolling was either shot down or forced to descend in enemy territory while engaged in a flight.

1904

Alice M. Boring Ph.D., is studying at Woods Hole this summer. She will not return to the University of Maine but goes to the Union Medical College, Peking, China, for two years.

Dr. Mary James sailed for China on June 16. She is returning to continue her work in the hospital at Wuchang.

Helen Howell Moorhead is busy doing war work in New York. Her husband, Dr. John Moorhear is serving on the staff of one of the hospitals in France.

Clara Woodruff Hull is visiting her sister in Germantown. Her husband has gone to France with his regiment.

Martha Rockwell Moorhouse has a second daughter, Anne Moorhouse born May 7, in Philadelphia.

Anne Buzby Palmer has been elected vice-president of the Saturday Club of Wayne. She is serving on the committee of the Wayne Chapter of the Red Cross.

Katherine Scott who is Principal of St. Hilda's School, Wuchang, China, is recovering from a very severe illness.

Margaret Scott and Edna Shearer are working on the Bryn Mawr farm during the month of July.

Eloise Tremain has been elected principal of the Ferry Hall School at Lake Forest, Illinois.

Esther Marion Sinn (Mrs. Rudolph C. Neuendorff) has a son, Joseph Alfred Neuendorff, born February 28.

Clara Case (Mrs. A. C. Edwards) has a son, Arthur Middleton, born in Hamadan, Persia, late in February.

1905

Amelia Montgomery Carter and her husband, Captain Carter of the Ordnance Department, have come East from California to Crawford, New Jersey.

Catherine Hill won her M.A. in social economy in June and sailed for France in July where she is doing canteen work. Her address is 12 Rue d'Agnesseau, Paris, France.

Helen Kempton has been accepted by the Bryn Mawr Service Corps for Red Cross work overseas.

Emma Knight is assistant head of Norfolk House in Roxbury, Mass.

Isabel Ashwell's husband, Lieutenant E. H. Raymond, is with the New York Presbyterian Hospital Unit in Etretat, France.

Carrie Morrow Collins has a daughter born in February.

Frances Hubbard Flaherty and her family are spending the summer in Reading, Conn.

Gertrude Hartman is working at the Bureau of Educational Experiments in New York City.

Leslie Farwell Hill has moved to Bethlehem, Pa., where her husband has been made treasurer of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Elma Louies has been writing a series of three articles for *Country Life* on estate management for women in war time; also a report for the Women's National Farm and Garden Association on placing women on the land.

Alice Henkle has been organizing a branch of the National Women's Party in Kansas City.

Elsie Jones attended the Social Workers' Conference in Kansas City in May.

Margaret Bates was married in Shanghai, China, on June 25 to Willard Merritt Porterfield, Jr., who is the head of the department of biology in St. John's University, Shanghai and a member of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, the military organization in Shanghai representing the Allies and corresponding to the United States National Guard.

Theodora Bates worked at the college farm this summer.

1906

Alice Ropes Kellogg has another daughter, Ruth Marion, born in Shaown, China, March 14.

1907

Elsie Norton was married recently.

1908

Louise Congdon Balmer (Mrs. J. P. Balmer) spent the winter with her husband in California.

Anna Carrère returned to New York in May after a year spent in Paris as assistant to Mrs. Lathrop in the A. F. F. W.

Margaret Copeland Blatchford (Mrs. N. H. Blatchford, Jr.) spent a few days in Madison, Wisconsin, recently to see her brother who was on march from Camp Grant to Sparta with the 331st Field Artillery.

Helen Dudley has been a hospital supply worker in London since 1915.

Anna Dunham Reilly (Mrs. John R. Reilly) has a third child, a daughter born in the spring.

Adda Eldridge is an attorney in the employ of West & Eckhart, Chicago.

Myra Elliot Vauclain (Mrs. Jacques Vauclain) has been working for the Bryn Mawr Farm Fund. She and her family are summering at Atlantic City.

Helen Greeley Russell (Mrs. E. A. Russell, Jr.) has been in Texas all winter in order to be near her husband who is in the Army.

Theresa Helburn spent the spring in California.

Louise Hyman Pollak (Mrs. Julian Pollak) underwent an operation in June.

Margaret Lewis MacVeagh (Mrs. Lincoln MacVeagh) spent the winter in Richmond to be near her husband, Lieutenant MacVeagh, who was stationed at Camp Lee.

Virginia McKenney was recently married to Lieut. Robert Claiborne of the U. S. Marines.

Louise Milligan Herron (Mrs. C. D. Herron) is in Richmond with her husband, Colonel Herron, who is stationed at Camp Lee.

Dorothy Mort has been teaching History at Rosemary Hall during the past winter.

Josephine Proudfit Montgomery (Mrs. Dudley Montgomery) has been visiting in Rockford, Illinois, to be near her husband, Captain Montgomery, who is stationed at Camp Grant.

Eleanor Rambo is preparing to publish her thesis for her Ph.D.

Caroline Schock Jones (Mrs. Chester Lloyd Jones) spent the winter with her mother as her husband was in South America doing special work.

Ethel Vick Wallace is living with her mother as her husband, Lieutenant-Commander Wallace, is in the Navy.

Margaret Wasburn Hunt (Mrs. H. O. Hunt) is spending the summer with her children at South Hampton to be near her husband who is in the Navy.

Margaret Vilas is doing work in Chicago for the Naval Auxiliary of the American Red Cross.

Marjorie Young was at Bryn Mawr for Commencement.

ARMY HUSBANDS

Virginia McKenney Claiborne, was married in May to Robert Watson Claiborne, first lieutenant United States Marine Corps.

Louise Milligan Herron, husband captain in Regular Army.

Molly King Kingsley Best, husband Dr. Best in United States Army, stationed at Camp Gordon.

Helen North Hunter, husband Captain Medical Reserve Corps, stationed at Mineola.

Henrietta Bryant Baldwin, husband captain in the National Guard of Georgia. Sawservice at the Mexican border and is now stationed at Camp Wheeler.

Josephine Proudfit Montgomery, husband captain in Military service since July, 1917.

Margaret Lewis MacVeagh, husband, captain of Infantry in France.

Sarah Sanborn Weaver, husband, squadron adjutant, First Brigade Texas Cavalry.

Rose Marsh Payton, husband, a Y. M. C. A. secretary in France.

Anna Dunham Reilly, husband First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, stationed at Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

1908

Jacqueline Morris Evans has a baby, Beth, six months old.

Agnes Goldman has sailed for Palestine as bacteriologist with the Palestine Commission of the American Red Cross.

Alice Sachs Plaut has a son Nathan, five months old.

Anna Carrère has returned from France where she had charge of receiving station of the American Fund for French Wounded.

Helen Cadbury Bush has a little girl, Anne Head, five weeks old.

Anne Walton is the Executive Secretary for the Office Workers Union which is now being organised in Philadelphia.

Margaret Maynard is doing clerical work with the McArthur Concrete Pile and Foundation Company.

Anne Jackson Bird has a daughter, Mary Louise, born May 16.

Anna King is the Executive Secretary of the Home Service Section of the Boston Metropolitan chapter of the American Red Cross.

We regret to record that Myra Elliot Vauclair recently lost a baby son, Jacques.

Rachel Moore Warren has a new baby born recently.

Ruth Hamitt Kaufman, ex-'08. The *Times-Advertiser* of Trenton, New Jersey, in March printed an account of her work. It said that for several months past she has been acting as interpreter for American officers, engaging houses and servants for them, etc. She wears the uniform of the United States army and has been offered a position as official interpreter. She has been writing for several periodicals and articles by her have appeared in the *Red Cross Magazine*. After war was declared she went abroad in 1914 as a writer for the Vigilantes, an organization of writers, composers and artists in this country. She has interviewed many notables, including the King and Queen of Belgium, she has lived with women munition workers and had many other interesting experiences.

Melanie Atherton Updergraff writes the following letter describing her widows' and orphans' home in Kolhapur.

"Kolhapur.

"It isn't a place you'd particularly enjoy seeing—this Widows' and Orphans' Home. In fact, I should hesitate to have you inspect us until you had been in India a long time, and had become somewhat accustomed to the untidy ways of the country. Respectability anywhere is costly and here where water is scarce and far away, cleanliness too, is very hard to maintain. We are chiefly concerned in collecting pennies enough to feed and sparsely clothe our women and babies and thankful enough when that is accomplished.

"But enough for the weak points of our establishment. We are very important, and one of the most convenient institutions in the Mission. Every missionary, many times in a year is confronted with such perplexities as these—a widow with little children and no support; a Hindu wife fleeing from a brutal husband; babies whose parents have died, or maltreated and deserted them—and so forth and so forth ad infinitum. The Alice Home is the solution of many of the perplexing situations, and we have women and babies of all ages, castes and characters.

"Just now we have about twenty women and thirty children. We allot the children to the women, so far as we can, with a view to their capacity as foster mothers, and put each little family into a mud room about eight by eight. Here the "mother" cooks and cares for the children. Some of the women do "second girl's" work for some of our more prosperous Indian families living outside; some do washing and cooking for our large Christian Boys' and Girls' Schools. Needless to say, we arrange for the women to help in their own support just as much as we can.

"As you may imagine, we have many ups and downs, and it is hard to have any smooth working systems in such a motley and ever-changing throng; but Mrs. Goheen, who was my predecessor here, really taught the women a very practical understanding of Christianity, and as a whole the women are neither quarrelsome nor complaining. For many of them I have a great admiration. Caring for some of the children that come to our Home would seem to me almost beyond the power of my human strength and character. You've no idea how diseased and terrible a little child can be until you have lived in some such God-forsaken country as India. Some of our women are wonderful in their gentleness and care for these poor little waifs. One old woman has cared for sixty orphan children during her twenty years in the Home. A few

of them have died, but most of them are now promising pupils in our school, or married, in Christian homes of their own. Bhagubai is thin, old, and toothless, but still she has a family of four little children, two of whom cannot walk. One day I suggested that I give one or two to some one else at night, but she said, "No, Memsahab, the younger women don't look after them well at night." It was true, so I did not insist.

"Many of the women grow to love their little charges as their own. One high-caste woman came to us from our big hospital at Miraj; her baby had died, her husband deserted her, she was hopeless and desperately unhappy. Then a little orphan baby was given her, she nursed it, loved it, and now is a happier and more devoted mother than many a real one I have seen. One woman told me the other day, beaming with pride and joy, that when her little adopted boy, eleven months old, had been given to some one else temporarily, he would wiggle back on his little tummy the entire length of the court to her room, and that he would take his food from no one but her. Little incidents such as these make one feel that it is worth while in spite of all the dirtiness and trouble.

"During the last five months we have taken in four new babies which are a great care and expense, as well as pleasure, milk being high these days. Now I am beginning to wonder why we were so rash as we are facing a very lean year, and these babies take so much time and care that fewer of our women are free to work, which curtails our income. Perhaps it was foolish to take these babies when we haven't the funds for their support, and I expect you think it was very foolish. But I will tell you the circumstances fully, as the real object of this letter is the support of these children.

"The first little girl aged three months, was brought by a poor helpless looking father, whose wife had just died, who had no relatives to help him, and who had two other little girls to take care of. Three girls! That in itself was tragedy enough for him. He was so helpless that we felt that the outlook for the baby was so dark that we took it.

"Then two little babies came from the hospital at Miraj—deserted or not wanted, illegitimate perhaps. But they were such sweet babies and there was nothing else to do with them, so we took them.

"The last one, a cunning little boy about three months old, was brought here by two white-

haired old shepherd women from a mountain village two days' journey off. They walked those long, weary miles, staffs in hand, carrying the baby in a basket on their heads (in turn, I suppose) because someone had told them that we would care for the child. It had no relative save one of the old women and she had to work all day long in the fields. As the Indians say on all occasions, "Ky kurru" (What to do?) We took him.

"If some kind friends in America would undertake the support of these babies, I would be so happy. The support of a child is \$25.00 a year. I want support for about six.

"One other great need of our Home is water. All the water for the twenty women and thirty children has to be carried by the women in copper or earthen vessels from a distant well. With all their other work, there is never time to bring enough water, and as a result proper bathing is out of the question, which means skin diseases of distressing nature for the children. These are very hard, sometimes almost impossible, to eradicate.

"Sometime ago while visiting another mission, I saw a large number of their young charges bathing in a small tank. On not one of them did I see a sign of the disease, and I realized more clearly than ever before that running water in our Orphanage was the only real cure. The sum of \$400 would enable us to make the necessary alterations at our well, install an engine and pipes, and give this great boon to the poor folk who so need the healing waters.

"The waste water could be used for a little garden plot which would enable the women to raise some vegetables of their own. In fact this water would simply revolutionize our establishment.

MELANIE ATHERTON UPDERGRAFF.

1909

Mary Holliday has been in France since Christmas doing canteen work under the Y. M. C. A.

Pleasaunce Baker has announced her engagement to Arthur Parsons, Harvard 1910. She is taking an eight months' training course in psychiatric social work at the Psychopathic Hospital, Boston. Mr. Parsons expects to go to France this summer to work for the Red Cross Civilian Relief.

Judith Boyer Springer is in Pottsville with her little girl, Caroline Gertrude, staying with her parents while her husband is in service with the

Y. M. C. A. in France. He was stationed in the same encampment in which Cynthia Wesson ran her canteen with such success during the winter. Recently Mr. Springer has been sent to Savoie and has been helping to establish rest camps for American soldiers at Aix, Chambery and Challes-les-Caux.

Dorothy North is now at Troyes doing capable work in reconstruction.

Helen Crane has been living at home in Timonium, Maryland, since January keeping house for her family and trying many Hooverizing experiments.

Julia Doe has announced her engagement to Lucius Rogers Shero, professor of Latin at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Shero is a graduate of Haverford College and was Rhodes Scholar from Wisconsin University. The date for the wedding is not determined upon. Julia is teaching Latin at Milwaukee Downer Seminary. She has six classes every day and in addition is the head of the school Red Cross chapter which consists of 115 members.

Emily Maurice Dall has a daughter, Priscilla Marshall, born in January. Major Dall is attached to the Second Battalion of the 305th Infantry, and has been stationed at Camp Upton, Yap Hank, Long Island.

Anna Platt is in her third year of medical school at Johns Hopkins. Anna is the first member of the class to be touched closely by the tragedy of the war. Her brother, William, was killed while serving in the ambulance corps in Italy. He was helping to remove the wounded from a Red Cross hospital which the Germans were shelling when he was killed.

1910

Susanne Allinson (Mrs. Henry C. Emery) reached the United States in the spring after thrilling experiences in Finland. Mr. and Mrs. Emery went from Russia to Helsingfors and there tried to escape to the islands on sledges and were pursued and overtaken by the Germans, on neutral territory, the Aland Islands. Susanne was allowed to go to Stockholm but Mr. Emery was sent to a detention camp in Germany. Mr. Emery was in Russia as a representative of the Guaranty Trust Company.

Mabel Ashley has been helping in a canteen in New York this winter.

Ruth Babcock Deems is living in Ross, California, where her husband is taking the place of a clergyman who is in France, and also working with the seamen in San Francisco. Mrs. Deems

has a second daughter born this spring, known as "Betsy Ross."

Ruth Cabot has been taking a course at the Noyes School in Boston, and is continuing her work in educational and community dramatics at various settlements.

Elsie Deems Neilson is living on a fruit ranch in Paonia, Colorado.

Constance Deming Lewis has been doing volunteer work in Augusta, Georgia, in connection with the Red Cross, a Children's Hospital and the Social Service Department of a woman's club.

Elsa Denison Voorhees has moved to Washington, where her husband is stationed for the Signal Corps. Madeleine Edison Sloane has also moved to this city and has a second son, born April 28.

Miriam Hedges Smith is now in India. Her husband, a lieutenant in the British Army, will probably fight in Mesopotamia, and if she cannot be with him, she will take hospital training in Madras.

Janet Howell Clark is doing research at Johns Hopkins. Dr. Clark has a commission in the medical reserve. They have a daughter born May 15.

Agnes Irwin has been doing secretarial work in the School of Neurological Surgery, at the University Hospital, Philadelphia.

Kate Rotan Drinker has a daughter, Anne Sandwith Drinker.

Mary Boyd Shipley is teaching at Ginling College, Nanking, China, the only woman's college in Central China. There are twenty this year in the Freshman class.

Frances Stuart Rhodes is living with her parents while Dr. Rhodes is abroad, on the staff of a base hospital in France.

Alice Whittemore has been teaching this year in a private day school in Buffalo, New York.

Frances Hearne '10 (Mrs. Robert Bowen Brown) has a son, Robert Bowen, Jr., born March 29.

1911

Constance Wilbur was married to Sergeant J. Frank McKeehan on May 4. The wedding was a quiet, home ceremony. Emily Caskey, 1911, Ellen Pottberg, 1911, Mildred Durand Gordey, 1909, and Florence Wilbur Wuckoff, 1910, were the Bryn Mawr contingent.

M. W. Taylor spoke at a vocational conference at Bryn Mawr in April on openings for women in banks, ranging from preliminary

routine work paying \$15 a week to such positions as head of the library or record department.

Agnes Murray has been appointed assistant civilian relief worker for the mountain district of the Red Cross. Her headquarters will be in Denver, where she will live with Gordon Hamilton, '13.

1912

Helen Barber was married to Paul Matteson, of Providence, Rhode Island, on July 15 at Rochester, New York.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Frank H. Ristine (Katherine Longwell) are living in Louisville, Kentucky.

Clara Francis Dickson has a daughter, Dorothy Francis, born May 18.

Gladys Jones Markle has a son born June 12.

Gladys Spry has been living at the College Inn at Bryn Mawr for the last three months as manager of the college farm.

Agnes Morrow has arrived in France where she is working up the Y. M. C. A. canteen as a member of the Bryn Mawr Service Corps.

Frances Hunter was married to Adolph Elwyn on June 20 in Newburgh, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Elwyn will live at 434 West 120 Street, New York City.

Lorle Stecher, psychologist at the Children's Hospital, Randall's Island, New York City, spoke at a vocation conference at Bryn Mawr in April on positions in schools and children's courts involving testing for feeble-mindedness.

1913

Mary Sheldon was married on April 17 to Alfred MacArthur of Oak Park, Illinois.

Mary Tongue has announced her engagement to Lieut. Ferdinand Everstadt. Mary has been doing canteen work in France.

Adelaide Simpson is dean of women at Hillsdale College, Michigan.

Madeline Fauvre (Mrs. Thomas Wiles) is secretary of the speaking division of the educational department of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense of Pennsylvania.

Alice Ames was married early this year to Dr. Brown Crothers who is serving in the United States Army.

Dorothea Baldwin is working under the Red Cross in France.

Emma Bell has been sworn into government service as a stenographer to the superintendent

of construction of the Payne aviation field, West Point, Mississippi.

Margaret Blain is a confidential junior examiner and assistant in the Bureau of Intelligence of the War Trade Board in Washington.

Dorothy Blake is working in the Home Service Department of the Red Cross in Boston.

Marian Irwin is continuing her scientific research at Harvard for a Ph.D.

Katharine Schmidt who recently married Mr. S. P. Eisenhard, has been general secretary for her county Red Cross.

Katherine Williams was married in June to Lieut. Waldo Hodgdon.

Gertrude Ziesing's husband, Henry Lane Stout is a lieutenant in the Naval Aviation Corps and has been stationed in Detroit to work on the Liberty Motor.

Katherine Page Loring has a daughter, born in September. Her husband, Charles Z. Loring is a lieutenant in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps in France.

1914

Marjorie Southard was married to Norman Charlock, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, on June 1, 1918.

A son was born to Lieutenant and Mrs. Gilbert Scribner 3rd (Nancy van Dyke), on June 1, 1918. He has been named Gilbert Scribner, 4th.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Crosby (Helen Shaw) on June 10, 1918. He has been named William Shaw Crosby.

Elizabeth Ayer has completed her six months driving a truck between hospitals in France and is now going to work in a hospital for American soldiers.

Alice Miller Chester is working for the Y. M. C. A. in France.

Mabel Gardner is abroad.

Katherine Huntington and Ruth Wallerstein have government positions in Washington.

Leah Cadbury returned to Paris in April from Italy where she had been working for refugees and left immediately for a canteen at Bar-le-Duc.

Marion Camp (Mrs. Roger Newberry) has a daughter, Mary Wolcott, born June 12.

Carolyn Bulley, ex-'14, spoke at a vocation conference given at Bryn Mawr in April on newspaper work.

Lucile Thompson has a daughter.

Clara Bond is a field worker in the Psychiatric Clinic at Sing Sing Prison.

1915

Margaret Bradway has been accepted by the Bryn Mawr Service Corps.

Laura Branson will teach mathematics at Miss Shipley's School next winter.

Catherine Bryant is secretary of the Main Line Citizen's Association, the office of which is in Bryn Mawr.

Mary Chamberlain Moore received her Ph.D. degree from Rutgers University in May. She is the first woman to receive such a degree from Rutgers.

Helen Irwin is president of the Bryn Mawr Club of Baltimore.

Amy McMaster received the degree of M.A. at Bryn Mawr in June. She was also awarded the College Settlement Scholarship for next year.

Susan Nichols is in France as an infirmiere at an American Red Cross Base Hospital at Cannes.

Dagmar Perkins has an article "The Psychology of Preaching" in *The Presbyterian* for April 25, 1918. She was in charge of the Bryn Mawr Entertainment at Camp Upton for the soldiers in one of the Y. M. C. A. huts during the winter and will take charge of them again next fall.

Gladys Pray has announced her engagement to Mr. Samuel K. Trimmer, pianist, of Hackettstown, New Jersey. Mr. Trimmer is attached to the U. S. Medical Corps at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and is also playing in concerts for the Red Cross. Gladys Pray is a member of the Ambulance Corps of the New Jersey State Militia.

Isabel Smith was awarded the President's European Fellowship at Bryn Mawr, for the year 1918-19.

Helen Taft has an article entitled "The Six Weeks I Spent on a Farm" in the June number of the *Ladies Home Journal*.

Waldron Deaves MacLeod has a son, William MacKenzie MacLeod, born May 12, 1918.

Marjory Meeker was married to Addison B. Gatling, U. S. N. R., on June 4 at Saint Michael's Church, New York City.

Enid Dessau is secretary to Mrs. Lathrop, president of the American Fund of the French Wounded in Paris. She is in the place of Catherine Elwood who has been ill.

Isabel Smith has been elected treasurer of the Graduate Club at Bryn Mawr for the coming year.

Elizabeth Channing, ex-'15, is in Washington with her small son and her husband, Willard Fuller, who has a commission in the aviation corps. Her address is 3102 P Street, N. W.

Anna Brown and Marjorie Tyson, ex-'15, studied at the Pierce Business School in Philadelphia this spring.

Margaret Free is assistant to the committee of classification of the Army. She is working in Washington.

Ruth Hopkinson is in the employment department of a large department store, the Joseph and Feiss Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Anna Roberts is teaching at Guilford College, a co-educational college under the auspices of the Progressive Branch of Friends in North Carolina in North Carolina.

Elizabeth Smith is working in Cincinnati for the Associated Charities and the Red Cross Department of Home Service.

Carlotta Taber has been in Florida all winter. She then studied agriculture in Worcester and farmed this summer.

1916

Larie Klein has been working at The Foreign Press Bureau in New York City.

Buckner Kirk is doing Red Cross publicity work in Baltimore.

Lilla Worthington is working at the Brandt Kirkpatrick Company, in New York.

Ruth Alden, Constance Dowd, Lucretia Garfield, and Margaret Chase are doing government work in Washington.

Helen Chase is nursing in one of the American hospitals in France.

Frederika Kellogg is working in a canteen somewhere in France.

Constance Kellen was operated upon for appendicitis in Paris where she was engaged in war work.

Frances Bradley has been doing work as an interpreter in Washington.

Catherine Godley has been taking a business course this spring.

Dorothy Deneen was married on April 20 to Mr. Almond Blow and is now making her home in Knoxville, Tennessee.

Adeline Werner was married to Capt. Webb I. Vorys of the 332 Infantry, N. A. on April 27.

Eleanor Hill was married to Dr. Rhys Carpenter on April 23 at Cavalry Church, Germantown, Pennsylvania. Dr. Carpenter, associate professor of archeology at Bryn Mawr, is now on leave of absence for war work, and has been for some months at the officers' training camp at Camp Meade, Maryland. C. Hayman, 1919, was maid of honor, Constance Dowd, 1916, and Margaret Chase, 1916, were bridesmaids. Other members of the wedding party were Dr. Carpenter's two brothers, Dr. Patch and J. Hayman, brother of Cornelia Hayman.

Buckner Kirk is working in the news service department of the Red Cross at Washington.

1917

Margaret Hoff (Mrs. Eric Zimmerman) has a daughter, born this spring, the class baby.

Ryu Satu will teach in the Friends' School in Japan this winter.

Mary Andrews is assistant in the bacteriological laboratory at Camp Dix this summer.

Amy MacMaster is conducting the college tutoring school at Rangeley Lake from August 10 to September 23.

Monica O'Shea of the *Vogue* editorial department spoke before a vocation conference at Bryn Mawr in April on "How to Get and Live on a Job."

BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

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No. 3



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of
Bryn Mawr College

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

Editor-in-Chief

ISABEL FOSTER, '15
Waterbury, Connecticut

Advertising Manager

ELIZABETH BRAKELY, '16
Freehold, N. J.

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Contributions to the QUARTERLY, books for review, and subscriptions should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief, Isabel Foster, The Republican, Waterbury, Conn. Cheques should be drawn payable to Bertha S. Ehlers, 123 Waverly Place, New York City. The QUARTERLY is published in January, April, July, and November of each year. The price of subscription is one dollar a year, and single copies are sold for twenty-five cents each. Any failure to receive numbers of the QUARTERLY should be reported promptly to the Editor. Changes of address should be reported to the Editor not later than the first day of each month of issue. News items may be sent to the Editors.

The address of the secretary of the Alumnae Association has been changed. It is now, MISS KATHERINE MCCOLLIN, 2213 St. James Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

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MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION AT BRYN MAWR

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Association on September 25 at Bryn Mawr, the resignation of the vice-president, Catherine Delano Grant, '11, was accepted with regret, also the resignation of Frances Fincke Hand, '98, from the Academic Committee.

The resignation of Elva Lee, as editor of the QUARTERLY, because of illness, was accepted with much regret. Isabel Foster, '15, was appointed to take her place.

It was decided that the Mary Garrett Endowment Fund should be paid to Asa S. Wing in monthly installments of \$500 for eight months, beginning October 1, 1918.

Twenty-five thousand dollars of the Alumnae Fund was invested in Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds through the undergraduates.

Miss Pauline Goldmark has resigned from the Academic Committee because her time will be fully taken by work for the United States Railroad Administration in Washington.

There are four new members of the Academic Committee to be elected at the February meeting of the association. Any twenty-five members may nominate a candidate by sending in her name before December 1 to the secretary, Katherine McCollin, 2213 St. James Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

ON THE RESIGNATION OF ELVA LEE

The Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association announces with great regret the resignation of Elva Lee, '94, as editor of the QUARTERLY.

Miss Lee undertook the QUARTERLY at a most difficult moment in its career. For fourteen years it had been published as an independent magazine with a paid circulation. It had finally become involved in financial difficulties and it was necessary either to abandon it altogether or to find some way of financing it.

In 1914 the Association took over the QUARTERLY and made it its official organ. Miss Lee was appointed editor by the board at this time, although her connection with the QUARTERLY dated back two years. It was difficult as well as a most laborious task which she undertook. But she went ahead with courage and unflinching energy and has published a QUARTERLY which has met with approval on every hand. This last year, while seriously ill, she has still continued her work and has given up at last only because she thought that the QUARTERLY was suffering.

With many regrets the Association must accept her decision and wishes here to express appreciation of her years of labor and self sacrifice.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

The thirty-fourth academic opened with chapel on Monday, October 2. President Thomas made an address of welcome to the old and new students.

One British and four French scholars were among the graduates: Miss Helen Isabella Wilkie of Edinburgh University, master of arts, with honors in English; Miss Denise Leredde of

Paris, student of the Lycee Fenelon and the College Savigne; Miss Marthe Tretain of Paris, student of the University of Paris and the Sorbonne; Lucie Mabile of Paris, student of the University of Paris.

Five members of 1918 have returned as graduates: Cora Neely, Harriet Hobbs, Therese Born, Judith Hemenway and Edith M. Smith.

Among the members of the Freshman Class are the sisters of twelve Alumnae and undergraduates, Virginia R. Grace, sister of Jane Grace, '17; Lillian Wyckoff, sister of Dorothy Wyckoff and sisters of Maud Dessau, '13, and of Enid Dessau, '15; Mary Rupert, '18; Mary Tyler, '19; Francis Clarke, '19; Annette Styles, '19; Marion Butler, '20; Ruth Woodruff, '19; Edith Stevens, '20; Monica Healea, '20; Eleanor Bliss, '21, and Ellen Jay, '21.

All the students are preparing to do four hours of war work, three of recreation and two of physical development as a part of their conscription for war service. Each hall has a captain with seven minor officers under her, representing the various kinds of work, such as Red Cross, Community Center, clerical work, etc.

A Liberty Loan Drive was carried through with great force and success although it is too early at this time to give the total subscriptions for the college.

The students were put under quarantine immediately upon arriving on the campus and little serious trouble was brought by the influenza.

A device for testing the condition of an aviator's eye worked out by Dr. Clarence and Dr. Gertrude Rand this summer has been adopted by the United States and is being used in France. The purpose of the test is to measure the speed of adjustment of the eye for clearing seeing at all distances. Dr. Ferree and Dr. Rand were married in New York on September 28. No engagement was announced.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY STAFF OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

Prof. William Bashford Huff, Professor of Physics, has been granted leave of absence for the year 1918-19 and is doing war work in Washington in the Bureau of Standards. His courses will be given during his absence by Miss Sue Avis Beake, who has been a demonstrator in the department for a number of years. Miss Nora May Mohler, of Dickinson College, who was graduate scholar in mathematics last year, has been appointed Demonstrator in Physics for 1918-19.

Dr. Regina Katherine Crandall is promoted to be Professor of English Composition.

Prof. James Fulton Ferguson, Associate Professor of Ancient History and Latin, leaves the College and will do social work in military camps.

Prof. Howard D. Gray applied for and received leave of absence during the summer to do work in London for the Shipping Board. His courses will be given during his absence by Dr. Anna Lane Lingelbach, A.B., University of Iowa, Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania 1916, formerly graduate student, Chicago University, who has collaborated with her husband, Dr. William E. Lingelbach, Professor of History in the University of Pennsylvania in his recently published book.

Dr. Anna Johnson Pell, A.B., University of South Dakota, 1903, M.S., University of Iowa, 1904, A.M., Radcliffe College, 1905, Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1910, Student in Mathematics, University of Göttingen, 1906-07, Instructor and Associate Professor of Mathematics, Mount Holyoke College, 1911-18, becomes Associate Professor of Mathematics.

Mde. Alice H. Beulin, Agrégée des lettres, succeeds M. Vatar as Associate in French. Mde. Beulin is well known as a writer in Paris. M. Vatar is working in Washington for the French Government.

Miss Edith Hamilton Lanman will give the courses in Chemistry previously given by Dr. James L. Crenshaw, absent in France on war service.

Miss Esther Cloudman Dunn continues as Acting Director of First and Second Year English Composition in place of Dr. Howard J. Savage, absent on war service.

Dr. Charles Wendell David, A.B., Oxford University, 1911, A.M., University of Wisconsin, 1912, Ph.D., Harvard University, 1918, Instructor in History, University of Washington, 1915-18, has been appointed Associate Professor of History.

Miss Carolina Marcial Dorado, A.B., University of Madrid, 1907, Graduate Student, University of Madrid, Summers 1912, 1913; Instructor in Spanish and Head of the Spanish Department, Wellesley College, 1907-11; Assistant Professor of Spanish Literature, University of Porto Rico, 1911-17; Head of the Spanish Department of Ginn & Co., 1917-18, will lecture on Spanish.

Dr. Margaret Steel Duncan, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1908, and Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1918, Associate Professor of Romance Languages, Temple University, 1914-17, will give the elementary French course, some courses in Spanish and will conduct the French tutoring classes.

Dr. Mary Agnes Quimby, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1906, Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1918, A.M., Cornell University, 1916, Graduate Student Cornell University, 1915-16, University of Pennsylvania, 1916-17, will give the elementary German Course and conduct German tutoring classes.

Dr. Agnes Rutherford Riddell, who taught Spanish last year, will conduct Minor, Major and Graduate courses in Italian.

Miss Anne Bezanon, A.B., Radcliffe College, 1915, and A.M., 1916, Manager of Business Firm, 1903-11, Assistant Economic Research, Harvard University, 1916-18, Lecturer on Statistics, Wellesley College, 1917-18, will give courses in statistics and industrial questions in the Carola Woerishoffer Department of Social Economy and Social Research.

Miss Marjorie Lorne Franklin, A.B., Barnard College, 1913, and A.M., Columbia University, 1916, Graduate Scholar in Economics, Bryn Mawr College, 1913-14, and Fellow in Economics, 1914-15, Library Assistant American Telegraph and Telephone Co., 1916-17; Instructor in Political Science, Vassar College, 1917-18, will take one section of the Minor Course in Economics and Politics and give a graduate seminary in Municipal Government.

Miss Helen E. Fernald, A.B., Mt. Holyoke College, 1914, Scientific Artist and Research Assistant, Columbia University, 1915-18, has been appointed Instructor in History of Art and will give a new elective course in Chinese and Japanese Art.

Mr. Malcolm Havens Bissell, Ph.B., Yale University, 1911, and A.M., 1918, Graduate Student and Instructor in Engineering, University of Pittsburgh, 1913-14, Graduate Student in Geology, Yale University, 1915-18, and Assistant in Geography, 1917-18, becomes Associate in Geology, succeeding Mr. Frank James Wright. Mr. Bissell will give an elective course in Economic Geology with special reference to war problems and needs.

The following appointments have been made in the Department of English: Miss Margaret W. Watson, A.B., Barnard College, 1913, and A.M., Columbia University, 1917; Lecturer in German, Barnard College, 1917-18, will be Instructor in English Composition. Dr. Esther Parker Ellinger, A.B., Goucher College, 1915, and Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1918, is appointed Instructor in English Composition and will assist Professor Donnelly in the first

semester and direct a section in English Composition in the second semester.

Dr. Marion Hague Rea, A.B., University of Pennsylvania, and M.D., Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Assistant Resident Physician. Dr. Rea was Superintendent of the Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia in 1918.

The following changes have occurred in the Library staff: Miss Mary Isabelle O'Sullivan, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, Graduate Scholar in English Composition, 1917-18; Indexer of the Estate of Stephen Girard, Philadelphia, 1909-15; Cataloguer, New York Public Library, 1916-17, will be Head Cataloguer. Miss H. Beatrice Brown, B.S., Simmons College and A.B., Wellesley College, will be Assistant to the Circulation and Reference Librarian, and Mrs. William T. Lindorff will be Assistant to the Librarian. Miss Mary Ruth Almack, A.B., and A.M., Ohio State University and Miss Istar Alida Haupt, A.B. and A.M., Bryn Mawr College, will be Demonstrators. Miss Harriet Hobbs, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, will be Demonstrator in Chemistry. Miss Dorothy Crane is a newly appointed Demonstrator in Athletics and Gymnastics. Miss Mary Nearing, for two years Warden of Rockefeller Hall, has resigned and will be succeeded by Mrs. Webb I. Vorys (Adeline Agnes Werner), A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1916. Miss Bertha Sophie Ehlers has also resigned as Warden of Denbigh Hall but the vacancy is not yet filled.

FRENCH AND BRITISH SCHOLARSHIPS

One British and four French students have been awarded scholarships, and have reached this country to study at Bryn Mawr College. They are as follows:

Miss Helen Isabella Wilkie of Edinburgh University, Master of Arts with Honours in English.

Miss Denise Leredde of Paris, student of the Lycée Fénélon and the Collège Sevigné.

Miss Marthe Trotain, of Paris, student of the University of Paris and the Sorbonne.

Miss Lucie Mabilie of Paris, student of the University of Paris.

Miss Marthe Sturm, of Paris, holder of the *Licence de Philosophie* of the University of Paris.

NEW COURSES OFFERED IN,
1918-1919

FREE ELECTIVE

History of the War of 1914. DR. LINGELBACH. Three hours a week throughout the year. Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 2 to 3. Prerequisite Minor History of Europe.

Social Betterment and Civilian Relief. DR. KINGSBURY. Two hours a week throughout the year. Mondays, Tuesdays, 3 to 4. This course will present the principles and methods used in the conduct of Civilian Relief or Home Service under the American Red Cross. The methods used in the Charity Organization Society will be carefully studied and opportunity to attend case conferences will be offered to the students. This course is open to students who have had or are taking Minor Economics or General Psychology.

Record Keeping and Social Investigation. DR. KINGSBURY. Two hours a week throughout the year. Thursdays and Fridays, 3 to 4. The principles and methods of record keeping and filing, applicable to municipal, state, and federal offices, to business organizations, social work, and investigation. This course must be accompanied by the course in "Elements of Statistics."

Elements of Statistics. MISS BEZANSON. One hour a week throughout the year. Wednesdays, 3 to 4. This course is recommended to students of social economy and economics. No knowledge of mathematics beyond the requirement for matriculation is assumed.

Criticism. DR. CRANDALL. Two hours a week throughout the year. Wednesdays, 3 to 4 (one meeting weekly). A study of the principles of criticism and the writing of critical expositions, the essay and kindred forms. The course is open to students who have completed the required course in English Composition and obtained the grade of "Merit" in one semester of the course.

Chinese and Japanese Art. MISS FERNALD. Two hours a week throughout the year. Thursdays and Fridays, 2 to 3.

Greek Religion and Myths. DR. WRIGHT. Two hours a week throughout the first semester. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11 to 12. This course may be counted as a Free Elective or as part of the Minor Course in Ancient History or in Classical Archaeology. It is followed in the

Second Semester by a course in Literary Geography of Greece and Asia Minor. The course will be supplementary to Greek and English Literature and to Oriental and Classical Archaeology, and will treat of the development of Greek religion, the attributes of the Olympian gods, such as Zeus and Apollo, their ritual, and the influence on literature of Greek myths.

History of the Far East. DR. BARTON. Two hours a week throughout the year. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 3 to 4. This course may be substituted for part of the Minor Course in Ancient History. It treats in outline the history of China, India and Japan from the earliest times to the present.

Biblical Literature. DR. BARTON. Two hours a week throughout the year. Mondays and Wednesdays, 3 to 4. One of the following courses will be given, depending on the wishes of the students:—Old Testament Canon; New Testament Canon; New Testament Biography; the History of Christian Doctrine; the Religions of the World.

Education. DR. CASTRO. Two hours a week throughout the year. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 11. The course discusses modern educational problems.

Educational Psychology. DR. ARLITT. Three hours a week throughout the year. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 10 to 11. Laboratory, Mondays, 2 to 3. The course covers the general field of educational psychology from the point of view of laboratory experiments.

Courses in Classical Archaeology

These may be taken as Free Electives or as Minor or Major Courses.

Ancient Egypt. DR. HOPPIN. Three hours a week throughout the year. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 to 10.

Ancient Painting. DR. SWINDLER. Two hours a week throughout the year. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9 to 10.

General Archaeology. DR. HOPPIN. Three hours a week throughout the year. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 11 to 12.

Ancient Athens. DR. HOPPIN. Two hours a week throughout the year. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11 to 12.

Economic Geology. MR. BISSELL. Two hours a week throughout the year. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9 to 10. The course will consist of a non-technical discussion of the Mineral Resources of the World; their mode of oc-

currence, geographical distribution, extent and uses. Special attention will be paid to the relation of mineral resources to the war, and the position of the United States will be particularly emphasized.

Post Major Courses

Post Major Mathematics: Theory of Finite Differences. DR. PELL. One hour a week throughout the year. Thursdays, 3 to 4.

LETTERS FROM ALUMNAE IN FRANCE

Elizabeth Snyder, a member of the Bryn Mawr Service Corps in the Y. M. C. A. canteen service, writes the following letter to Marion Reilly:

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL,
Russell Square,
London, August 27, 1918.

Dear Miss Reilly:

At last there is time for a few breathless lines—if only I were allowed to tell what I have been through lately, you might be breathless, too! We had a very slow but interesting trip over—a small boat with none but our people on it. There were three units of the "Over-Seas Theater" who entertained us and made things lively in general. The rest were canteen workers and business women, "Y" secretaries and motor drivers. We owned the boat and when we landed all the officers and crew turned out to bid us good-bye and the dear captain actually wept. He had quite adopted us and grown much interested in our plans and work—for we did work—setting up exercises every day, French classes twice a day, and even a French table in the dining room, which added to the general confusion, for the crew was South American for the most part and spoke Spanish

to each other and Spiggoty to us. It was odd to hear the Captain's boy give his afternoon invitation—"Tea in the Captain!"

There were just three of our Intercollegiate Unit—our leader—Miss McGill of Mt. Holyoke, and Elizabeth Osborne also Mt. Holyoke, and myself. We came to London yesterday from our post of landing and were at a general meeting to receive welcome and instruction this morning. Now we are waiting a call or summons from Lady Ward who is in charge of the women workers and who will give us further instructions. We are surely well taken care of and very personally conducted. One meets us and carries us on a bit and hands us over to another—each knows just his share of responsibility and we know nothing. But that is all right, too.

Last night we went down to the Eagle Hut on the Strand and had a glimpse of what our work will be—oh! how glad the boys were to see us! Most of the women go directly to France and we were a treat. I shall write you again when there is more paper to say it on. My own supply has not arrived yet. Greetings to B. M. and you.

Sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH SNYDER.

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

PITTSBURGH

The Bryn Mawr Club of Pittsburgh has twenty-eight members, with an average attendance of about eight. This is due to the fact that many members are employed. Rena Bixler is in France. Several more are in government service.

Meetings are held on the last Thursday of each month at the homes of various members. During the year 1917-1918 the club again raised \$200 for the scholarship awarded annually to a member of the Freshman class at Bryn Mawr. This scholarship was held during the last year by Helen Bennett, '21.

It has been voted that the French orphan, Marie de Lisle, supported by the club during

the last two years, be cared for during 1918-1919 also. The money for the purpose has been collected and turned over to the Fatherless Children of France Association.

The juvenile court child, Agnes, for whom the club has pledged itself to furnish clothing, was cared for last year in the home of a Mrs. Torrance. Christmas boxes were furnished for both Marie and Agnes.

During 1917-1918 two social affairs were held by the club: one, the annual Christmas luncheon which was much simplified as a war conservation measure; the other, a tea held at the Margaret Morrison school on the occasion of President Thomas' visit to Pittsburgh in the autumn.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

1889

Alice Gould has been for some time a voluntary worker at the American Embassy in Madrid.

Emily Anthony Robbins' eldest son, Franklin, is serving as first lieutenant in the aviation section of the Signal Corps. Her daughter, Frederica, is studying at a business college in New York in order to fit herself for secretarial work.

Helen Coale Crew's son is at Annapolis.

Catherine Bean Cox's son, Joel Cox, is in France as a member of the Philadelphia Friends' Unit under the American Red Cross and is serving without remuneration as an engineer. He has been working on an immense sanatorium being built at Malabry in the Department of the Seine.

Grace Worthington's son has been in France in the Aviation Corps since early in the war.

Anne Taylor Simpson's son-in-law, Capt. William Ernst is in France at the present time.

1891

Constance Lynch Springer, A.B., Dickinson College, 1918, daughter of Gertrude Lynch Springer, ex-'91, Bryn Mawr, will be the holder of a scholarship in biology for the year 1918-1919. She is the first daughter of an alumna to enter Bryn Mawr as a graduate student.

1892

Edith Wetherill Ives will spend the winter with her mother in Philadelphia (911 Clinton Street). Two of her children will be with her, the other two at boarding school. Her husband is in the army medical corps and is stationed at Camp Greene, North Carolina.

1893

Lida Raymond Adams (Mrs. Frank N. Lewis) has returned from Japan. She will spend the winter in Indianapolis.

1897

Corinna Putnam (Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith) ex-'97, is field secretary of the Comité Franco-Américain pour la Protection des Enfants de la Frontière, while her husband is working with the Y. M. C. A. in France.

1899

Marion Rean Stevens is on duty in a Y. M. C. A. canteen in Touraine, France.

Ellen Kilpatrick who was directrice of the Red Cross canteen at Nantes during the spring and early summer is now directrice of the Red Cross canteen at Bordeaux.

Mary Hoyt acted for a while as interpreter-nurse at the front line hospitals, but was recalled in mid-summer to her old job as auxiliary nurse at the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, owing to the urgent need of nurses at that time in the Paris hospitals.

Bess Bissell who went abroad to do canteen work under the Red Cross last December has recently been transferred to the Y. M. C. A. service and sent to the Italian front.

1900

Aurie Thayer (Mrs. Maynard K. Yoakam) is living in Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Yoakam with their little daughter Lucretia and a niece, Dorothy Thayer, spent the summer in Cumberland, Rhode Island.

Johanna Kroeber (Mrs. Hermann Mosenthal) has given up her house in Baltimore and with her four children spent the summer in Connecticut. Dr. Mosenthal has resigned from the Johns Hopkins Hospital to enter the medical corps of the United States army.

Maud Lowrey Jenks, who was in charge of the Y. M. C. A. canteen at Toul in the spring, has been appointed a hostess at the American rest station of Aix-les-Bains.

Cornelia Halsey Kellogg spent the summer at Fisher's Island. Her fourth child has been christened Cornelia.

1901

Edith Edwards passed a part of the summer at Cotuit, Massachusetts.

Grace Phillips (Mrs. Gardner Rogers) is an active worker in the Red Cross in Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

1902

Anne Rotan (Mrs. Thorndike D. Howe) has an apartment in Washington with her mother. Lieutenant-Colonel Howe is now in France.

1903

Dr. Grace Lynde Meigs was married to Dr. Thomas Reid Crowder of Chicago on Monday, September 9 at Keokuk, Iowa.

Anna Branson came north this summer and took a camp on Big Moose Lake in the Adirondacks. She will return to San Antonio for the winter.

Martha White is directrice of the Red Cross canteen at Vichey.

1903

Elizabeth Sergeant, member of the Bryn Mawr Service Corps and writer for the *New Republic* was injured by the explosion of a German hand grenade near the French front on October 19. The explosion caused the instant death of Mlle. De Vallette, head of the American section of the press department of the foreign office who was conducting a party of women writers through the liberated districts of northern France. A French officer in the party was seriously wounded. Miss Sergeant who was struck in the face and other parts of the body by bits of grenade, was taken to a hospital near the front.

1904

Alice Boring sailed for China in August. She has been appointed as Assistant in the Department of Biology in the Premedical Department of Union Medical College at Peking, China. The school is a Rockefeller Foundation. The members of the Faculty have been appointed for two years for the purpose of organizing the school and training the Chinese students to carry on the work, gradually building up a faculty composed entirely of Chinese.

Mary James, M.D., has returned to her work in the Woman's Hospital at Wuchang, China.

Bertha Norris has announced her engagement to Angus Gordon Bowen of Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Bowen is headmaster of a boys' school in Nashville.

Eloise Tremain is principal of Ferry Hall School for Girls at Lake Forest, Illinois.

Daisy Ulman is working in the Supply Division of the Ordnance Department at Washington, D. C.

Maria Albee Uhl has a third child, a daughter, Madeline Ardel, born at New Haven, Connecticut, August 7.

Bertha Norris, '04, was married October 10 to Angus Gordon Bowen. Mr. Bowen is a

graduate and postgraduate of Vanderbilt University and for a number of years has been headmaster of a boys' private preparatory school in Nashville. Two of the three Rhodes Scholars from Tennessee are graduates of the Bowen School. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen are living at 1801 Primrose Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee.

1905

Rachel Brewer Huntington will be in Washington this winter for her husband has a commission as captain in the Military Intelligence Department. Her address is 1819 G Street, (Apt. 507).

Helen Kempton is in New York City as Assistant Secretary of the American Association for Organizing Charity. Her office is at 130 East 22nd Street.

Elsy Henry Redfield took a six weeks' intensive course in wireless telegraphy at Columbia University this summer and successfully passed the examinations at the end.

Margaret Bates was married to Willard M. Porterfield, Jr., on June 25 in the Cathedral at Shanghai, China. Mr. Porterfield is a professor of biology at St. John's University. She writes, "At present we have only a piece of a house as the Compound is crowded but when somebody goes on furlough we shall have more room. I am keeping up Chinese and have taken one examination. I am teaching at St. Mary's still and managing all the Book Ordering Department for the 250 girls."

1907

Julie Benjamin Howson has a second son and third child, Anthony Howson, born in New York on August 17. Her husband has been in France with his regiment for some weeks.

Adele Brandeis has given full time volunteer work to the Red Cross in Louisville for a number of months in the home service section.

Cornelia Meigs gives full time to the Red Cross in Keokuk.

Harriet Houghteling sails in October to do Y. M. C. A. canteen work in France.

Ellen Thayer has won a fellowship in Romance Languages at Johns Hopkins, and will be there during the winter working for her Ph.D.

Margaret Augur will return to Rosemary Hall in the same position that she has held for the last two years.

Mabel O'Sullivan will be head cataloguer at the Bryn Mawr Library this winter.

Margaret Morison will again teach English at Miss Winsor's School in Boston, and will live at Norfolk House, a centre for all sorts of social work. For six weeks in the summer she did farming in New York State as part of the Women's Land Army.

Anna Buxton is working for the Red Cross at the Headquarters in Washington.

Alice Hawkins and Letitia Windle will continue as wardens at Bryn Mawr.

Helen Smitheman Baldwin has a second daughter, Nona Pugh Baldwin, born May 11.

Mary Ferguson has been taking a course in Philadelphia in preparation for social service.

Rose Young, who for several years has had a studio in Philadelphia, last winter painted a large range-finding map, 24 by 4½ feet, which she sent to Camp Dix by arrangement with the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. The map, which is an important adjunct to the soldiers' practice work in range-finding, is really a landscape into which the artist has introduced every possible variation of perspective and object,—snow-capped mountains, valleys, bridges, windmills. Colonel Stokes of the 311th Infantry stationed at Camp Dix, wrote the artist a warm letter of appreciation of her services.

Suzette Stuart is working in the publicity department of the New York War Camp Community Service, New York City, and has contributed articles to several magazines telling of the work of the organization. The New York War Camp Community Service is the local representative of the so-called Fosdick Commission (War Department and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities), and has been organized under the government to promote the general well-being of the soldiers and sailors from the various training camps near New York in their off-duty time in the city.

Esther Williams (Mrs. R. E. Apthorp) will be at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama, this winter. Her address will be care of Lieutenant R. E. Apthorp, 36th Field Artillery.

1908

Theresa Helburn is the author of the new play "Crops and Croppers" which is running at the Belmont Theater, New York City.

Dorothy Strauss and Martha Plaisted Saxton were present at the opening of "Crops and Croppers."

Margaret Lewis (Mrs. Lincoln MacVeagh) spent the summer in New Hampshire with her husband's family.

Myra Elliot (Mrs. Jacques Vauclain) spent the summer at Atlantic City.

Josephine Proudfit (Mrs. Dudley Montgomery) accompanied her husband to New York City in August when he sailed for France.

Margaret Washburn (Mrs. H. O. Hunt) will continue to live at West Hampton as long as her husband is stationed in New York.

Josephine Proudfit (Mrs. Dudley Montgomery) requests that members of the class send her news of themselves and their classmates for the QUARTERLY.

The marriage of Elsa Norton and Assistant Paymaster James Ashbrook, 3rd, took place on May 18, at the home of the bride's married sister in Swarthmore, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Ashbrook are now living at Norfolk, Virginia, where he is stationed at the Naval Base.

1909

Mary Holliday is named in the Associated Press reports of October 25 as being one of three American Y. M. C. A. women who worked under fire in the open, frying 10,000 doughnuts a day for the victorious American troops throughout the week. Miss Mary Bray of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and Mrs. Edith Knowles, of Phoenix, Arizona, were the other women mentioned. The work was done, the dispatch says, over an open bonfire, and when regular supplies ran short skillful substitutions were made.

1910

Ruth Babcock Deems has a second daughter. She is living in Ross, California, where Mr. Deems is in charge of the parish work, as well as of the work for seamen in San Francisco.

Elsie Deems Neilson is living on a fruit ranch at Paonia, Colorado.

Constance Deming Lewis has been spending the summer in the Catskills with her family. In Augusta she has been helping with a Committee of the Fosdick Commission and in the Red Cross.

Elsa Denison Voorhees and Madeleine Edison Sloane are among those who have moved recently to Washington.

Zip Falk Szold has been helping to organize a Woman's Trade Union League in Washington.

Josephine Healy is with her sister in San Antonio, Texas.

Miriam Hedges Smith writes: "We left Japan not long after we were married and came to India, where my husband has taken a commission in the Indian army. He is now attending a school of instruction for officers and we are fortunate to have been sent to a school up in the foot-hills of the Himalayas. We have taken a furnished bungalow and have a whole hill of our own, with such a view over mountains and valleys. Simla is just fifteen miles from us, and we can see it very plainly, perched up on the top of a ridge."

Elizabeth Hibben Scoon is busy with her baby and Red Cross work in Princeton. Her husband is in the army.

Janet Howell Clark has a daughter, Anne Janet, three months old. She has had a cottage this summer on Great Shebeague Island, Maine, near her family. Dr. Clark has a commission in the Medical Reserve, and is teaching pathology at Johns Hopkins.

Annie Jones is to be married in October.

Mary Agnes Irvine hopes to go to France soon for war work.

Agnes Irwin is secretary to the Faculty of the School of Neurological Surgery at the University Hospital, Philadelphia.

Jeanne Kerr Fleischmann has been in New York this summer in charge of a shop at 723 Fifth Avenue for the benefit of the Fund for French Wounded.

Mary Boyd Shipley writes: "This year has been a splendid one and I can't tell you how glad I am that I came. To be connected with a real college, practically the first in China (Ginling College, Nanking), and to have a hand in the determination of its policies is an inspiration in itself. The students are fine, intelligent girls and just as full of fun as Americans. Next year the fourth class will enter, and we shall have a complete college, with real Seniors, an event to which the girls have all been looking forward. I am established for the summer in a lovely mountain summer resort, probably the largest foreign summer resort in China. To get here we came by steamer up the Yangtse to Kinkiang, a trip of about forty hours, and then across the plain in an automobile, and up the mountain by chair. The path up the mountain must be about ten miles long, almost straight up with the path made into a regular staircase with stone steps. How the coolies panted as they pushed up step by step under a sun that grew hotter every hour. Everything that is used up here comes up the same path on

the backs of coolies, even pianos. It makes one realize that in China men are cheaper than animals. When we reached the top we passed through a little gap into a valley high up in the mountains—the 'Old Cow Valley' or Kuling. Three of us have rented a cottage here, and are keeping house with our own servants."

Charlotte Simonds Sage has a son born last spring.

Jane Smith expects to be back at the Bryn Mawr Community Center this winter. She and Dorothy Ashton visited Janet Howell Clark and Elizabeth Tappan in Maine this summer.

Catherine Souther Buttrick has been at Langley Field, Hampton, Virginia, where her husband is a lieutenant in the signal corps, detailed to bomb testing at the Aviation Field.

Frances Stuart Rhodes is living with her family while Dr. Rhodes is in France. He is on the staff of a French Base Hospital.

Julia Thompson is on the managing committee of the Lake Forest Branch of the Fund for French Wounded.

Clara Ware Goodrich is living in Middletown, Connecticut. Her husband is Associate Professor of Biology at Wesleyan University.

Mary Wesner has had a position this summer with the Emergency Fleet Corporation in Philadelphia.

Florence Wilbur Wyckoff has been living in Watertown, New York, where her husband was chief engineer in the construction of a large ammunition factory.

Henry C. Emery, Susanne Allison's husband has been released from Germany and arrived in Copenhagen the last week in October. Mr. and Mrs. Emery were escaping from Russia through Finland and were passing through the Aland Islands on sledges last March when the Germans captured them. Although this was on neutral territory, Mr. Emery was taken prisoner. Mrs. Emery was allowed to return to this country. Dispatches from Copenhagen say that Mr. Emery was kept in a dirty dugout at a concentration camp for some time, then sent to Lanesburg in Pomerania. In June he was permitted to go to Berlin where he remained until released.

1911

Charlotte Claffin sailed for Italy in the late summer where she will do relief work for the American Red Cross as a member of the Bryn Mawr Service Corps.

Helen Emerson is expecting to go overseas this autumn under the Bryn Mawr Service Corps.

Agnes Murray is Assistant Director of Civilian Relief in the Mountain Division of the National Red Cross. She is living in Denver, Colorado, where her address is 1000 Coroha Place.

Mark Taylor has left the Guarantee Trust Company to become assistant to the vice-president in the Griscom, Russell Company, New York City.

Leila Houghteling, Louise Russell and Rosalind Mason worked on the College Farm this summer.

Margaret Hobart is giving lectures on "The Use of the Drama in Education" and on "The Church Press" at the New York Training School for Deaconesses this winter.

Amy Walker (Mrs. James Field) has given up her work with the Council of National Defense in Washington and has returned to Chicago.

Helen Henderson (Mrs. Sydney Marcus Green, Jr.) has a son born in July.

Mollie Kilner (Mrs. William Wheeler) has a daughter born about the same time.

Kate Chambers (Mrs. Laurens Seelye) has been living at Fort Greble, Rhode Island this summer where her husband who is a chaplain in the army, is stationed.

Helen Tredway (Mrs. Evarts Ambrose Graham) and her little son have been following Major Graham who is in the medical corps, from one camp to another. While he was stationed at Petersburg, the Grahams lived in Helen Henderson Green's house.

1912

Helen Barber was married to Mr. Paul Matteson of Providence, Rhode Island, on July 15, at Rochester, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Matteson are living at 52 Barnes Street, Providence.

Frances Hunter, ex-'12, was married to Mr. Adolph Elwyn of New York on June 20, at Newburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Elwyn are living at 434 West 120th Street, New York.

Lorle Stecher is teaching at Barnard College this winter.

Elizabeth Pinney Hunt has a son born July 19.

Gladys Jones Markle has a son born June 12.

Clara Francis Dickson has a daughter born May 14.

1913

Katharine Williams was married to Lieut. Waldo Hodgdon on June 22 in Dedham, Massachusetts. Lieutenant Hodgdon is stationed at present at Camp Devens, Ayer, Massachusetts.

Louisa Haydock who is doing Y. M. C. A. canteen work in an aviation camp in France has announced her engagement to Lieutenant William H. Y. Hackett of the 90th Aero Squadron, A. E. F.

Ellen Faulkner has a position in the exchange department of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company in New York City.

Jessie Buchanan was graduated from the law school of the University of the City of New York in June. She is now a clerk in a law office in Trenton, New Jersey where she is studying for her bar examinations.

1914

Elizabeth Balderston has been teaching at the Frostburg State Normal School, Frostburg, Maryland.

Janet Baird is teaching English at the South Philadelphia High School.

Ethel Dunham, Martha Eliot (ex-'14), and Ella Oppenheimer all took their doctor's degrees at the Johns Hopkins Medical School in June. Ethel Dunham is returning to Baltimore this winter to work in the Harriet Lane Dispensary.

Catherine Creighton is a fourth-year medical student at Johns Hopkins this year. Katharine Dodd is in her second year there.

Katherine Huntington is in Washington working for the government as a confidential junior examiner.

Ida Pritchett is at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, as an assistant in the Bacteriological Department.

Marion Camp (Mrs. Roger Newberry) was in New York in July, with her small daughter, Mary Wolcott Newberry, who was born June 12, 1918. Lieutenant Newberry has sailed for France with the 5th Engineers, U. S. A.

Jean Davis is Assistant Professor of Economics and Sociology at Agnes Scott College Decatur, Georgia.

Mildred Baird is teaching at Beechwor School in Jenkintown.

Helen Shaw (Mrs. William Crosby) has a son William Shaw Crosby, born June 10, 1918.

Mary Shipley (Mrs. Page Allison, ex-'14) has a daughter, Jeanne, born March 31, 1918

Lucile Thompson (Mrs. Francis M. Caldwell) has a daughter, Josephine, born May 5, 1918.

Edwina Warren is selling life insurance for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Margaret Williams was married in June to Captain Ray Edwin Gliman, U. S. A.

Ruth Wallerstein has been working in the Home Conservation Division of the Food Administration in Washington, and is now with the War Trade Board of Intelligence.

Elizabeth Colt expects to go to France soon as a secretary in the Red Cross.

Isabel Bering substituted for Miss Ann Wiggin at the Spring Street Settlement in New York during August and September. She is staying through October and November as a regular worker.

Elizabeth Atherton is working in the Red Cross headquarters at Washington.

Isabel Benedict was married in October to Lieutenant John Albert Simmons, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Simmons of Flatbush, New York.

1915

Adrienne Kenyon (Mrs. Benjamin Franklin, Jr.) has a son, Benjamin 3rd, born September 25.

Laura Branson is to teach mathematics at The Shipley School this winter.

Anna Brown has been helping to manage the Brown farm in Delaware as a War Farm this summer.

Miriam Rohrer has been working since July 1, as Historian and Librarian at the Ellis Hospital in Schenectady, New York.

Angeline Robinson and Laura Branson were among the alumnae who worked on the Bryn Mawr Farm this summer.

Elizabeth Smith has been doing office work for the Associated Charities and the Red Cross Department of the Home Service League in Cincinnati.

Hazel Barnett is working in the Emergency Fleet in Philadelphia.

Ruth Glenn was married to Edred Pennell of Johnstown, Pa., last spring.

Mary Morgan, ex-'15, is doing editorial work on the *Philadelphia Record*.

Mary Albertson will teach at The Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr this winter, and will live at Pen-y-groes with Helen Taft and Emily Noyes.

Isabel Foster is telegraph editor of *The Waterbury Republican*, Waterbury, Connecticut.

Katherine Snodgrass is doing statistical work for the War Industries Board in Washington.

Emily Van Horn is working for W. R. Grace and Co., New York City.

1916

Adeline Werner (Mrs. Webb I. Vorys) is warden of Denbigh Hall.

Frederika Kellogg is engaged to Major John Hamilton Jouett, Balloon Section, Air Service, U. S. A. Major Jouett was graduated from West Point in the class of 1914. He is in service in France where Frederika is continuing her canteen work.

Frances Bradley is working at the War College, Washington.

Ruth Alden, Constance Dowd, Margaret Chase and Eleanor Hill Carpenter are working in the Ordnance Department, Washington.

Margaret Chase has announced her engagement to Lieutenant Robert Locke, Haverford '14. Lieutenant Locke is now with his regiment in Siberia.

Katherine Trowbridge Perkins, ex-'16, died on October 7 of pneumonia at the home of her father, Major Augustus Trowbridge, Princeton, New Jersey.

1917

Lucia Chase will drive for the Red Cross Motor Messenger Corps in New York City this winter.

Margaret Scattergood is working with the American-French Reconstruction Unit in France.

Jane Kinsey has been in the Wanamaker Book Department preparatory to opening a book shop of her own.

Alice Beardwood is teaching at Jacksonville, Florida.

Katherine Barrett is in the Coding Section of Military Intelligence, at Washington.

Janet Hollis is a floor-walker in a store in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Peggy Thompson has been working in a motor repair shop in Chicago.

Helen Harris is secretary at the College Settlement, Philadelphia.

Anne Davis is doing chemical research work at the Eastman Kodak Company, at Rochester, New York.

Eleanor Granger has been at the Vassar Training Camp for Nurses.

Emily Russell (Mrs. John Dawson) who before her marriage was in the office of the General Staff in Washington has gone to a southern camp where her husband, recently returned from France, is training men of the new draft.

Marion Halle will study English at Bryn Mawr this winter.

Elizabeth Heminway will teach for a second year in the primary department of the Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore.

Elizabeth Emerson is at Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Harriet Allport is still in France.

Eleanor Dulles is a worker in the "Students' Atelier" Relief Work in Paris.

Mary Hodge is doing emergency relief work in Germantown.

Julia Mayer, (ex-'17), has given up her nurses' training course in Johns Hopkins, and has entered an Episcopal convent.

Mary Andrews has been doing bacteriological work at Camp Dix, New Jersey.

Marian Rhoads is doing economic investigation in the Bureau of Research, War Trade Board, Washington.

Isabella Diamond is an assistant junior examiner in the War Trade Intelligence Department, War Trade Board, Washington.

Lovira Brown is a postal censor in New York City.

Nathalie McFaden (Mrs. Wyndham Blanton) is with her husband at Camp Augusta, Michigan.

Thalia Smith (Mrs. Howard Dole) will act as secretary to President Thomas again this winter.

Eleanor Faulkner, ex-'17. (Mrs. Walter Lacey) whose husband is a captain with the Medical Corps in France, is at home in Keene, New Hampshire.

Bertha Greenough is expecting to be in the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Mary Worley is an instructor in Red Cross work in Baltimore.

Constance Hall is assisting the chief of the Liaison Department of the War Trade Board in Washington.

Heloise Carroll is with the Associated Charities in Philadelphia.

Florence Iddings (Mrs. David Ryan) is with her husband, Lieutenant Ryan at Fortress Monroe.

Helen Zimmerman is teaching in Pennsylvania.

Sylvia Jellife is in government work in Washington.

Marjorie Milne is taking another year of graduate study at Bryn Mawr.

Anna Wildman is a confidential assistant in the Intelligence Department, War Trade Board, Washington.

Monica B. O'Shea is with the Butterick Publishing Company, New York City.

Gertrude Malone is doing stenographic work with W. R. Grace and Company of New York City.

Catherine Casselberry is taking a business course in Chicago.

Margaret Henderson is driving an ambulance in France.

Istar Haupt has returned to Bryn Mawr as demonstrator in psychology.

Eleanor Holcombe is a reporter on the *Washington Herald* and publicity secretary for the Y. W. C. A. in Washington.

Elizabeth Seelye is secretary to the head of the Chicago branch of the Fund for the French Wounded.

Frances Curtin (Mrs. Herbert Haynes) has returned to Clarkesburg, West Virginia. Her husband, Dr. Haynes, is Surgeon-in-Chief of the Maryland General Hospital Unit in France.

Caroline Stevens is in the American Red Cross doing reconstruction work in France.

Dorothy Shipley has been at the Vassar Training Camp and will enter the Philadelphia General Hospital this winter.

Virginia Litchfield has been taking a course in handicraft, preparatory to doing rehabilitation work in France.

Martha Willett is secretary to the director of the New England Branch of Red Cross Nurses.

1918

Evelyn Babbitt is working in the National Employment Exchange in New York City.

Frances Buffum has been at the Vassar Nurses' Training Camp, and intends to enter one of the army training hospitals for nurses.

Helen Butterfield is working in the valuation office of the New York Central Railroad at the Grand Central Station.

Charlotte Dodge has been Supervisor of Knitting in the Rochester Chapter of the Red Cross, and has also been doing emergency canteen work meeting troop trains on their way through the city.

Lucy Evans whose engagement to Dr. Samuel Claggett Chew of Bryn Mawr has been announced, and who expects to be married next

spring, is working as proofreader in the foreign press bureau of the Committee on Public Information.

Mary Gardiner worked six weeks in the Hostess House at Aviation Field No. 2, Garden City.

Harriet Hobbs took a course in organic chemistry in the Columbia Summer School, and will be assistant demonstrator in the chemistry department at Bryn Mawr this winter.

Louise Hodges took a course in stenography in Boston this summer, and is now working in the Shipping Board in Washington. Her address is the Holton Arms School, 2125 S Street, Washington, D. C.

Katharine Holliday was married to Lieut. Joseph Daniels in June. Her husband has gone overseas.

Ella Lindley Burton has a son, Gale Cotton Burton.

Teresa Howell is to teach mathematics and physics and also to be athletic instructor at Rosemary this winter.

Marjorie Jefferies and Virginia Kneeland worked in war-chemistry this summer in the chemistry department at Bryn Mawr. Marjorie Jefferies has entered the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania and Virginia

Kneeland the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University.

Sarah Morton, Alice Newlin and Sidney Bell were among the workers at the Bryn Mawr farm this summer.

Marian O'Connor is a reporter on the New York *Evening Sun*.

Laura Pearson, ex-'18 (Mrs. Blanchard Pratt) has a daughter, Hildreth Pearson Pratt, born September 25.

Leslie Richardson is assistant to the head of a department in the Foreign Exchange Division of the National City Bank, New York City.

Mary Rupert has been serving in the motor corps in Wilmington, Delaware.

Helen Schwarz expects to enter an army hospital for nurses' training.

Adelaide Shaffer took a course in reconstruction work in New York this summer.

Katharine Sharpless will study at the School of Philanthropy in New York this winter.

Louise Smith has been at the Vassar Training Camp for Nurses and expects to enter Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

Marjorie Strauss has been working in Dr. Dakin's Laboratory this summer.

Margaret Worch is studying stenography in Providence, Rhode Island.

NOTICE

Because of the severe illness of the former editor of the *QUARTERLY* and because of an accident in mailing, the April issue was unavoidably delayed and several copies went astray.

If any subscriber did not receive her April number, will she kindly write to the present editor and a copy will be sent her.

BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

Vol. XII

JANUARY, 1919

No. 4



Published by the Alumnae Association
of
Bryn Mawr College

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

Editor-in-Chief

ISABEL FOSTER, '15
Waterbury, Connecticut

Advertising Manager

ELIZABETH BRAKELY, '16
Freehold, N. J.

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Contributions to the QUARTERLY, books for review, and subscriptions should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief, Isabel Foster, The Republican, Waterbury, Conn. Cheques should be drawn payable to Bertha S. Ehlers, 123 Waverly Place, New York City. The QUARTERLY is published in January, April, July, and November of each year. The price of subscription is one dollar a year, and single copies are sold for twenty-five cents each. Any failure to receive numbers of the QUARTERLY should be reported promptly to the Editor. Changes of address should be reported to the Editor not later than the first day of each month of issue. News items may be sent to the Editors.

The address of the secretary of the Alumnae Association has been changed. It is now, MISS KATHERINE McCOLLIN, 2213 St. James Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

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MEETING OF ALUMNAE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WITH DELEGATES FROM CLUBS AND BRANCHES, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 7, 1918

Miss Jones, reporting for the Ohio Branch, said that although the Branch had not met lately, it would hold a meeting whenever it was possible to get a good speaker from the College. It would be easy to do some advertising for the College through the members of the Ohio Branch.

The New York Branch has three active committees: the I. C. S. A. (formerly the College Settlement Committee) which is raising a fund for a fellowship at the College Settlement; the Bureau of Occupations Committee, which has no work at present, as this Bureau has been taken over by the government; the War Work Committee, which has helped in the Council of National Defense, in Red Cross drives, and is now raising money for the Service Corps.

Miss Ecob made a motion that "the Directors of the Alumnae Association should be asked to consider the possibility of remitting to Branches of more than fifty members 10 cents of the dues of each member." Miss Ecob explained that by this arrangement a branch, such as the New York one, which was raising money for different purposes, might have a small sum yearly to use for printing expenses, etc. In the discussion which followed it was brought out that the Philadelphia Branch charges extra for lunches, etc., to cover local expenses, and that the Chicago Branch too does this and has \$100 extra every year for a scholarship. Miss Ecob's plan would avoid giving the impression that the Branches were struggling for support. It would also mean dividing the country geographically and remitting ten cents in those districts where Branches were located.

This motion was passed.

In regard to the advisability of arranging for more speakers from the College to visit

different branches, Mrs Dudley made the following motion:

"That it be a sense of the meeting that the Secretary of the Board shall inform herself of any meetings to be attended by the faculty, and notify clubs and branches and groups of Alumnae in advance." This motion was passed.

There was discussion next about the College News, and the possibility of making some arrangement with the News to give Alumnae a reduced rate, and to increase the list of Alumnae subscribers. Miss Foster, the first Editor of the College News, suggested that a column or two of weekly Alumnae news might be sent to the College News and that then the Alumnae Quarterly might be reduced, or published less frequently. This would probably mean, it was pointed out, having an Alumnae editor on the College News, or in some way merging the management.

Mrs. Brooks made the following motion:

"That Miss Foster be authorized to get in touch with the Editor of the College News, and find out what arrangement can be made for having more Alumnae news in the College News, and what could be done about having an Alumnae editor on the news board. (This motion was later withdrawn.)

Miss Reilly moved "that the Board of Directors in the light of the present discussion be asked to consider this question and report to the Annual Meeting." This motion was passed.

The report of the Service Corps was next in order of business. Miss Reilly reported on this, and Miss Hawkins for the Farm Committee.

No formal report was given by the Academic Committee. Miss Thomas reported for the Finance Committee, that a final letter had been sent to all class collectors, asking them to send

in their money now. (These reports will be given in full at the Annual Meeting).

Among the matters to be discussed at the Annual Meeting is the question of raising the dues. Miss Ehlers gave a statement of the financial difficulties of the Association, and urged an increase of dues.

Reporting for the Quarterly, Miss Foster said that a business manager was badly needed. An addressograph would be a great help in getting the magazine out on time.

There was discussion as to whether the farm

should be run another year, and whether work for the Service Corps should go on, or should be changed in character. It was the general feeling as regards the farm that it is too early to judge as to the need for such an isolated undertaking in food production as the College can organize. Further discussion of both the Farm and the Service Corps was postponed till the Annual Meeting. The meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

HILDA W. SMITH, *Recording Secretary.*

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

MRS. RUSSELL SAGE LEAVES BRYN MAWR LEGACY OF \$500,000

Margaret Olivia Sage, who died on November 4th in her ninety-first year, left Bryn Mawr College one fifty-second share of her residuary estate, which is estimated by the newspapers as between \$700,000 and \$800,000, but by Mrs. Sage's executor, Mr. Robert W. de Forest as about \$500,000, in a telegram sent to President Thomas. Other shares go to foreign and home missions, aid, tract and Bible societies, hospitals, museums, libraries, Hampton, Tuskegee, and fourteen other colleges in addition to Bryn Mawr—Troy Polytechnic, Union, Hamilton, New York University, Syracuse, Yale, Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth, Princeton, and four women's colleges, Vassar, Wellesley, Smith and Barnard.

All these bequests are free from any restriction except the request that they shall be used in some way that shall commemorate the name of her husband, Russell Sage, who left her this great fortune to dispose of. These splendid charitable and educational gifts, amounting roughly to \$40,000,000, place Mrs. Sage next to John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie among American benefactors. It is generally thought that the Trustees will add this legacy to the general endowment funds of the college, and it is hoped that the income of about \$200,000 of the legacy will be set aside to enable the college to join in the new professors' pension plan of the Carnegie Foundation.

It is interesting to recall that during her husband's lifetime Mrs. Sage attended commencement at Bryn Mawr and took such a fancy to President Thomas's garden party hat that she ordered an exact duplicate and wore

it for several years, as Mr. Sage gave her a very small dress allowance. Soon after his death she gave President Thomas \$20,000 for suffrage work, and let her present the terrible financial straits of the five women's colleges—Mount Holyoke, Vassar, Wellesley, Smith and Bryn Mawr. After this interview President Thomas sent Mrs. Sage a carefully written statement of what an additional endowment of \$1,000,000 apiece given to these five colleges would mean for women's education. This statement was never acknowledged and President Thomas says that she feared that she had displeased Mrs. Sage and probably damaged Bryn Mawr's chance of being remembered in her will. Happily this proves not to have been the case; and it may be that President Thomas's presentation of the needs of the women's colleges influenced Mrs. Sage to include four of the five colleges among her residuary legatees. At the time that Mrs. Sage's will was made a fifty-second share would have amounted to about \$1,000,000 for each college, but gifts of principal during her lifetime considerably reduced the residuary estate. Bryn Mawr is grateful to Mrs. Sage for its legacy and will always revere her memory.—*The College News.*

FRESHMAN STATISTICS SHOW DESIRE TO TAKE UP DEFINITE OCCUPATIONS

Statistics of the present Freshman Class, compiled by the college, show that 92 out of the class of 100 intend to take an A.B. Degree, and that 73 have in mind a definite occupation which they wish to enter on leaving college. Eleven plan to teach, 9 to do reconstruction work, 8 social work, 7 medicine, 3 research

work in science, and 3 law. Others wish to take up Journalism, Writing, Secretarial Work, Bacteriology, Horse Farming, Nursing, Scientific Agriculture, Art, Music, Architecture, Banking, Interpreting, Vocational Psychology, Juvenile Court Work, Acting, and Work in the Orient to better the economic conditions of women. Twenty-seven are undecided, but want to do something, and 3 do not wish to do paid work.

The chief reasons why Freshmen selected Bryn Mawr College are: Recommended by School, 19; High Standard, 14; Friendship with Alumnae or present students, 13; Mother considered Bryn Mawr the best college, 11; Sister at Bryn Mawr now or formerly, 7. Other reasons given were: Mother on Alumna, Father considered Bryn Mawr the hardest college; Admiration for Bryn Mawr graduates; Difficult entrance examinations; Small college; Near home; Nice climate; Interested in Model School; Friendship with Trustees of the College.

Sixty-seven have always intended to attend college, the others having decided in the last five years.

The nationalities of Freshmen's families are: Both parents American, 73; parents Scotch and American, 6; English and American, 3; Irish and American, 3; Canadian and American, 2; German and American, 2; Welsh and American, 1; Swiss and American, 1; Austrian and American, 1; English and Irish, 1; English and Danish, 1; Austrian and Russian, 1; both parents German-Austrian, 1; Chinese, 1; German, 1; English, 1; Russian, 1.—*The College News*.

VARSITY PLAYS CHOSEN

"Rosalind" by J. M. Barrie, "A Maid of France" by Harold Brighthouse and "The Merry Death" by Evreinov have been chosen for the Varsity Dramatics program on March 7 and 8.

The Glee Club will give "Pirates of Penzance" by Gilbert and Sullivan on May 2 and 3.

ALUMNAE DEFEATED BY VARSITY

Varsity failed to score in the first half of the game with the alumnae team this year, but in the second half made 3 points. The playing was clean and swift.

Polly Branson, '16, captained the Alumnae Team which was composed of: l. w., J. Katzenstein, '06; l. i. H. Schwartz, '18; c. f., M. Kirk, '10; r. i., M. Willard, '17; r. w., H. Kirk, '14; l. h. A. Hawkins, '07; c. h., M. Bacon, '18;

r. h., P. Bronson, '16; l. f., L. Windle, '07; r. f., Ecorstevt, graduate student; g., A. Werner Vorys, '16.

Varsity was undefeated throughout the season, winning from All-Philadelphia with a score of 6 to 3 on November 22.

MISS DONNELLY ELECTED

The income of the Mary Elizabeth Garrett Memorial fund of \$100,000, raised by alumnae and undergraduates, has become available this year and the principal will be handed over later to found a chair of English. The directors of the college have elected Lucy Martin Donnelly, '93, the head of the department of English, Mary Elizabeth Garrett professor of English.

VOLUNTARY TESTS

Voluntary general information tests will be given after Christmas. President Thomas is offering prizes to the best informed. The Committee in charge is: Professor Donnelly, chairman, Professor Fenwick and Professor Frank.

SCIENCE CLUB DIES

The Science Club, founded in 1905, will be given up by vote of the meetings. It was said that it was too difficult to arouse interest in science in general with the competition of the Philosophy and Doctors' Clubs in active competition.

ROLLER SKATING REVIVED

Roller skating, lapsed in popularity since the spring of 1913, has been revived by a vote of the Athletic Association. One hour of roller skating will count as a period of exercise under the rules of the Gymnasium Department.

CONNELLY NEW BOSS

"Barbo," the head Italian workman on the campus, has left the college. Joseph Connelly who has been employed by the college since the opening year, 1884, is in charge of the workmen on the athletic fields.

NORMAL CLASS IN DANCING

Miss Applebee will give a normal class in the theory of folk dancing, apparatus and games. All in the class will give lessons at the Community Center.

DICKENS CHRISTMAS AT DENBIGH

Denbigh gave the most novel Christmas party of any hall on the campus this year. It took the form of a Dickens Christmas, with jester, waits and Santa Claus before the blazing Yule-log.

AVIATORS AT BRYN MAWR

Two aviation officers from Mineola have been receiving instruction in the psychology laboratory in the use of the apparatus devised by Dr. Ferree for testing the speed of adjustment of aviators' eyes. They are Major W. B. Lancaster, commander of the Ophthalmological Division of the Medical Research Laboratory at Mineola and Capt. J. M. Wheeler.

Dr. Ferree's apparatus was sent to France last summer and a duplicate is now in use at Mineola.

GREAT LOSS OF BOOKS

More books were lost in 1918 from the college library than ever before, 267 in all, Miss Reed says in her annual report. More than \$5000 has been spent on books in the year and the total in the collection now is 86,709. The circulation has been 24,000. The students have borrowed 54 per cent of this number from the loan desk, the faculty and staff 23 per cent and 23 per cent were given out in the reserve room.

NEW PICTURE IN CHAPEL

David Roberts' painting of St. Mark's Plaza, as it was before the falling of the Campanile, from the gallery of Miss Garrett's house in Baltimore has been hung in the Chapel by President Thomas. Five other paintings have been placed in the sitting room at the Deanery and several marble busts will be placed in the Library corridors in the Christmas vacation.

BRYN MAWR WOMEN IN POLITICS

Mrs Oliver Strachey (Rachel Conn Costello) who attended Bryn Mawr in 1908-09 ran for the British Parliament for the Brentford and Chiswick division of Middlesex.

She was defeated by Lieut.-Col. Grant Morden, a Canadian and a Coalition Unionist who polled 9077 votes. Mrs. Strachey won 1263. W. Haywood, the Laborite candidate in this contest had 2620 votes.

Mrs. Strachey is a step-daughter of Bernhard Berenson, the art critic and is also related to President Thomas.

Bertha Rembaugh, '97, has been elected to the city committee of the Citizens Union of the City of New York.

Anna B. Lawther, '97, state suffrage president, presided at a mass meeting in celebration of the recent victories in Michigan, South Dakota and Oklahoma, given at Dubuque.

BRYN MAWR SONGS BRING DOWN AIR RAID IN FRANCE

Reuning in France, Bryn Mawrers sang so hard that they brought down an air raid, Shirley Putnam, '09, told the undergraduates in a speech at chapel just before she returned to France last month.

Miss Putnam returned to this country last August after serving at first as a nurse's aide and later as a searcher for missing men among the wounded in the hospitals. She was assigned to a hospital in Lorraine, while Mary Gertrude Brownell, '15, her companion searcher, went on to Toul.

Cynthia Wessen, '09, had such a fine canteen, Miss Putnam said that General Pershing had sent for pictures of it to exhibit as a model.

QUESTIONNAIRES SENT MEMBERS

Service members abroad have been sent questionnaires concerning their work and their plans for the future. A motion to this effect was passed at a meeting on November 26.

RECOMMENDATION OF HELEN EMERSON, '11,

Helen Emerson, '11, has been recommended for a worker with the Y. M. C. A. The Red Cross will not send out any more workers. The Y. M. C. A. wants persons willing to go to Germany, the Balkans and Russia.

WAR WORK

CHILDREN OF FRONTIER ARE SERVED BY BRYN MAWRTERS

The Franco-American Committee for the Care of the Children of the Frontier has been called the standard organization engaged in relief work among children by Dr. Lucas, Head of the Children's Bureau of the Red Cross. So well appreciated has its work been that its President, Mr. Jaccaci, has recently been made a member of the Legion of Honor by the French government. And this is of particular interest to Bryn Mawr because the Committee has found some of its ablest assistants in Bryn Mawr women.

Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith, ex-'97, Field Secretary, is again in France, collecting material for further lectures. This is her third visit. Last winter she returned at New Year's and spent the spring and nearly all of the summer speaking in the Middle West and in New England. Many of the largest donations to the Franco-American Committee, such as the \$15,000 from the Columbus War Chest, come as direct response to her appeals.

In France, Marjorie Cheney, ex-'03, and Dr. May Putnam, '09, have worked for sometime with these refugee children. Dr. Putnam has had an office in Paris, visiting the children in their colonies in the country. Marjorie Cheney has had charge of a colony of boys at Presles. Emily R. Cross, '01 has been serving on the Executive Committee in Paris and has had under her special care a colony of one hundred girls at Grandbourg and another of one hundred and fifty boys at Issy-les-Moulineux (Seine).

In this country, the work, of collecting funds and necessary supplies, is in the hands of an Executive Committee in New York and several sub-committees located in various sections of the United States. One of these, in Rhode Island, under the chairmanship of Edith Edwards, '01, has been cited for its excellent results.

It may be added that all the clothes worn by the Children of the Frontier are made in the United States and transported free by the French government. Since January 1, 1918, their total is 82,000. The list of Bryn Mawr women who have here contributed their needlework, their dollars and their influence is, one feels confident, worthy of Bryn Mawr.

FROM BEHIND THE FRONT

Margaret Hall, '99, who is doing Red Cross work in a French canteen at Chalons, right behind the front lines, writes of her experiences under fire, of nights in caves below the ruined town and of highways packed with soldiers going to battle and wounded and prisoners returning. Her letter reads in part:

"Our crossing was uneventful—we started in a medium sized convoy, but towards the end of the trip were left all alone to the mercies of any submarine which happened to be about, as we were a slow old tub and could only crawl along. Our most patient companion the *Lorraine* finally got tired of waiting for us and sailed off, and I must say that after having as much company as we started out with it did seem lonely those last days, and the day before we landed we hailed our little French escort with joy. We slept out with life preservers always under our hands, and a searchlight and brandy flask and malted milk tablets under my head—prepared for the worst. The decks at night were so dark that one of the girls got her nose broken by bumping into someone else. I'll never forget the horror of trying to find my steamer chair in the dark, and getting fixed in it.

I assure you that with the exception of the days in Paris one of the most trying things I have had to contend with ever since I left home has been deciding where I am to sleep. Tonight I am in bed regularly, properly dressed for the night—the first time in a long line that I have been so, and I am so because it is dark and raining. For the last week my clothes have not been off except twice for the decency of a bath in a hand basin.

We had a dreadful night trip up to Paris, no sleeping possible, so by the time I got to the Red Cross office instead of being hale and hearty I was a worn out frazzle of my former self. There were two awfully nice Smith unit girls on the boat. Ruth Gaines who wrote the book *A Picardy Town* or something of the sort and Geogiana Read—Mrs. Andrews (the head) Secretary, a perfect brick. Of course I heard a great deal about the doings of the unit, and how they consider themselves the shock troops as it were. I felt they were very grand when I heard they had to have 'tin helmets,' but I'm as grand as that myself, and trot off for shelter almost nightly with mine on my arm. It is

nearly as constant a companion as my life preserver was. I seem to switch off on side tracks every once in a while, don't I?

Lets see—in Paris—I did lots of things all connected with war. Went to all the hospitals I could—saw more dreadful face wounded in one ward which I'll never forget. Went to Isadora Duncan's palace, rented by her to the Red Cross or Government for \$1000 a month. Saw arms and legs by the thousands suspended in harness having the Dakin treatment. Saw hundreds of gassed men who could not speak above a whisper, and saw seven at once taken out of a pneumonia ward in their flag covered coffins. I also went to the American soldiers' cemetery, and saw the great tenderness and reverence with which the French men and women take care of our boys' graves. They adopt them, put a brass plate on the white cross with their own name (which is much more conspicuous than the boys' little identification disk which is tacked on to the side of the cross), and see that the flowers are always kept fresh and the grass if they have succeeded in making any grow, is kept green. There was a whole trench open, waiting for occupants. I guess Americans almost never go there, I wanted to though and felt repaid for the difficulty in finding it.

HELPING THE WOUNDED

Then I helped give coffee, etc., to a train of wounded being evacuated from Paris, and to another one of wounded coming in—a most difficult thing to do as it is a French army post, and they don't care to have Americans there. It was a train of our boys. First the walking cases came hobbling out, some in uniforms, and some in dressing gowns, then the stretcher cases were brought into a big room and put down in rows. We had to get pillows for their heads, blankets for them if they were cold, and after the doctors had given them each a number card which showed which hospital they were to be taken to we went round and gave chocolate or coffee to all except those who had No. 8. They were fever cases, and could not have food. It was an all night's performance for Mrs. Earle and me, as we started down at 9.30 p.m., and the train didn't come in until 2 a.m. We were invited to sleep on hospital beds in the nurses' quarter, and as there seemed to be some friction in the officers' rooms, and a very cross lieutenant in charge of the American Red Cross I decided to get out of the way and accepted the invitation.

There is a great bombardment just started now this minute, at the front. They start all of a sudden! Another interesting thing we did was to see the refugees at a canteen in one of the stations. How sick and worn and emaciated they looked. Something started them crying, and the old men even joined in. One poor pale woman had a little baby of eleven months, so thin and pathetic looking, and a husband who had gone crazy and was in an institution at Lyon. None of them had anything left in the world. One was getting a nice French woman—a *lady*—you don't see many French *ladies* working about—to write to the mayor of her town to let her come back. The woman said she knew he wouldn't, but wrote the letter just the same. (Politics enter very much into refugee work.) I almost joined in the weeping chorus, and had many misgivings as to the value I'd be over here. Then we went to St. Sulpice to see the refugee quarters there. Fifteen hundred live there permanently, and 10,000 more used to spend the nights there during the German drive. Whole towns would come in at once, check their belongings and be sent out by 9 the next morning. One woman came in with 93 bundles, and went out with the same number—quite a feat they considered it. All the babies were scrubbed in tubs, and given new clothes before they started off.

PARIS IN A RAID

We were in Paris during a pretty good raid, and Mrs. Earle and I watched it breathless with excitement from her window, while all the others were in the cellar. They sent for us but we never heard them, so had a great time watching the whole thing. The exploding shrapnel look like flashing stars. We heard the Boche's machines right over our heads—I don't know how many. They started a big fire so that added to the spectacularness of the raid. The first lasted one and one-half hours, and soon after we were settled in bed after the berloque sounded we were called up by a second alerte which was not bad. The Germans could not get through the barrage that time. The next morning we went to see the ruins, and decided the cellar was the place to stay after all. I was on tenterhooks all the time I was in Paris for fear I should not really be able to get up here. No untrained workers are supposed to come, and only those whose service deserves a reward get the place. I wasn't especially anxious to do hospital hut work, nor searchers either, which means inter-

viewing all the dying men in a hospital, and sending their last words and all the news one can collect about them back to their families. It would be interesting, but too harrowing, so I went to see Mrs. Vanderbilt to see if she would take me for canteen. She was out, and I saw her secretary, a Miss Burnett—very nice. I must have heard somewhere that the only canteens the Red Cross have near the front are French ones, so I very innocently said I'd like to go in a French canteen if possible. Miss B. immediately said 'We've had a call for more workers for Chalons and I think you can go there, but come in and see Mrs. Vanderbilt Monday.' I did and told her that Miss Burnett said I could go to Chalons, so Mrs. Vanderbilt with the wind taken a little out of her sails—hummed and hawed and said finally yes I could go. I never felt until I got there though that I would make it, and I can't believe it is I who am here seeing all these wonderful things, hearing the guns from the front as I am at this moment, seeing the flashes in the sky, and being so near to this terrible but fascinating horror.

Anything that is used in war has gone by me in procession, from a little caravan of carrier pigeons to the biggest of the big guns, all in camouflage. It has been a long endless procession of camions, ambulances, artillery, truck-carrying everything you can think of—a procession in both ways—wounded being rushed back, and thousands of German prisoners, little worn out bent German boys, so young as the French say that there was no hair on their faces. Almost two hundred aviators going by within a few minutes, all going to the front. Battle planes with their little scouts flying high over and round them—each group flying in battle formation coming from different directions out of the sky, and going on in the same direction as the Boche lines.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE BEGINS

Yesterday President Poincare and General Petain came up and decorated the mayor and bishop of long suffering—and hard suffering too—hard suffering you would realize by a walk about the town where in some parts nothing but ruins are to be seen—and then again by the procession which begins about dusk every night of inhabitants going to the wine cellars to sleep. Old bent over women hobbling along carrying their possessions done up in sheets swung over their backs, some wheeling their precious belongings in wheel barrows, and others in baby

carriages or push carts; some leading little children by their hands, others using their hands for their canes which help them make the same trip night after night, you feel a great physical weariness yourself as you watch it all, and when you go visit them in the caves as I did at 3 a.m. one night you feel a greater one. It was the second night I was here. The first one was exceedingly disturbed for the great offensive began at 11 p.m. like a thunder storm not far away—continuous lightning and a constant roll of thunder from then until 7 a.m. That with visits from every kind of vermin except cooties made my night a rather disturbed one, and when I told my untidy but pretty French landlady about it she just said 'Oh! did they sortie.' The next place I found somewhat cleaner, in fact clean, but the room I had at first had no glass in the windows. That I've remedied by moving into another one which has all the glass in—a most unusual state of affairs for this town.

Well sometime about the middle of my second night at war I was awakened by 'Mme. get up quickly—an alerte—you'll be hurt.' So Mme. flew up and into her clothes and together with Mme. and Mlle. Hennogue—a charming French woman and her young daughter who are staying here doing canteen—they have no home (she has lost two sons, and her husband is a famous cavalry general in the army)—rushed into the back garden and over to the canteen by the back way which the enemy have very kindly opened up by dropping a bomb on an iron fence which shut us off before. The street was full of black shadows rushing in the opposite direction to the town wine cellars—caves they call them—we went to our little abri at the canteen made by the French army after a trip Mr. Davidson made to the city, or town or whatever it is. These we stayed listening to our own specials 75s, and machine fire rat-tat-tats, and occasional dull booms, which they said were Boche bombs.

SEEING THE TOWN CAVES

After the thing quieted down Mme. Hennogue asked me if I would like to see the town caves, so we went there, and no one at home can ever have an idea of what I saw unless they came themselves. We went in through the court of the wine fabrique and then through a gate of stone masonry built in the hill, and in a few seconds turned and looked down an endless gallery lined on both sides with beds put as close together as they could be, with little night lamps

burning at intervals all the way down, giving just enough light to keep the place from being absolutely black. There were some elaborate wooden beds, some just little iron ones, some people even had no bedsteads but just mattresses on the damp grounds, others were wrapped up sitting in 'folding chairs,' and others whom I took to be the town paupers were simply stretched out on top of the great wine vats with no covering at all. All the beds were occupied either by one or more persons, all in different degrees of soundness of sleep, and different degrees of loudness of breathing, and all had beside them piles of their most precious possessions. Children with their toys, women with bundles which I took to be their linen—some of their choice household furnishings were there even. Mme. H. took me up and down some of the galleries. We could not talk, and she told me only to use my flash light pointed down so not to disturb the people.

Off the main galleries (long passageways) are little short blind ones called 'Chambres separees,' and used perhaps for only one family. Some of the canteen workers go every night into one of these in a not very populous part of one cave—last night they had rats pattering round beside them. We went through some of the passageways or galleries of two different caves—both the same—one almost three miles in length. There are five of these wine cellars in all here, and all crowded. They say it is nothing like what it was in the March offensive of the Germans. Then there was scarcely room to move. One old woman—sixty-eight years old—keeps her 'Chaise pliant' and pillow constantly beside the front door ready to snatch up at a moment's notice and fly to the shelter of the caves.

That night was an experience for me I'll never forget, and when they say 'Mlle. we have suffered—C'est une vie de misere' one can well believe it. It has been a life of excitement for me I can assure you. To stand in one spot on top of a railroad bridge is the most entrancing thing I've ever done. That is where everything goes over and under. The military procession on top, the military procession of trains underneath. The railroad platforms change every five minutes—sometimes they are blue—all blue with that heavenly horizon blue of the poilu—then they are olive green with Italian troops, and again brown with our own khaki—sometimes even they are mixed—one platform of each color when the different troop trains happen in at the same time. Then sanitary trains

come through and we have to fly out to them with coffee and cigarettes—men from the first dressing stations—practically right from the trenches—some Germans often with them.

MEETING GERMAN PRISONERS

The Germans get coffee for the kindly old French infirmiers say 'Mlle. they are all wounded French and Boche alike,' but when it comes to cigarettes it is a little different. Sometimes we ask the French wounded whether to give them to the Boche or not. Sometimes we pass them by which even now I don't like to do, and sometimes they say 'German' to us as we pass by and more are apt to get them as a reward for what may be honesty, or perhaps only is haughtiness. Then over the bridge I've seen a bluish green line passing—a very long one—often there are little groups of them—in fact all the time, but for two days it was very long, and all the population came out to watch it—for the most part silently. One prisoner was heard to remark 'What a lot of people in this place.' They looked tired and foot-sore, one even was carrying his boots tied together over his shoulder. They were fagged and looked so forlorn stripped of their equipment and decorations. Their escort was mounted—going at regular intervals on each side of the line—some with guns and bayonets fixed pointing straight ahead of them—some with long medieval like lances—carried straight up and down, and some with swords drawn and held at 'attention.'

Our very most warlike horror happened over a week ago. We'd had an alerte while I was at dinner, or supper rather, across the river at a place where 6 or 8 of us eat, and did not have time to go to a shelter before the barrage began. After that it is not safe to venture out, so we went down to the cellar of the house. Neither of the girls I was with seemed satisfied with our position, but we couldn't help it. We stayed there while a terrific firing went on—75s machine guns and others, and heard the German machines and the bombs they dropped. Finally it calmed down and we thought things were over so I went home and I was sitting on my bed later writing a letter when the front door rattled terribly, also the windows, and then boom-boom-boom, and M. H. found herself on her feet with her hair standing on end. The old woman downstairs had come back from the caves, thinking the excitement of the night over. She screeched up to me to come down

quickly, got me in her room and shut the door, and wailed and moaned and kept crying 'Oh I'm so frightened—why did I ever come home from the cave.' First she would run to one corner of the room—then to another and all the time outside there was the terrific explosion of shrapnel and bombs going on. You feel a little helpless at such a time. I tried to calm her down, but couldn't. After a while the thing stopped and we heard people walking or running rather down the street, and she said 'They are going to the caves' and like a flash she grabbed her chair and pillow and was gone.

SHRAPNEL WOUNDS WORKER

That left me alone in the house—a thing I didn't care any too much about, so I rushed upstairs, opened my windows—I'd risk my life any time to save my window glass—grabbed my papers and money and helmet and flew for the canteen. There they were down in the abri. At every 'alerte' the canteen is cleared, and soldiers are made to go to their abri, and every one of the workers go down into the abri made for the women. I hadn't been there very long when the rumpus began again. We could hear the Germans very plainly, and whenever the sergeant and other men who look out for the canteen came right into the room with us and shut the door—a very heavy affair—we knew they were feeling a little nervous. They always gave us an excuse for shutting the door (which made us airless) that the candles smoked when it was open, but we knew better. Two of the canteen workers—the two I had been in the cellar with earlier in the evening—were supposed to be on duty all night, but got caught on the street when those bombs fell which brought me to my feet, and had thrown themselves on the side walk against a house head to head, and stayed there until that excitement was over—then after the next one which they had spent in a shelter on the other side of the river they came to the canteen and brought the news that we had one war blessée. One of the women had had her finger cut to the bone by shrapnel on the way from the house to a little abri in the garden—only a few steps. They had seen these three first bombs fall which came from a clear sky with no alerte to give warning that Germans were about.

About 3 a.m. M. Hennogue and I started to go home when we heard rumors that eight bombs had fallen as near to where I was sitting on my

bed as our stable is to our house at the beach, and had caused terrible havoc. We went down there—it was a hospital and the bombs had fallen on the cinema room where the wounded were crowded in waiting to be evacuated that night. There were ambulances all about—a hushed excitement—no one would say anything, said we wouldn't help. There were stretchers about. I couldn't make out whether they were the wounded from the front or the dead and dying from what the French insist upon calling the 'accident.' We were not allowed to go near the place where the thing had fallen. The outside looked intact, but entrance was forbidden us so we came home.

The next day Mme. H. and I went over. My Red Cross admitted us, but when we got to the door of the cinema the doctor in charge said 'Madam, it is no sight for a woman to see—nor for a man either.' *This* woman didn't want to see it, I can tell you. I watched the perfectly rude coffins being taken in, and I saw one or two poor men brought out on stretchers, and the men try to straighten them out so that they could put the lid on. I did not look at them. First they shovelled reddish sand into the bottoms of the coffins, then took them just inside the door and collected what they thought might belong together. Two American officers came out and said they were glad they had been in for now they were *thoroughly mad*. I thought it had taken quite a while to make them mad. The doctor said that in all his four years at the front he'd never seen anything equal that. They say he is almost crazy now. He had written the day before to the Paris authorities saying his hospital should be evacuated in the day time, and that he would take no responsibility of the result if it were not, and had had no answer, nothing but the 'result.' I rather think it the worst thing that has happened of the sort.

FUNERAL FOR MURDERED BOYS

The next day I went to a military funeral—63 or 64 coffins all covered neatly with white cloth and flowers on the top, arranged in front of the monument in the military cemetery. The bishop, mayor and the big general of this section came down to the service. The general brought news from the front that the important hill near the martyred city had been taken, and that everything was going on magnificently there. I shook hands with him. He had only

one arm—lost the other in the war. Since that night of the three attacks I haven't taken off my clothes at all. The members of the canteen have either gone out to the country in our little camions for the night or gone to the public caves, or stayed as I did at the canteen for I was on night duty and couldn't leave. The canteen was ordered closed by the general from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m., so I slept either down under ground or on a couch in the office of the canteen ready to descend at a moment's notice. I am always too tired to have the alerte wake me up. The guns when they go all night make me feel restless and nervous a little, but the alerte has no effect at all. I don't wonder the workers here are a little on edge so to speak.

The canteen is fascinating—very large—with reading room—moving-picture hall—shower baths—barber shop—dormitory, and officers' quarters—the biggest canteen here I imagine therefore not at all 'intime.' I never have time to raise my eyes from whatever I am doing, and my best friends might go through and be given chocolate by my hand and I'd never know it. Such a mob and movement has never been known here before. The interior of the canteen has been decorated by French artists, and if any artist wants a sight to delight his eyes and soul let him step inside of the counter for a few minutes and watch the faces and the whole moving scene. The first time I saw it the room was packed—the background—the horizon blue—the most truly heavenly color I've ever seen—the of the poilu—against that stand out Algerians with their red Turk like looking caps with gold stars and half moons on them, great big tall Singalese—black as coal with shining faces and shining white teeth. Amavedes (don't know what they are or where they come from—but they look like little Chinamen and chatter in high voices and put you at your wits end in no time)—Indo Chinaman—Italians in their olive green—Italian Gendarmes with neat big Napoleon hats on—and our boys in khaki—all pushing and stretching towards the counter waiting to be fed. I don't have any of the hard cleaning or cooking labor to do—but standing up for six hours, steadily pouring out coffee, chocolate or dishing out soup and handing out 'repas' or consigning 'couverts' (renting out spoons, and cups for one-half franc each article) or sitting in the 'caisse' is wearing in the end because of the impatience with which you are viewed if you don't serve each individual the moment he appears on the scene—good na-

tured impatience generally, but still you are aware something is expected of you which you can't for the moment accomplish.

PASSING OVER BATTLEFIELDS

I must stop now—I've given you lots of my time and hope you won't be bored to death trying to make out what I'm talking about. I don't believe you'll ever get another letter of this length from me—but if I won't write very much please do keep on writing to me. There is really no comfort in the living conditions. We live as Mme. says under war conditions. Four years ago she walked out of her house and the town as the Germans walked in, and ever since her life has been like this, and besides she has lost her two sons, killed, and never can see her husband. She is sick now too. Everyone is more or less. It is a killing life I guess to those who are not of a cast iron make-up.

I am finishing this in bed the next morning. It seems so good to be really in bed that I am staying in until I have to go to dinner at 12.

I hope the Boches have been pushed back so far now that they will let us alone here. The American troops are adored by the French. The Italians who come into the canteen seem sullen for the most part. I suppose they want to go home.

Yours ever,

MARGARET HALL."

"P.S.—I forgot to tell you that coming up we went through the devastated country. We saw towns in half ruins and whole ruins—railroad bridges blown up—old pontoons pulled up any old way on the shores of the M.—wire entanglements high and low—abris for the men in the sides of hills—old rugs and parts of uniform lying around in the debris—trenches zigzagging across fields—fields pitted with shell holes so close together that there was scarcely anything but holes—little graves along the railroad embankment with little crosses marking them and the steel helmet laid carefully on top, also many mangled masses of trees. They say we did not pass through the real battle field, but if that wasn't a battle field I must say that my imagination fails me, for I can't picture anything more like one—not possibly—with it all are little bits of boys helping old women prepare the fields for next summer's crop.

M. H."

SOLDIERS FIND NIGHT'S LODGING IN LITTLE GRAY HOME

Helen Davenport Brown Gibbons ex-'06 writes from A Little Gray Home in France describing her work for the American soldiers last summer. Extracts of a letter to her mother follow:

"My work here amounts to a brisk business, I cannot compass it all. Certain lads go by here every day with the supply trucks 'steadies.' Then there are the convoys; and many individual lads from camps within walking distance. Sunday is my great day. Homesick chaps walk seven miles—one way—to see an American mother and to hear American children laugh and chatter. Boys that had started to 'make a regular day of it' in some villagecafé get switched off and find they had wanted home folks—not drinks. In the course of the summer boys from no less than one hundred and eight organizations have stopped for a chat or a meal or a night's lodging at the Little Gray Home. More than four hundred have had meals here and seven hundred have stopped to call. As the song goes: 'only a tumble down nest,' but to the boys—a corner of home. Many a man has told me 'this is my best day in France.' They write their names in my guest-book with the address of their organization, and on the next line—the address of someone I can send a postal card to in the States, a postal card of the house and a word saying John was here today, looks and is well, and sends love. Mother's address appears the most frequently. Every now and then the name is that of Miss Somebody—and underneath is written: 'Sweetheart.'

There is a sign on my gate Little Gray Home—and an American flag a good Major gave me. A colored soldier came on his one free day and put up a pole for the flag. This way the boys passing learn that there are Americans here. They come in and—next time bring their 'buddy.' What they get here is so simple! Just the welcome—and the cup of coffee that is 'without money and without price'—must be that way or the house would deny its sweet name.

Day before yesterday—Sunday—seventy boys dropped in. Thirty-nine were in a convoy. A truck convoy going north, whales of trucks that looked like battleships that arrived at nine at night, a stormy night. The pilot knew my house and brought them here to camp

for the night. We had wood fires going and plenty of cigarettes to smoke.

The thirty-nine were told by the sergeant to come into the drawing-room. They crowded in wonderingly, lugging their bundles with them. I had just a little candle light burning on the desk. I made a wee speech explaining what it has meant to me this summer to see so many American boys—how fine it is for me after many years abroad. Told them about the beds and bed-sacks in the barn and promised coffee for the morning. Such quick response and understanding, I stood at the barn door and shook hands good-night with every man. The officers had my two guest-rooms. A few of the men had the sofas in the drawing room.

Yesterday morning we made a fire in the garden, put an old-fashioned tripod over it and made coffee in a huge preserving kettle. Before they left they hunted round to find something to give me as a present. In came a Philadelphia boy with four loaves of bread.

And now summer is flying away. The Little Gray Home will not shut its doors I hope, for the Y. M. C. A. thinks I have 'started something' and will probably take it over when I go home to Paris the first of October."

STARTS CANTEEN IN ITALY

Amanda Hendrickson, '03, now Marchese Cesare G. Molinari d'Incisa, writes:

"Although we live in France, my heart is with the Italians and the retreat last October was a terrible blow to me. I have always been convinced that if the Italian soldier had had as much attention and care as the French soldier, caparetto, as the Italians call that terrible moment, from the point where the line broke, would never have happened.

From that moment I determined to have a canteen for Italian soldiers in Italy.

With suggestions and help from Bertha Laws, '01, I finally found through the American Red Cross office in Geneva what I was hunting for, a need for a canteen for Italian soldiers. It was at the British base, where some 1000 to 1500 Italian soldiers are working in a most inclement climate.

The Catholic chaplain, a Benedictine monk, who is Italian by birth and blood and English by education had his heart set on this canteen, but had no means of getting funds for running it, so that is where I came in.

The English command was very much pleased with the idea and gave materials for the hut, a public spirited citizen gave the ground and the soldiers themselves did the building. It was inaugurated in August with all the proper ceremony and is an enormous success. The type of soldiers' canteen is classic now, so it is needless to describe it, but you can well understand that my canteen is the spoiled darling of all my war work interests; my great regret is that I cannot stay there to run it. That, however, is being more efficiently done by an English woman.

We witnessed an American invasion on its way to Germany, and this sleepy little village (Beaugailard) where I am passing the summer is on the American highway to Berlin!

A. MOLINARI D'INCISA."

WAR TIMES IN PERSIA

Clara Cary Case Edwards, '04, writes last April from Hamadan, Persia, describing her life in the midst of war and famine.

"Hamadan, April 23, 1918.

Dear Alice:—I have your last letter before me, and it is dated March 12, 1917! I wonder when you will receive this of mine. All our regular mails have ceased coming, since Russia got into such a condition that no posts go through. The most recent letter I have had from America was dated September 29. I have given up writing regular weekly bulletins to my family, and content myself with getting ready occasional letters which I send when I have the opportunity by someone going down to Bagdad.

I wonder if you happen to think when you saw that Bagdad was taken by the British a year ago, that this fact would have an immediate effect upon our lives here. For nine months before that event, the Turks had been in occupation of Hamadan, and Cecil and I had been homeless wanderers over the deserts and mountains of Persia (enjoying our wanders very much, by the way). But the Turks could not stay in Hamadan and keep their communication with their base when the British were in Bagdad, so they trotted off home as fast as they could, all that were left of them after typhus and cholera had done their work in this country. We got back to our own house here a year ago last March, and wonderful to relate, we have stayed in it ever since. It is by far the longest period I have spent in one place since 1910!

For us personally, the most important event of this period occurred ten weeks ago, when Arthur Middleton Edwards, a wee mite of six and a half pounds, made his appearance. He apparently realized that his size was not quite what would be expected in the son of a Bryn Mawr graduate, so he has been doing his best ever since to make up his deficiencies in that line, until by now he is as plump and comfortable a little body as one would wish to see. So far, he is quite a model baby; sleeps like a top every night for six or seven hours at a stretch, and only cries enough to convince us that he really has an excellent pair of lungs. There is no telling how long this behavior will continue, so I feel I had better boast of it while I can. He is going to make life in Hamadan much more interesting for both Cecil and me. The climate here is splendid for children, I am glad to say.

WHAT PERSIA LACKS

But, sometimes I think I could put up with a less excellent climate for the sake of living in a place where I could! what do you think? hear music? see good pictures? go to the theater? study at some graduate school? be with my family and old friends? All of these pleasures I miss, but what my heart most longs for is just, only, to go shopping! Perhaps if you had not seen a shop for two years and a half, you might feel the same. And just now there are so many nice baby things that I want. Besides which, my own wardrobe is rapidly approaching complete dissolution. One article I have particularly wished to have during the last few days is a thing that I never saw but once, and then your Eunice was wearing it; it is a pair of ball-shaped aluminum mittens to keep a baby from sucking its thumb. Arthur has only just discovered the pleasure to be got from thumb sucking but he sucks now with tremendous energy and enthusiasm. A flannel bag tied over his hands does not deter him in the least, and I am afraid I shall have to put a splint on his right arm to keep him from raising that hand to his mouth. A little aluminum ball would be so much easier for me and pleasanter for him.

FAMINE STALKS ABROAD

A more important thing which I wish I had for the baby is vaccine. There is no fresh vaccine to be had in Hamadan, and in a place where smallpox is as common as measles at home, and

contagion from it is not guarded against at all, vaccination is an extremely important ceremony. To show how far the isolation of smallpox cases is from the minds of the Persians:—an American woman doctor has told me that frequently a mother would come to the dispensary, carrying a baby underneath her long black 'chader.' The mother would sit for an hour or more in the waiting room with the other women, and when her turn came, she would produce the baby; 'My child has smallpox, please cure it.' I have myself seen cases of smallpox in children who were begging in the street.

You wrote a year ago that you were paying war prices for all sorts of foodstuffs. Here in Hamadan real famine prices prevail. I never knew anything about famine before, but now I am getting far too intimate a knowledge of it. Ordinarily, this country produces just enough wheat, barley, etc., for its own use; it does not export at all. Now, for the last three years it has had to feed Turkish and Russian armies, as well as its own people and last summer there was so severe a drought that the crops were not more than a third as much as usual. As a consequence, hundreds and thousands of people are dying of starvation. One can not walk for fifteen minutes in the streets of Hamadan without passing the dead and dying. Almost every day my servants tell me of some one I know who has succumbed. Redjek, who used to come to cut the alfalfa died, yesterday. Sheer Ali's uncle died this morning. Some of them die of actual starvation, others of dysentery brought on by eating bad and insufficient food. At any minute I can look over my garden wall and see people dotted all about the fields, eating green alfalfa or barley or whatever is growing. Yesterday I counted nineteen people at once eating alfalfa here on our own place.

STARVING BABIES RESCUED

A big subscription has come from America for relief work in Persia, and the British are doing even more than the Americans. But money counts for little, the food is not here to be bought and the few rich Persians who have wheat, keep it in their store-houses, doling out a little at a time at prices which bring them four thousand per cent profit!

Cecil is chairman of a British Relief Commission, and has received £20,000 as a first instalment to use for the poor of Hamadan. His plan is to buy wheat and open bakeries where

the poor can buy bread at reasonable prices. But there is an anti-British movement in Persia just now and the Persians are not willing to sell foodstuffs to the British even to be used for the relief of their own people. They say they believe that the British really want the wheat for the British Army, not for the poor of Hamadan, but the real reason is that they prefer to have their own people die rather than that the British should get the credit of having saved them.

Three months ago we were childless; today we have no less than three boys to feed and clothe and educate! Two of them are acquired because of the famine. Just before Christmas Cecil found a baby, almost naked, creeping over the snow covered pavement in front of his office; its mother had abandoned it there. He brought the child home and we have given it to a Persian woman to take care of, we paying a monthly stipend for its keep. We named the baby Iskander, which is the Persian form of Alexander. We reckoned that he was about eighteen months old when we got him, although he was so starved that he was very tiny and small. Now, after four months, he is just beginning to pick up. Even now, at twenty-two months, he weighs only 16½ pounds, and my own eleven weeks old baby weighs nearly 11 pounds!

The third boy Cecil brought in two weeks ago. He picked him up from the street, where he was nearer death than he is ever likely to be again without passing over. When the child was brought in, it was impossible to feel any pulse or heartbeat, and his teeth were with difficulty forced open to receive a spoonful at a time of warm milk. His body was icy cold. Cecil sent for an English doctor who worked over the child for three hours. At the end of that time, owing to strychnine, two hot water bottles, and doses of hot milk or soup every ten minutes, the boy had recovered consciousness and was holding out a trembling little claw for bits of bread soaked in milk. This was a plain case of starvation alone. If the child had lain in the street half an hour longer, he would have been dead. We guess that this boy's at least three years old. He weighed 21½ pounds. So far, we have not been able to find his mother, so have handed him over to Iskande's foster mother. If we can find his own mother, we will give him back to her and provide a 'mother's pension.' Such a lot of new responsibilities all at once.

I have used up my time and my paper and have told you nothing about the British being in Hamadan. We swarm with khaki, and it is awfully good to see a lot of Englishmen here. This will be a gayer place than it ever was before. Already a sports committee has been

formed to arrange for tennis, polo, football, golf, horseracing and weekly concerts!

With kindest remembrances to your husband and strictly sanitary kisses to the children (on the tops of their heads). Affectionately,

CARY."

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

BOSTON

The Bryn Mawr Club of Boston has given up its club room this winter and is holding its business meetings and monthly teas at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue.

NEW YORK

Evelyn Holt Lowry, ex-'09, serving out the remainder of Miss Berber's term as secretary of the New York Bryn Mawr club writes of two luncheons held by the club so far this fall.

The first luncheon was on October 15 when Lieutenant de Coup, of the French High Commission addressed the members on his experiences in the war. Miss Adeë and Miss Shirley Putnam, '09, told of their activities in France at the second club luncheon held on November 15.

Owing to the absence of so many of the club members who are doing war work over seas it was decided to remit the dues of such members as were away for a year or more, if they so desired.

The club expects to entertain all the undergraduates who are in New York for the Christmas vacation at a luncheon to be held on December 31.

PITTSBURGH

The club is now the proud owner of four Liberty bonds. An addition, one having been

bought at the last issue. There is another *station* on the service flag for Miss Helen Schmidt, who has entered the Army Nurses Training Corps. Miss Mary Breed was appointed by the executive committee to fill out Miss Schmidt's unexpired term as president of the organization. The monthly teas have been rather more largely attended than last year.

HENRIETT F. MAGOFFIN, *Sec.*

PHILADELPHIA

Dr. Dorothy Child, '10, described her experiences in the children's dispensary of a Red Cross hospital at Evian-les-Bains at the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the Alumnae Association held on December 14. President Thomas, Mme. Revière, Marion Reilly, '01, Alice Hawkins, '07, and Frances Ferris, ex-'09.

Miss Reilly reported that fourteen service corps members are already in the field abroad and that several reconstruction workers would probably sail before Easter. The funds in the treasury amount to \$8,000.

President Thomas told of letters she had received from service corps workers and Miss Hawkins gave an account of the work of the Bryn Mawr farm this year.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

1893

Harriet Robbins died of influenza on October 21, at her home in Wethersfield, Connecticut.

'93's Twenty-fifth Anniversary Gift to the College, offered as a memorial to Ruth Emerson Fletcher, has reached a total of \$936 with some little more promised.

Jane Brownell is spending part of the winter in Providence, Rhode Island.

Gertrude Taylor Slaughter and her husband went to Italy last spring to do relief work with

the Italian Red Cross. The *North American Review* for December contains an interesting article of hers, "Venice at War."

Lucy Donnelly spent six weeks of the summer, motoring with President Thomas in Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana.

Helen Thomas Flexner has written an article, "The Marsaillaise," for *The New Republic*, issue of October 26.

Lida Adams Lewis has returned to Indianapolis after a long stay in Japan.

Susan Walker FitzGerald has bought a farm of 240 acres, thirty miles from Jamaica Plain, with the intention of raising on it enough food for her hearty family.

Grace Elder Saunders is teaching mathematics in the Agnes Irwin School in Philadelphia, while her two children are away at school, and Mr. Saunders is in Washington, doing work of a scientific nature for the War Department.

Elva Lee had a hip badly fractured last April. After pluckily enduring three months in a plaster cast and more months of illness, she is in New York, undergoing further treatment.

Lucy Lewis was one of the Fourth Liberty Loan workers; she also arranged meetings in factories, at which representatives of the Food Administration explained the best methods of using and of conserving food.

Louise Fulton Gucker is busy superintending the education of her four children, finding time besides to help with Liberty Loans and to work for the Red Cross. Her son Frank was about to join the Navy Unit of the University of Pennsylvania when the Armistice was declared.

Susan Frances Van Kerk is on the French Committee of the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, and is teaching a Latin Class in the Agnes Irwin School.

Emma Hacker has been very seriously ill for three years and is not recovering.

1896

Pauline Goldmark has a position in Washington under Mr. McAdoo, director general of railroads.

Eleanor Watkins Reeves, ex-'96, is living in Germantown and has a son in the Navy.

Ruth Furness Porter spent the summer with her family on Great Spruce Head Island off the coast of Maine; her daughter, Nancy, B. M. 1921, worked on the college farm through the month of September.

Edith Wyatt, ex-'96, spent a month this fall in Santa Fé, New Mexico, with a married sister.

1899

Amy L. Steiner expects to sail overseas shortly to do Red Cross work.

1902

Grace Douglas Johnston has been serving as associate director of the Chicago Red Cross canteen for a year. She has given practically her whole time to this, even staying in Chicago,

through the summer in order to stay by the work. Enormous numbers of troops pass through Chicago and are served by this canteen.

Harriet Spencer Pierce moved from Syracuse to Ashland, Kentucky in April, 1918, where she now lives.

Kate DuVal Pitts is living this winter at 1925 I Street, Washington, D. C., where she and Helen Howell Moorhead, '03, are keeping house together. Colonel Moorhead is in command of a base hospital in France. Capt. H. S. Pitts is in the construction department of the Ordnance.

Ann Rotan Howe has been associate director of the bureau of personnel, Potomac Division of the Red Cross since July 10, 1918. A number of Bryn Mawr alumnae have applied for service overseas with the Red Cross and Mrs. Howe says most of them have been sent. Within the last six months, her office alone examined 5250 women applying for service overseas. Her husband, Col. Thorndike Howe, is chief of the postal express service of the United States Army with headquarters in Paris.

1903

Agnes B. Austin is associate principal of Miss Hill's School for Girls in Philadelphia.

Dr. Grace Lynde Meigs was married in August to Dr. Thomas Reid Crowder and is living in Chicago.

Dorothea Day Watkins had a daughter born in September.

Margretta Steward Dietrich is the chairman of the program committee for the Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs, also one of the state speakers for the United War Work Drive.

1906

Catharine Anderson is doing Y. M. C. A. work in France. Her address is care of Morgan, Harjes Company, Paris.

Beth Harrington Brooks has twins born on November 29, John Robinson and Harriet, so that she now has three boys and a girl. The twins are showing true Bryn Mawr energy by each gaining a pound weekly.

Alice Lauterbach Flint went abroad with the Y. M. C. A. last summer.

Anna MacClanahan Grenfell is at St. Anthony, New Foundland for the winter.

Adelaide Neall's address is now Mount Airy, Pennsylvania. She and her family have bought an interesting house not far from their former

home. It was built in 1775 by an Englishman who had come there to train troops.

Lucia Ford Rutter during the summer ran her husband's large farm at Pine Forge, Berks County, Pennsylvania. She was very successful in spite of many vicissitudes with farmers and live stock. Her husband was adjutant at Camp Greene and received his majority in September. Lucia returned to Winetka in October.

Louise Cruice Sturdevant has a daughter, born last June in Paris. She was fortunate in getting abroad when her husband went in June, 1917, and has been there ever since. Her husband went over as a captain, but was made major nearly a year ago and has seen much service.

Elizabeth Townsend Torbert's husband is a captain in the medical reserve corps and is now serving at Base Hospital 55 near Toule, France.

1907

Helen Roche Tobin has a third child and second daughter, Jeanne Lorraine born on Bastille Day, July 14.

Margaret Reeve Cary has another daughter, Sarah Comfort, born in October.

Bertinia Hallowell Dickson, ex-'07, has a daughter Bertinia born in October.

Julie Benjamin Howson has a third child and second son born in September. Mr. Howson is with the A. E. F. in France.

Esther William Apthorp is with her husband at Camp McClellan, Alabama, where Captain Apthorp after a year of service with the artillery in France has been training recruits.

May Ballin has a position in the American Foreign Exchange Bank in New York where Arthur Mackenzie, Bernice Stewart's husband is treasurer.

Edna Brown Wherry because of her great success in selling Liberty Bonds on the Women's Committee of Newark, has been asked to accept a responsible position in the bond department of one of the large banks in Newark.

Margaret Putnam Morse is living in Morgantown, West Virginia, where her husband is professor of biology at the university of West Virginia.

Mary Tudor Gray is chairman of the executive board of the School of the Open Gate in Hollywood, California, an open air model school for young children.

Eunice Schenck, Letitia Winder and Alice Hawkins are at Bryn Mawr again this year.

1908

Theresa Kelburn's play "Crops and Croppers," recently produced in New York had to be withdrawn after a two weeks' run, because of the illness of the producer.

Anna M. Carriere is doing government work in Washington and is living at 1919 19th Street.

Louise Congdon Balmer and her husband are planning to go to California after Christmas.

Josephine Montgomery would be glad if members of the class of 1908 would send her news of themselves which would be interesting for the QUARTERLY.

1909

Pleasance Baker has announced her engagement to Arthur Bowker Parsons, B.A. and A.M. of Harvard College. He is at present in charge of the department of education and employment of the Young Men's Christian Association, Providence, Rhode Island. His intention is to go to France shortly for War Relief Work. Pleasance has been taking an eight months course in training for social work with nervous and mental cases at the Psychopathic Hospital in Boston. She is now working in the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross in Philadelphia in the after care department.

Helen Crane is working in the educational department of the Young Women's Christian Association, New York City.

Frances Ferris has returned from France.

Leona Labold has been doing suffrage and political work in Portsmouth, Ohio.

Alta Stevens, Grace Woolridge Dewes and Gertrude Congdon Crampton gave a great deal of time and energy to work on the Fourth Liberty Loan and sold \$23,000 worth of bonds at their booth in the Stevens store.

Julia Doe Shero was married on June 26 to Lucius Rogers Shero in Milwaukee.

Fanny Barber spent the summer working as a probationer in the Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

May Putnam is one of the resident physicians at the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Mary Nearing is taking a course in Landscape Architecture at Harvard,

Lacy Van Wagenen is living in New York and taking a course in physical reconstruction therapy.

Margaret Vickery, ex-'09, is a probationer in the Presbyterian Hospital training school for Nurses on East 71st Street, New York City.

Georgina Biddle is working in the medical department of the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross in New York City.

Mildred Pressinger Kienbusch has a daughter, Mildred, born November 19. She is living in Forest Hills, Long Island, where her address is 55 Olive Place.

Alice Miller, ex-'09, has just returned from France where she has been in service under the Red Cross since October, 1917. Her first work was in a dispensary and children's hospital at Nesle in the Somme district. After five months at Nesle she was sent to Bourg en Bresse where she and Mary Tongue worked in a Red Cross Canteen. Later she did the same work in Dijon and at Is-sur-Til and her last post was emergency canteen work in hospitals near Verdun.

Cynthia Wesson took a course in physical reconstruction therapy in Boston this summer and is now stationed as a reconstruction workers aide in General Hospital No. 9, Lakewood, N. J.

Shirley Putnam is sailing December 16, under the library war service of the American Library Association, the overseas work of which is carried on in conjunction with the American Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. Her work will probably be in hospitals. She returned to this country in August after 14 months of war service in France, the last four months having been spent as a Red Cross searcher in the base hospital at Neufchateau, Lorraine.

Marianne Moore is living at 14 St. Lukes Place.

Dorothy North has been the American Red Cross delegate to the district of Aube in France about 100 miles southeast of Paris, since the middle of the summer she has helped to create a new sanatorium there and has had charge of all linens and hospital supplies in that district. Last year she assumed the responsibility for three little French children who were tubercular. They have had the best of care and are now well. Little Theresa has been adopted by some French family and is living in the country, well and very happy. Dorothy North is expected home in January to rest for a few months before returning to her work in France.

Eugenia Miltenberger has completed the course in occupation therapy at Hull House, Chicago and has just finished several months practical training at the Illinois State Institute. She is ready at just the right time to take up the work of helping the returning disabled soldiers.

A son was born to Antoinette Hearne Farrar on October 28. He has been named John Farrar, Jr.

1910

The class of 1910 regrets the death of one of their loyal members, Dorothea Cole. She died in the early part of October of pneumonia contracted while nursing her brother.

Annie Jones, ex-'10, was married October 9 to John Mahard Rosborough. Mr. and Mrs. Rosborough will live at 2020 South Twenty fifth Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dr. Katherine Rotan Drinker has been appointed one of the managing editors of *The Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, which is just being launched by the department of Industrial Hygiene of the Harvard Medical School.

Mary Boyd Shipley writes from Nanking, China, announcing her engagement to Samuel John Mills of Shanghai, China. Mr. Mills is at present traveling secretary for the Chinese Student Volunteer Movement for the ministry. She tells of meeting four Bryn Mawr alumnae, —Kathrina Van Wagenen Bugge, Katherine Scott, '04, Anne Russell Sampson Taylor, and Mary James, '04.

1911

The engagement of Ellen Pottberg to Rev. Alfred Hempstead is announced. Rev. Mr. Hempstead is a Congregational minister and is at present on ambulance duty in France.

Agnes Wood's husband, Captain David Rupp, 3rd, was killed in action October 1, at Montfaucon near Verdun. His regiment, the 313th Infantry, was almost wiped out; 75 out of 80 officers were killed or wounded.

Christine Depew's husband, Stanley Blake Williams, died October 31 at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Blanche Cole's brother, Jewett, and sister, Dorothea, died of pneumonia in October.

Leila Houghteling's brother, Frank, died of pneumonia in October.

Catherine Delano Grant is spending the winter with her husband and children in Coronado, California, where she went to be near her husband who was in camp, but has now been returned to civilian life.

1912

Mary Pierce has been superintendent of volunteer-hospital workers at the Montgomery Inn converted hospital in Bryn Mawr.

Ruth Akers is living in Adin, California.

Gladys Spry sailed December 1 for France as a Red Cross worker.

Elizabeth Johnston is research chemist in the administration laboratory of the Hercules Powder Company at Nitro, West Virginia.

Laura Byrne is teaching economics at the Dominican Junior College at San Rafael, California and is also a graduate student at the University of California at Berkeley.

Dorothy Wolff Douglas is research assistant for the Consumer's League of Eastern Pennsylvania.

Ai Hoshino is studying at Columbia this winter.

1913

Frances Ross Poley died of pneumonia following influenza on October 12.

Ellen Faulkner has a position in the Paris office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York.

Louisa Haydock was married in the American church in Paris on October 1 to William H. Y. Hackett, lieutenant in the 90th Air Squadron.

Mary Shenstone was married in October to Donald Fraser of Toronto, Canada.

Marjorie Murray is studying medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University.

Yvonne Stoddard Hayes has a son born in November.

Alice Hearne Rockwell has a son, Julius Rockwell, Jr. born last August.

Maude Dessau is in New York this winter doing secretarial work for her father.

Mary Tongue is in Paris doing canteen work for the Red Cross.

Dorothea Baldwin has been working for the American Red Cross in France near Toulouse.

Louisa Henderson, ex-'13, is living in East Orange, N. J. and is taking a secretarial course at Miss Conklin's school in New York.

Agnes O'Connor Rossell, ex-'13, has a son.

Zelma Corning Brandt, ex-'13 is living in Newport, Rhode Island, where her husband is stationed.

Grace Bartholomew, '13, is head of the department of English at Miss Mills' School, Philadelphia.

1914

Dorothy Godfrey Wyman, ex-'14, is living in Japan with her husband and her two little boys. Her address is P. O. Box 198 Yokohama, Japan. Mr. Wyman is engaged in the steel importing business.

Christine Brown and Edwina Warren have sailed for France to work in the Y. W. C. A.

Julia Tappan has given up her secretarial position at Johns Hopkins and has gone to Washington to work in the department of health.

Elizabeth Colt is working in New York with the National Bank of Haiti. Later she may go to France with the Red Cross.

A daughter was born to Dorothy Bectel Marshall on September 27. She was named Della Page Marshall.

1915

Catharine Bryant is a Y. M. C. A. worker in France representing the Chicago Junior League.

Ethel Buchanan Hughes has twin daughters a year old, Elizabeth and Ann.

Amy Martin is teaching at Riverhook School, Nyack, New York.

Louise Hollingsworth is teaching in Athens, Georgia.

Eleanor Freer Willson is living with her family while her husband is in France with the Foyer du Soldat.

Katharine Shaefer is working in the radium department of the Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mary Chamberlain Moore is professor of chemistry of the Women's College of New Jersey at New Brunswick, New Jersey. She is also president of the equal suffrage league of New Brunswick.

Gladys Pray has been active in many of the New Jersey Motor Corps, she had charge of arrangements for machines to take wounded soldiers around to make speeches for the last Liberty Loan. Her engagement to Samuel K. Trimmer was broken last summer.

Mary Marjorie Thomson is doing settlement work in New York and vicinity.

Dagma Perkins has been very active in war work in New York City, where she has been captain of many winning teams in the numerous war drives.

The engagement of Mary Gertrude Brownell to Dr. Douglas Murphy is announced. Dr. Murphy is a brother of Edith Pat Murphy, '10.

Ruth Newman has left Spring Street Settlement, New York City and is with the Suffolk County Agent for dependent children of the New York State Charity Association.

A son was born to Elizabeth Channing Fuller on October 19. He has been named Willard Fuller, Jr.

Ruth Morse, Jr., is a reconstruction aide at U. S. General Hospital No. 3, Rahway, New Jersey. Her husband is in the aviation in France.

Dorothea Moore who worked for a year as laboratory technician in a base hospital in Paris is now studying medicine at Johns Hopkins.

Lucile Davidson had a position last spring with the New York State Food Commission. Her husband, Scudder Middleton, author of the collection of poems *Streets and Faces* has recently published in the Boston *Transcript* three interesting sonnets entitled "1918."

Atala Scudder Davidson has been in France with her husband since the summer of 1917.

Alice Humphrey has attended the course in Psychiatry at Smith College. She has been taking the practical training in New York this autumn preparatory to entering the reconstruction work with soldiers who are wounded or suffering from shell-shock.

Florence Hatton Kelton was councilor and chairman of the Red Cross last summer at Camp Bolder Point for girls, in the Adirondacks. She is now teacher of English and assistant resident adviser for the out of town pupils at the Columbus School for girls. Her husband, Major Kelton, Corps of Engineers has been in France for more than a year.

Helen Everett who for the last few years has been studying at Harvard, worked Incognito this autumn in a machine shop as preliminary training for taking charge of conditions of forewomen in the Watertown Arsenal under the ordinance department.

Russell Willson, husband of Eleanor Freer Willson is in Y. M. C. A. work abroad.

Gertrude Emery is studying at the Boston School of Physical Education, and is also taking the course for medical reconstruction aids.

Ruth Hopkinson has been working for more than a year in the employment and service department at the "Clothcraft Shop" in Cleveland.

Vashti McCreery has been cashier and bookkeeper for the Benton Hardware & Furniture Co. since October 15.

Emily Van Horn is continuing as secretary to Mr. L. H. Shearman, Vice-president of W. R. Grace & Co., Wall Street.

Ethel Robinson has announced her engagement to Lieut. Louis B. Hyde, U. S. N.

1916

Margaret Chase has announced her engagement to Lieut. Robert Locke, who is serving with the American Army in Siberia.

Mary Branson is teaching Mathematics and Physics at the Shipley School, Bryn Mawr,

Catherine Godley is doing government work in Washington.

Juliet Branham, ex-'16, is at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, taking a nurses training course.

Ruth Lautz has a job with the Emergency Fleet Corporation in Philadelphia.

Constance Kellen has announced her engagement to Lieut. Robert Brenham, who is with the American Army in France.

1917

Virginia Litchfield is in France as a reconstruction aide in occupational therapy.

Caroline Stevens has returned from France because of her father's illness.

Alice Beardwood is teaching Latin and Mathematics at the Flagler School, Jacksonville, Florida.

Mary B. Andrews announces her engagement to William Pitt Mason, Jr., of Troy, New York. Mr. Mason is a graduate of William College, '13, and has studied at Columbia Law School. He is a trooper in Squadron A and holds a commission as captain in the United States Army.

1918

Evelyn Babbitt is a secretary in the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Division of Rehabilitation in New York City.

Margaret Bacon is training to be a Y. W. C. A. Secretary. Thus far her work has been in the Industrial Department, making surveys.

Anna Booth is taking a graduate seminary in English at Bryn Mawr College.

Therese Born is holder of a graduate scholarship in English and is studying at Bryn Mawr.

Gladys Cassel is working with N. U. Ayre and Son, Advertising Agency, Philadelphia.

Mary Cordingly, ex-'18, has been doing Red Cross work in the Volunteer Service Bureau, Metropolitan Chapter, in Massachusetts. She was accepted by the Army School of Nursing and waiting a call to Camp Devens.

Katherine Dufourcq has been in the United States Postal Censorship, New York City.

When this work ends she hopes to enter a publishing house.

Lucy Evans has set the date of her wedding to Dr. Samuel C. Chew of Bryn Mawr College for December 21. She and her husband will live in Bryn Mawr after January 1.

Ruth Hart is a statistical clerk at the Food Administration Grain corporation, New York.

Annette Gest is living in New York.

Elizabeth Houghton is working in the machine shop of the Simplex Electric Heating Company, Cambridge; a nine-hour day at \$12.00 per week.

Laura Heisler, ex-'18, is in her Senior year at the University of Pennsylvania. She worked in the Franklin National Bank from June until December, and did volunteer hospital work during the influenza epidemic.

Judith Hemenway is holder of a graduate scholarship in French at Bryn Mawr.

Augusta Dure, ex-'18, is married to Lieut. Nathaniel W. Howell and is living in Wilmington, Delaware.

Helen Jones is employed in the Actuarial Department of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company in Hartford, Connecticut. She is studying to take examinations for admission to the Actuarial Society of America.

Anna Lubar is preceptress and assistant to Principal, East Worcester High School, East Worcester, New York. She is also studying singing and piano in Albany.

Irene Loeb is doing volunteer work as a secretary of state and city relations, Federal Food Administration for St. Louis, Missouri.

Sarah Morton, ex-'18, is living in New York.

Cora Snowden Neely is a Latin scholar, Bryn Mawr College.

Hester Quimby, is teacher of mathematics and science in Tudor Hall School Indianapolis, Indiana.

Frances Richmond, ex-'18, is a Secretary of the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training.

Ella Rosenberg is working as probation officer in the Juvenile Division of the Municipal Court, Philadelphia.

Marjorie Strauss is a junior gas chemist, Research Division, Chemical Warfare Service, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Gertrude Reymershoffer is studying medicine at the University of Texas Medical School.

Helen Schwarz has been accepted for the Army School of Nursing but not called.

Penelope Turle has been doing volunteer war work of all kinds. She hopes to study at the Art League in New York this winter.

Marion Smith is graduate scholar in Greek at Bryn Mawr College.

Margaret Timpson has been doing volunteer work in the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross.

Helen Walker is planning to study music at the Chicago Musical College.

Helen Whitcomb has been doing volunteer work in the Food Administration in Massachusetts.

Marjorie Williams is engaged.

Louise Tunstall Smith died of Spanish influenza while in Nurses' Training in Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

Henrietta Huff who has been running a comptometer in a munitions factory at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, has enlisted in the Student Nurses' Reserve and expects to be called soon.

The engagement of Marjorie T. Williams to Lieut. John Warick McCollough has been announced. No date has been set for the wedding as Lieut. McCollough is in France.

APPOINTMENT BUREAU

The Appointment Bureau during the last year has been coöperating to the best of its abilities with the Department of Labor in Washington and with the Civil Service Commission. A very large number of requests have come from Washington for candidates for every kind of position, clerical, technical, scientific, and manual. The Bureau has of course been able to fill only a small number of these positions. This

work has now been completed owing to the termination of the war and during the coming year we shall probably hear of comparatively few government positions.

The Bureau will devote itself as in previous years principally to filling teaching positions in the schools and colleges. Circulars are now being sent to schools and colleges as well as to Bryn Mawr alumnae and former students and it

is probable that a very large number of desirable teaching positions will come to the attention of the Bureau in the course of the year.

For the success of the Appointment Bureau, it is absolutely essential that we should be in communication with a large number of alumnae who have had training and successful experience and who can be recommended immediately when vacancies occur. All alumnae who would consider promising positions are urged to write to the Dean of the College even if they are not definitely planning a change for next year. A formal registration with the Bureau is not necessary in order that notice should be sent when a position is open which would appeal especially

to some alumna or former student of Bryn Mawr.

The Appointment Bureau is very glad to handle positions other than teaching which may come in its way. A certain number of firms, factories and publishing companies have written to Bryn Mawr in the last year in order to find promising young women to fill clerical or other positions. The Bureau is therefore glad to have a good registration of candidates for positions other than teaching. As has always been the case no charge of any kind is made for the services of the Appointment Bureau.

HELEN TAFT,
Dean of Bryn Mawr College.

