

THE ARROW OF PI BETA PHI

APRIL, 1913



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SARAH GERTRUDE POMEROY, *Editor*

Table of Contents

THE PI BETA PHI SYMPHONY	367
CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, WORLD WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEADER, by Sarah Gertrude Pomeroy	369
THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN, by Carrie Chapman Catt	374
THE VIEWS OF AN ANTI-SUFFRAGIST, by Ellen Rice-Robbins	382
WOMEN AS MUNICIPAL HOUSEKEEPERS, by Mildred Chadsey	386
WHY WORK FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, by Anno Kelton-Wiley	391
WHY I AM A SUFFRAGIST	395
THE NATIONAL COLLEGE EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE	404
THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, by Sarah Bancroft-Clark ..	408
ENGLISH MILITANTISM, by Ethel Roberts-Loop	411
TWO WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARADES	414
OHIO GAMMA	419
THE INSTALLATION OF FLORIDA ALPHA	422
THE HISTORY OF DELTA ALPHA DELTA	424
THE HISTORY OF JOHN B. STETSON UNIVERSITY	425
NEWS FROM LITTLE PIGEON	428
HOW OUR MEMBERS VOTED	430
WHAT A FRATERNITY GIRL THINKS.	
A Problem to be Met, by Columbia A	438
A Plea For Limited Suffrage, by Indiana B	438
A College Girl's Duty, by Pennsylvania F	439
Why I am glad I am a voter, by Colorado B	439
The Cause is Decadent, by Minnesota A	439
The Responsibility of the vote, by California A	440
Woman Suffrage is Inexpedient, by Illinois A	440
It Will Extend Woman's Influence, by New York B	441
Why All Women Should Not Vote, by Massachusetts A	441
How I Used My Vote, by Washington A	441
Woman Suffrage a Natural Outgrowth of the Ages, by Colorado A	442
The College Girl Should Know Her Own Mind, by Vermont A	442
Women Can Improve Social Conditions With the Vote, by Texas A	443
Power Should Go With Intelligence, by Maryland A	443
BOOK REVIEWS:	
The Manual of Phi Delta Theta	444
Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities, by W. R. B.	444
Banta's Greek Exchange	445
Magazine Articles and Stories by Pi Phis	445
Articles About Pi Phis	445
IN MEMORIAM:	
Helen Schaeffer-Huff	446
ANNOUNCEMENTS	449
COMING EVENTS	451
EDITORIALS	454
ALUMNÆ PERSONALS	459
CHAPTER LETTERS	482
EXCHANGES	531
SUFFRAGE ITEMS	536

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The Pi Beta Phi Symphony

*“Whatsoever things are true,
Lovely, fair beyond compare,
Pure as is your Arrow gold,
Sweet as wine carnations hold
Honest, just, of worth untold—
These hold ye in honor due,
Best to serve the name ye bear,
Wearers of the wine and blue
Choose these in your hearts to wear.”*

—ABIGAIL WILLIAMS BURTON



CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

THE ARROW

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CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, WORLD WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEADER

BY SARAH GERTRUDE POMEROY

[The older members of the fraternity who have followed the career of our distinguished sister, Carrie Chapman Catt, for many years are familiar with the details of her life. The following is written especially for the benefit of our younger members and for those who may have missed the various sketches of Mrs. Catt which have appeared in past volumes of THE ARROW. The data for the article was furnished the Editor by Mrs. Catt herself in a personal interview.]

CARRIE LANE, descended on both sides from American pioneers and pathfinders, was born on a farm near Charles City, Iowa, and her early surroundings and experiences differed in no way from those of the average country child of her period. But unlike most little girls she early delighted to think on big subjects and among them the problems of women. "My interest in my sex was born in me," she says, "for I had no especial encouragement in my ideas and no particular incentive at home."

She was only fourteen, still wearing short dresses and her hair in a braid, when she began teaching school in her own home district. With the money thus earned, she commenced paying her own way at the Iowa State College which she entered when she was sixteen. Later, she earned more money as an assistant librarian and her four years' college course cost her father only one hundred dollars. Looking back on her college experiences, she says that she considers that any power she may have developed as a public speaker originated in the experience she gained in the college literary society, The Crescent. It was a custom in that society to call members to their feet, then give them a subject and require them to speak three minutes on this subject. It taught them to think upon their feet and to think quickly, thereby developing self possession. Before her time, the girls in the society had left oratory to the boys and had contented

themselves with writing essays and giving recitations, but Carrie Lane defied traditions and delivered a successful oration. This innovation caused much comment among the men students which was nothing to the excitement which ensued when she announced her intention of forming a debating club. An account of that experience is best told in the words of Miss Minnie J. Reynolds, whose story, Mrs. Catt says, is correct.

But still the girls would not debate; they were shy before the boys, and Carrie considered that the debating was the most valuable feature of the society. So she decided to organize a girls' debating club where the girls could debate by themselves awhile, until they had courage to venture combat with the abler sex. But on looking through the time schedule she found it so closely packed with college activities that she could find only one period in the week when her club might meet and this was the period sacred to the "walk". For an hour and a half late each Saturday afternoon the boys and girls could walk together on the campus. It was the social occasion of the week the one time set aside by the management for the boys and girls to meet socially. The boys invited the girls for this walk, everybody dressed up in their best clothes, and it was a very precious hour to those couples who were interested in each other.

Carrie called the girls together and told them that the new club was optional; but that there was no other hour to meet, and those who wished to come were welcome. She was quite innocent of malign intent and deeply astonished when a storm broke over her devoted head. The boys took it that Carrie Lane was trying to break up the "walk". The first night of the new club she had fifty invitations to walk. The next night she didn't get any at all, but every other girl in the club got one. Some of the girls went, but the club debated. Some of the boys were so angry at the innovator of the new feminist movement that they would not speak to her. But eventually, peace reigned the "walk" continued and the Grinnell girls learned to debate in public.

Upon her graduation in 1880, she became principal of the high school and superintendent of schools in Mason City, Iowa. She also devoted some time to studying law. In Mason City she met Mr. Leo Chapman, the editor of the *Mason City Republican* and upon her marriage to him, in 1884, she became joint owner and editor with him. It was shortly after her marriage that she undertook her first active suffrage lecture tour, stumping the state of South Dakota through a hot, rainless summer. "There were two amendments to the constitution voted on that fall, one to let the Indians vote, and one to let the women vote. The white men of South Dakota voted the Indians in, but kept the women out." But Mrs. Catt learned much that summer—"She watched the women

work in the fields beside their husbands, in addition to their housework and the care of their children, and she comprehended the part that pioneer women take in the opening of a new country."

After a few years Mr. Chapman sold his newspaper and the two moved to San Francisco where Mrs. Chapman was suddenly left a widow. Unexpectedly thrown upon her own resources, far from her childhood home and parents, she determined to earn her own livelihood in the profession which she had learned in association with her husband. She sought and obtained a position as advertising solicitor on a trade paper. The story of how she obtained the position and kept it by hard work is an interesting one but too long to give here. But the fact that only one other woman had ever been employed before her on a San Francisco paper and no other woman upon a trade paper which is an unusual position for a woman to hold even to-day, is abundant proof of her unusual ability.

It was at this time she met with an experience which was really the turning point in her life. It was more than twenty-five years ago when few women were seen in the business section of the city and an attractive young woman was naturally much observed in the down-town section. "Not one of the market men was ever rude to her but men of a different class, men to whom she went to solicit advertising or collect bills frequently were. She found that the respect which had been paid her in her home towns had not been because she was a modest well-behaved and intelligent young woman but because she had had the backing of her father, her husband, the school board that hired her, the whole social environment in which she was known and had a fixed place. Removed from that environment, placed in one where she seemed poor, friendless and alone, she was insulted a dozen times in as many weeks."

It was after one particularly disagreeable experience that she realized that she was only one of millions of women thrown on their own resources who needed protection and she made up her mind that whatever weapons women needed, education, business training, the ballot, should be placed in their hands. She had always been a suffragist but from that time onward she determined to devote her life to the cause of suffrage. She determined to work for the ballot for women "not because of any good which they may presumably do with it but because they need every possible power that may reside in it for their own protection."

In 1890, she was married to Mr. George W. Catt, president of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Co., engineers and contractors. Her husband who was an old college friend was in full sympathy with her work and as long as he lived aided her in every way besides contributing largely to the funds of suffrage organizations.

In 1893, when Colorado enfranchised her women, Mrs. Catt was the only one person who stumped the whole state in the interests of suffrage and the only member of the National Suffrage Association who actively helped the state organization. Three years later, she was manager of the campaign which resulted in equal suffrage in Idaho. She was the first chairman of the organization committee of the National Association, the first person to try definitely to organize the movement in every state in the Union. It was natural therefore that, when in 1900, Miss Susan B. Anthony was obliged to resign the presidency of the National Woman Suffrage Association on account of her advanced age, Mrs. Catt should be elected her successor. Two years later she inaugurated her plan of a world league for suffrage at a meeting which she called in Washington to consider the idea. She was made secretary of the temporary committee which was formed and which organized the Berlin Congress in 1904, the first world suffrage convention. Only eight countries were represented in the congress but they organized the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and elected Mrs. Catt president. For "her evident ability, her clear, strong penetrating voice and logical method of presentation together with the winning womanliness of her appearance impressed everyone and she was elected without a dissenting voice."

Five years elapsed before the second convention of the International Alliance but in that time two board meetings had been held which had all the effect of great suffrage conventions and Mrs. Catt by her eloquence and earnestness had influenced legislation in many foreign cities. At the convention in London, twenty-one countries were represented and she was again elected president of the organization, without a dissenting vote. Writing of her, then Mrs. Ida Husted Harper said: "She is adored by the women of all countries and more than to any other cause it is due to her tact and diplomacy, her strong sense of justice and her genius in presiding, that what at first seemed a hopeless chaos of different languages, opinions and

temperaments has become a most orderly, harmonious and efficient body of successful workers."

Mrs. Catt is now busily engaged in preparing for the third great world convention which is to be held in Budapest, June 15-20. Twenty-seven countries will there be represented and "it is expected that for the first time in the woman movement that Hindu, Mohammedan, Buddhist, Confucian, Jewish and Christian women will sit together in a congress to unite their voices in a common plea "for the liberation of their sex from these artificial discriminations which every political and religious system has directed against them."

It has been very truly said that nobody, man or woman could be elected to such a position without earning it. She has lectured for suffrage in every state in the Union, except South Carolina and Florida; and has stumped the states of Colorado, Idaho, South Dakota, Kansas, Iowa, California, New Hampshire and Montana. She has addressed Constitutional conventions or legislatures in ten other states and she has lectured for the cause in England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Saxony, Bohemia, Prussia, Hungary, Germany, Austria, France, Switzerland, Egypt, South Africa, India, Burmah the Philippines, China, Japan and the Hawaiian Islands. Before making the eighteen months' tour of the world from which she had just returned, she had already traveled more than 100,000 miles for suffrage. In addition to this public work she has devoted many many weary hours to routine work and heavy correspondence.

It would not be right to close this sketch of her life and work without some reference to her interest in our own organization. In the thirty-five years which have elapsed since her initiation into Iowa Γ chapter of $\Pi B \Phi$ she has maintained her interest in the fraternity and although, naturally, she has not had time to be actively identified with the work of the organization she has to use her own words, "always been on the spot when needed." In 1890, she attended the Galesburg convention and she was one of the first members to avail herself of the opportunity of becoming a life subscriber to *THE ARROW* when life subscriptions were first established (an example which it would be well for many of her sisters to follow). She was actively interested in the establishment of the New York alumnae club and that she is still zealous for its welfare is shown by the fact that she addressed the club at its February meeting, at a time when she is in constant demand for public addresses. The

sight of an arrow is always sure to bring a word of recognition from her as many Pi Phis the world over can testify while others retain pleasant memories of her graciousness as a hostess in her own beautiful home. All Pi Phis, whether they are suffragists or not, will agree that in honoring Mrs. Catt we honor ourselves for she has brought honors to us.

THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN

BY CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

President, International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

NINE American States, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Arizona and Kansas, have extended to their women the same political rights as are held by men. Several other states have taken the first legislative step necessary to bring the question of woman suffrage before their voters in the years 1914 or 1915. The great Commonwealth of Australia and the progressive British Colony of New Zealand have granted full suffrage rights to their women. In the five so-called Scandinavian countries the movement has made great progress. In Finland universal suffrage for men and women exists; in Norway women possessing a very small property qualification have all suffrage rights; in Sweden, Denmark and Ireland, women possess all suffrage rights except the vote for Parliament. In Iceland the parliamentary vote will be extended as soon as the necessary constitutional procedure can be completed. A bill to grant the parliamentary vote has just passed the Lower House in Sweden, after being recommended by the King and was only lost in the hereditary House of Lords. In Denmark a measure to extend the parliamentary vote to women is now pending with promise of early success.

The women of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales are privileged to vote in all elections except for members of Parliament, and the details of the struggle to secure this right, accompanied as it has been by militant tactics used by one branch of the British suffragists, have become more or less familiar to newspaper readers all around the world. In some of the provinces of Germany and Austria, and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, women owners of large property have a vote. The women of Bohemia have just secured the election of a

woman member of their Diet, in order to press their claims for woman suffrage the more effectively. Political freedom for women, however, is not confined to Europe and America. In cities of India, in Rangoon the capital of Burmah and in all the states of South Africa women possess municipal suffrage. In view of this world wide record of achievement which has already placed the vote in the hands of several millions of women, and in view of the present status of the woman suffrage question in the United States, it becomes the manifest duty of all college women to grant conscientious consideration to the claims of the movement.

It is always difficult to say when any movement really began. In Colonial days Margaret Brent demanded a seat in the Assembly of Maryland upon the ground that she possessed vast lands, the qualification which had guaranteed seats to the men members, but she was refused. The illustrious Abigail Adams, Mercy Warren and others, appealed to the makers of the American constitution for political rights, but apparently no attention was paid them, yet the idea of Votes for Women was not entirely without support among the men, for the women of New Jersey exercised the suffrage until 1807, both men and women being subject to a property qualification.

The claim for broader opportunities for women was not confined to young America. During the past hundred years many women representing many nations made known their convictions that rights should be equal between men and women. Mary Wollstoncraft published her "Vindication of the Rights of Women" in 1792, and the effect of her bold and unanswerable demand was so tremendous and far reaching as to be inestimable. In the early years of the last century a group of British women united in a demand for the vote; and in the Constitutional Convention after the French Revolution, Condorcet made an immortal plea that women as well as men might be made voting citizens in the new Republic. Signs like these appeared here and there all over the world and demonstrated that society was making ready for a definite struggle to establish a new position in the world for women. It will never be possible to name the date when the woman suffrage movement began, nor to discover its founders, but it is certain that the present organized movement dates from the Woman's Rights Convention held in Seneca Falls, N. Y. in 1848.

In the year 1840, a World's Anti-Slavery Convention had been called to meet in London. All Anti-Slavery Societies were urged to send delegates and as several American Societies had women members it happened that eight of them, chiefly Quakers, had been chosen to go to England. The presentation of their credentials precipitated a discussion upon the woman question which is a fair gauge of the sentiments of that period. When the vote was taken upon their admission, there was an overwhelming majority to exclude them. As a result of this incident Lucretia Mott, a delegate, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the wife of a delegate, agreed to call a woman's rights convention, in order to set forth to the world the wrongs of womankind. This determination, however, was not carried out until 1848 when both ladies chanced to be living in Seneca Falls. The liberal ideas loosed by the Revolution, the freedom from conventionalities which is always found in a new country and the continuous, although unorganized agitation in behalf of "woman's rights" since the days of Abigail Adams had produced a much more hospitable public opinion than could have been found in any other country at that time. Yet the call for a woman's rights convention was received with almost universal scorn and a perfect storm of ridicule broke upon the heads of the men and women, who, at the convention signed a "Declaration of the Rights of Women," setting forth their demand for education, property rights, and equality of opportunity in every walk of life including the vote. To measure the progress compassed since that day it is necessary to know the exact status of women in that year.

The general rule the world over in 1848, was that the property of the wife passed into the possession of her husband upon marriage. Although the usual marriage ceremony put the words into the mouth of the bride-groom "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," by a curious anomaly the wife became possessed of none of her husband's "worldly goods" and lost all of her own. By law the husband was expected to support the wife and in return for this advantage, she "owed service" to him, and any wages she might earn outside the home belonged to him. In most churches, always excepting the Society of Friends, or Quakers, where the equality of the sexes was an established custom, women were forbidden to speak or vote at church meetings or to pray in prayer meetings, or revivals. A woman who ventured to write prose or poetry was so scornfully dubbed a

blue stocking that no doubt was left in the mind of the hearer that the meaningless title was something thoroughly reprehensible. It was commonly held that education was quite unnecessary for women and the records of "town meetings" in New England show many resolutions against taxing the people for the education of girls. Boston opened a high school for girls in 1826, but it was closed in 1828 in response to the general disapproval which met its appearance and no other was opened until 1852. Oberlin College in 1833 opened its doors to women and colored men at the same time; Antioch College, in 1853. "Learned women" were as unpopular as can well be imagined and it required a brave soul in 1848 to buffet public opinion and to go to college like a man.

Although law and custom relegated women to an exceedingly low and humiliating position, there were extenuating conditions. Among enlightened classes men were more liberal than the law and there had always been one saving grace in the hard lot of women. Their economic status was strong. It is true they received no pay for their work, but the whole fabric of society so obviously rested upon the labor of women, that an unquestioned dignity was lent to their position. From time immemorial home-making had been an occupation which carried with it much economic responsibility. From raw material women manufactured every article consumed in the home by way of food, clothing, carpets, curtains, bed-covers, blankets, mattresses, and among villagers and farmers they fashioned with their own hands all of the ornaments and most of the furniture required in the house.

The "queen of the home" was no tinselled lady of leisure; she was manager, cook, dairy maid, tailor, dressmaker, milliner, soap and candle maker, doctor, midwife for her neighbors, nurse; and every house was a miniature factory for the preservation of fruits, vegetables and meats. So all-important were woman's functions in the home, that, although the law declared that her husband must support her, and the belief prevailed that he did so, yet she clearly contributed as much service to the common welfare of the family as did he. Although the schools would not receive her, nor the courts hear her testimony, nor the platform permit her to speak, nor the law allow her to control her property or wages, and although every woman in the land "owed obedience" to her husband, were he rich or poor,

drunk or sober, women as a whole were conscious of the value of their own services to the world. The law, however, "aided and abetted," the tendency to tyranny in men of small mould and it left women without redress. That women of spirit often found their position intolerable is abundantly evidenced but before definite results could be obtained the prejudice against education and organization for woman had to be overcome. Women possessed of strong characters and robust minds, capable and fearless, were their own best argument for liberation and in every village in the land the leaven of woman's emancipation from the old bondage was at work.

The theory of woman's sphere in the Home, the Church, and the State, as expressed by Blackstone was that man and wife were one and that one the husband. The woman's legal existence was merged in his. The new movement challenged the justice of this condition and declared that man and wife are two—two human beings with brains to be educated, opinions to be respected, individual rights to be protected.

It is difficult for young women born into these more liberal times to realize that hundreds of women have offered every possibility of their lives to secure the establishment of this doctrine. That women were ever shunned because they chose to take a college course; or were persecuted because they wished to serve their sister women as physicians; or were egged because in this land of boasted free speech, they attempted to speak in public, seems almost unbelievable. Yet the years which lie between 1848 and the present day have witnessed many a sad and tragic experience in the lives of earnest, heroic souls who sought to better the position of their sex.

Every movement for human liberty has met the opposition of those who would be benefited and women have been no exception to the rule. From the first, certain types of women have been active opponents of "women's rights," discrediting the leaders and assuring the world at large of their dissatisfaction with anything but the existing order of things. The types which compose the present day "Society Opposed to *Further* Extension of Suffrage to Women," have invariably accepted every right obtained but have set themselves against the extension of *further* rights. The first legislative petition in the United States to grant married women property rights was presented in the State of New York and was signed by eleven

women only. Women generally refused to sign it, giving as the reason, that they were unwilling to allow the public to think them dissatisfied with their husbands. No woman now would be willing to take that law away. When the opening of high schools and colleges was still a controversial question, women were especially vindictive in their condemnation of the entire movement. There are few women to-day who would be willing to provide their daughters no more education than was deemed proper for their grandmothers or who would care to restrict them to the old time sphere of action. When women of Ohio attempted to organize a band of temperance workers, a group of prominent women attended the meeting to urge them to give up their reprehensible course and to remember that God had ordained that such work should be done by men. Now, those who oppose *further* rights do so with just the kind of organized society their former prototypes condemned. This type of women in Pennsylvania opposes all forms of suffrage. The women of Massachusetts accept school suffrage because they have it, but oppose the extension of further suffrage. Mrs. Humphrey Ward the most notable anti-suffragist, holds that all forms of suffrage for women lie well within the feminine sphere, except the parliamentary vote, and she leads the opposition to this further extension of suffrage in Great Britain. Against such curious odds as these, human society has climbed upward from the beginning and doubtless all future causes of human welfare will do battle with similar conservatism until the end.

Sixty-five years of steadily increasing effort has revolutionized the social, educational and legal sphere of women. *Remains of ancient law may still be found on our statute books here and there, but popular sentiment pronounces the American woman of to-day a free agent. She marries and divorces on equal terms with man. Her property and wages are hers as his property and wages are his. She may receive an equal education. The trades and professions are open to her. She is free to enter pulpit and platform; and although the shadow of the olden time, which held that woman's work was unworthy man's pay, still rests here and there upon her pathway, her destiny lies in her own hands. Man and woman are two; the law says it, the schools say it, society says it. If they are two, why should one vote and not the other?

In the early days of our Republic, there was but one argument for man suffrage. "Taxation without representation is tyranny." Men paid the taxes on women's property in those days; now they pay their own. If it is tyranny to tax men and give them no vote, why is it not tyranny to subject women to the same process? Later, it was held that the man behind the property was the real power to be considered and a new argument for giving the vote to men appeared. "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Then, married women (and most women were married) "owed obedience" to their husbands, the husbands to the government. The merging of the woman's legal existence in that of her husband made her relation indirect. Now, women "owe obedience" direct to the government, and not to husbands at all. If it is unjust to compel men to obey laws, while giving them no effective means of consenting to or dissenting from those laws, can it be just to frame whole books of laws effecting almost every act of a woman's life, and autocratically compel her to obey them? These are the only reasons ever brought forward in our own or any other country for giving a vote to men. They apply equally to women.

The changes in the legal status of woman, have made her a unit of society. Her existence is no longer merged in that of her father as in ancient times, nor in that of her son as in some Asiatic countries, nor in that of her husband as in recent times in our country. She is an individual, owning and controlling her own property, collecting her own wages, holding and expressing her own opinions. In a half century her legal status has been lifted from one bordering on serfdom to that of a free moral agent. Meanwhile, however, she has lost tremendously in her economic value to the family and the State.

The products of her labor which for centuries woman had created in the home, and which formed such vital contribution to the perpetuation of society, have steadily found their way out of the home and into the factory. In consequence, men have been left to "support" the family in reality. The continual rise in the cost of living, and women at home with vacant hands, have combined to produce a very natural result. The women have followed their work to the factory. This work has differentiated and the department store, the shop, the office, the telegraph and telephone service are served by thousands

upon thousands of young women, who in their grandmother's day would have tended the distaff and the loom within the walls of a peaceful home. Under the new order, these women meet questions of hours, sanitation, wages, all decided by the law. If it has been wise to equip working men with a ballot in order that they may defend their interests in society, does it not follow that it becomes an invidious discrimination to deny this same privilege to some millions of working women?

Women who financially have been more fortunately placed, have been left with idle hands also. The best types of such women, and their name is legion have engaged their activities in good works. The land is covered with the institutions which such women have built and are maintaining. Along a thousand avenues their hands are outstretched to uplift the fallen, to guide the erring, to help the weak, to strengthen our entire social machinery. In the long run each one of these avenues is sure to lead to law and its enforcement, and these workers are forced to use the indirect, the less effective means to secure the legislation they desire. A living wage for working women, the abolition of the dread white slave traffic, the curbing and control of prostitution, are issues which now present an appeal to all women possessed of social conscience urging them to secure a vote without delay and to use it as a solemn duty.

We live in a period teeming with mighty problems which concern the destiny of nations and even races. The line of cleavage among women on this question of the vote is drawn once more between the progressives and conservatives. It lies between those who accept the privilege of new liberty, but decline the duties and responsibilities which clearly belong with it; and those who boldly declare that the modern woman legally independent, educated, emancipated, has no right to be longer exempted from the obligation of contributing her opinion to the common welfare. The victories won leave no question as to the future. The movement has been a struggle against the current of public opinion, from now on it will move with the current.

*(The following clipping from the editorial columns of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, sent to THE ARROW by a member of Missouri B illustrates this point.—Editor.)

WOMAN AS A CHATTEL.

Unintentionally, and perhaps unconsciously, the Kansas City Court of Appeals has contributed to the equal suffrage campaign an argument that must have the

effect of arousing many women who have not yet given the subject much personal consideration. It is not so much an argument as it is a demonstration, a graphic case in point of the inferior position a woman occupies in some respects under the laws of Missouri. It is only necessary to give the concise words of the court itself to make this clear. A woman whose husband was injured by the Kansas City Terminal Railway sued for loss of his society and support, and was nonsuited. In denying the wife the right to damages, which, had the case been reversed would have been allowed the husband, the court said:

"In Missouri the wife still owes domestic service to the husband, and if she receives injury through the neglect of another she can not recover for loss of time relating to her domestic duties, such services being his and the loss recoverable by him. The damages resulting from the loss of earning power are owing to him alone." This means that a husband has property in his wife, but a wife has no property in either her husband or herself. A wife, separated from a worthless husband and supporting their joint children by her own labor, could get no damages if injured, but the worthless husband could step in and recover damages, and leave both the wife and the children to be supported by the public.

It takes concrete examples like this to bring home to women the comparative inferiority of their position under the law. It is a common remark when this inferiority is alluded to that it can all be adjusted by the Legislature without giving women the ballot, which is true enough, if the word "might" were substituted for "can." But it is a matter of common knowledge that all the relaxing of the legal shackles of women, all the change from her ancient status as a chattel of her husband, the same as his horse and cow, through legislation, has come about because women have agitated and demanded, and it is the same women whose agitation and demands have brought about this partial elevation to a legal equality with men who are the ones who also demand the ballot. In other words, woman's better position before the law, as compared with half a century ago, is a direct outcome of the efforts of the women themselves. As was said in the beginning, this clear and concise statement by the court of woman's position in Missouri as the property of her husband is likely to set many of them to thinking who have not thought much about it before.

THE VIEWS OF AN ANTI-SUFFRAGIST

BY ELLEN RICE-ROBBINS.

Wishing to present both sides of this much discussed question upon which large numbers of our membership hold opposite views, the Editor asked Mrs. Robbins to state her opinions in *THE ARROW*.

[Ellen Rice-Robbins, Iowa Γ , '78, has been for many years a resident of Manchester, N. H., and she led the anti-suffrage agitation in that state when a bill for the enfranchisement of women was defeated in the constitutional convention last June.

A charter member of Iowa Γ , Ellen Rice was an enthusiastic fraternity girl who has maintained her interest in later life, attending the St. Louis Convention in 1904, although in recent years she has not been in close touch with any chapter or club. After her graduation from Iowa State College in 1878, she became a teacher and was later principal of a high school and city superintendent of schools. She also studied medicine before her marriage in 1882. She says that she has no photograph for *THE ARROW* and in response to a request for biographical data, describes herself as "wife, mother and helper (sometimes leader) in religious and educational matters and in movements for civic betterment."

She has been made a life member of the American Unitarian Association and of the Unitarian Temperance Society by the local Alliance whose president she has been for twenty years. She occasionally gives public addresses on her foreign travels and on scientific temperance.

By comparing the biographical references, the reader will see that Mrs. Robbins and Mrs. Catt were educated at the same college, are members of the same chapter and had similar professional experiences in early womanhood. Although they hold divergent opinions and have been active workers on opposite sides of the suffrage movement they are warm personal friends which speaks much for the fraternity bond, one of the ties of mutual interest which draws them together.—S. G. P.]

IN casting about for a reason why this old "threshed out," semi-political subject of woman suffrage should appear in a prospectus of *THE ARROW*, I reached the conclusion that this bitter and lamentable controversy is due to a difference in points of view, in scope of vision.

Having been brought up in the same environment as my dear friend Carrie Chapman Catt, educated at the same college, at a part of the same time, and having been members of the same $\Pi \Phi$ chapter, and always mutually satisfied with each other; I have often coolly wondered why she sees this subject, in a light so different from that in which I have viewed it, always in a receptive attitude of mind. At the risk of egotism I will say that I believe that one group of women sees the question in detail, detached, at close range; while to the other it appears in its relation to society at large—from the viewpoint of world and age range.

In the progress of humanity toward better things the potency and power of evolution are often stayed, but never stopped by revolution. "The mills of the Gods grind slow" and the builders of a permanent democracy are steadfast, patient and confident. Stability of representative government rests upon the intelligence and impersonal judgment of its electorate. It must, therefore, weigh well the admission to its political councils of an enormously large and unique class of voters. In the large, is woman by nature and experience qualified to enter this phase of world life, and can she afford to assume the additional burden and responsibility?

Led by a spirit of hysteria and frenzy, which expresses itself in tyranny and Coxe Army "hikes" to Washington, here, and in undisguised anarchy abroad, women are presenting sorry credentials to

sit in the councils of the nations. The shrew in politics has, without remonstrance from suffrage associations, out-"Ettored" Ettor in England, and in this country has trampled upon a right no less sacred than the safety of life and property there, that of the will of the majority—the will of the people, which is still the "voice of God." They, the suffragists, a small minority of the women of this country, go up and down the land berating legislators, demanding the enfranchisement of women, and acclaim it a great victory when with one vote in six in the state of Washington a suffrage amendment to the constitution is adopted, regardless of the overwhelming majority opposed to the measure.

The sincere and real friend of womankind will first consult with, and ascertain the judgment and desire of all women on the value of suffrage. Basing an estimate on statistics here in New Hampshire a vast majority of women, intelligent breadwinners, college women, property owners, women in all walks of life, are understandingly and emphatically opposed to the ballot. Intelligent wage workers know that voting can not raise their pay. It has failed wherever tried, because the law of supply and demand always governed, and always will govern wages. The fact that women support by their patronage, an army of men dress and suit makers in this country, at quite double the price paid a woman doing the same work, places a big interrogation point after some of the "arguments" on equal wages.

Grades of civilization are often mistaken for measures of cruelty. The well-known woman, hitched to a plow in Germany is not a subject for legislation, but rather for that development which brings personality and self respect. In rural Russia, where the same high standard of fidelity exists for the husband and wife, the spectacle of a peasant wife, beaten to death for unchastity, loses much of the lurid, when placed beside our hundreds of unborn victims and life long invalids, annually sacrificed to preventable ignorance of the sources and laws of sex life.

The college woman knows history, economics, and her own being, too well to be suffragist in great numbers. She is aware of the facts, that women are not like men, and that they are not natural enemies. A woman has the mental ability to do a man's work in the higher callings, even executive work, but her finer nerves and keener

sensibilities invariably give way under the stress and strain which man does not sense.

Laws and public officials are impotent, without enlightened public sentiment which is created in a community by women. She could foretell the disappointment in the efficiency of that prohibition law, which the women of North Dakota, placed on the statue books, by standing over the desk of every legislator during the vote on the measure.

No less the woman property owner, ninety per cent of her, in this city, (Manchester, N. H.) sees the futility of votes for women. She recognizes in "taxation without representation" one of those half truths which constitute so large a proportion of the "unanswerable arguments" and of which Tennyson speaks in "The Grandmother." The other half being, that a woman enjoys every benefit and advantage from the money raised by taxation, that any man in the municipality derives.

My observation, extending over a wide range of experience and territory, results in the conviction that injustice and artificial handicaps for women in the business world are few and far between. Handicaps and limitations there are, but only such as nature imposes and for which she bestows those of infinitely more value. Women can ill afford to enter the mad scramble of practical politics or follow a brass band, as she has done here in New Hampshire, while the stupendous problems which she alone can solve, still cry for solution.

Scientists have shown us the magnitude and method of handling that blighting scourge—white slavery; against which there are laws in abundance; but only women as mothers, teachers and sisters in the most wide and holy sense of the appellation, can apply the remedies. They must lift the pall of early ignorance and heredity, and let in the light of eugenics and the warmth of sympathetic interest and love. Woman, the arbiter of social caste, has made the double standard for men and women, and she has yet to open the door of hope to the bewildered girl who stumbled in the dark. She is to train the coming man in ways of purity and honor and wisdom, and the future woman in knowledge, modesty and self respect. If not woman, then who can accomplish this divine task.

Akin to this and of equal magnitude is the servant problem. This again is of woman's creation and must wait for her solution. She, the sole maker and custodian of the home, has transformed what

was once the joy and pride of womanhood, the care and nurture of the family, into a task to be shirked, if possible. Housework, including cleanliness, order, selection and preparation of food, the most vital concern of the American people to-day, involving the welfare and even life of every man, woman and child, she has labeled—menial. Upon woman exclusively, devolves the enormous responsibility of raising housework to a science, and of clothing the management of a household with the dignity of a profession. To be an assistant in which honorable profession, will become the ambition of the bright, wholesome American girl, who now, in order to escape the fatal stigma of having been somebody's "cook," seeks the lower wage, the greater danger and discomfort of shop and office.

No less appealing is the cry of the seventy-five per cent of bottled babies dying within their first year. Women are largely responsible for this unnatural crime. And to them the cry comes for deliverance. Here are fields of highest endeavor, white for the reapers. In the large vision of the good time coming women will avoid political concerns which are, more and more, becoming deliberative business directorates, where women can naturally be only assistants, where they are not wanted, and where they (the majority) do not want to go. She will bravely enter her wider and nobler fields of duty, with trained mind, consecrated will, and unsullied dignity, and thus, with man, as friend and co-worker—after the age long principle of—The Division of Labor, bring about universal betterment and brotherhood.

WOMEN AS MUNICIPAL HOUSEKEEPERS

BY MILDRED CHADSEY

[Two years ago, Mildred Chadsey, Kansas A, came to Cleveland to take charge of the work of the newly organized tenement house department of the Board of Health. After six months' work in this department she saw that the tenement house problem was largely a problem of sanitation and she asked the Board of Health to transfer a part of the sanitary police force whose duty it was to look after the general nuisances, to her. Instead, the Board of Health created a new department called the Department of Sanitation and made Miss Chadsey its chief and gave to her all of the sanitary policemen. This department has charge of the alterations and maintenance of existing buildings, both public and private. This means that Miss Chadsey has charge not only of all tenements but stores, factories and work shops. In addition she has charge of the inspection of markets, bake shops, restaurants, hotels and lodging houses.

She also has charge of the nuisance bureau, which takes care of all complaints regarding dirty yards, stopped sewers, vacant lots and a thousand and one things that can be considered nuisances, which the state law provides that the Board of Health shall abate.

There are a number of women who are acting as tenement house inspectors, or food inspectors, but Miss Chadsey is the first woman to have charge of a city department that includes all of these things, and she is the first woman to have uniformed policemen on her force. However, she is very anxious to have people understand that she is doing a woman's work and most people who have come in contact with her have been convinced that she is not only doing a woman's work, but she is doing it in a quite, womanly way.—E. G. L.]*



MILDRED CHADSEY

THERE is one subject that suffragists and anti-suffragists agree upon whether they are men or women, and that is that the female of the race must interest herself in the home-making and the rearing of children, just as the male must interest himself in providing sustenance for the family. The fact that many have lost sight of is that the tasks of home-making and child rearing to-day are entirely different tasks than they were a few generations ago. Then we lived in rural and small communities. The home was the unit. It was economically, industrially and socially

independent, but such a home was the result of a social organization that is now obsolete. The power machine not only brought about a new industrial order, but a new social order. When the factory took both work and the worker out of the home, the home ceased to be its own producer and its own consumer, and came to be instead, a part of the community. The security of the home to-day does not rest in independence of and isolation from the community, but upon co-operative social action. Therefore, if the woman who once assumed the responsibility of the home when it was an independent factor, fails to assume the responsibility of the home that to-day is

*See article mentioned on page 445 for a fuller account of Miss Chadsey and her work.

projected into the community life, she fails just as completely as does the worker who refuses to follow the work from his antiquated shop into the modern factory.

Let us first see what the average city home of to-day is and see wherein it differs from the homes of our grandmothers. It is a five or seven-room apartment or terrace with everything in it as strictly modern and expensive as strictly fresh eggs, and often just as disillusioning. Every available space is used for necessary furniture or futile efforts at decoration that our big department stores encourage, and everything in it is factory made, from the steam radiator that supplants the family hearth-stone to the food that we eat that counterfeits mother's pies and the clothes that we wear that take the place of the handiwork of the female contingency of the former household. The sick are no longer cared for in the homes but in the hospitals; the children are no longer educated in the home but in the kindergarten and the school; the older children no longer seek their pleasures at home, but in the public place of amusement; the guests that were once entertained at the family table are now more frequently entertained at the public dining-place.

The modern homemaker does right to buy the household necessities, —the furniture, the food and the clothes from the factory, because they are made cheaper and better there than she can have them made at home. She would be a social and economic failure in that she failed to adjust herself to the new social and industrial order, if she did otherwise. She has not less human kindness and sympathy because she allows her sick to be cared for in the hospital, nor has she less of maternal love because she allows her children to be educated outside the home. She merely recognizes that she is living in an age of specialization, and because she wants the best care for those she loves, she turns them over to the care of specialists. It is not that she has failed to make the home attractive that her older children and her husband seek their pleasure outside the home. It is because their wide sociability that is the result of the community life, leads them into broader fields. To attempt to confine this sociability within the narrow confines of the home would be like attempting to put new wine in old bottles. Nor do all of these things mean that the home of to-day is a failure when contrasted with the home of yesterday. It means that the home is adjusting itself to the new order of things. It

means that the change of the social unit from the home of the community has established new relations of human endeavor; it means interdependence, but it also means new responsibility—a community responsibility; and it means that the woman who fails to follow the responsibilities that were once hers from the home to the community, has failed to meet her obligations, not only to society but to her immediate family group.

As a result of this failure, we meet on every hand women whose lives are wasted, whose minds are stagnated because they have not assumed new community responsibilities to take the place of those that they once had in the home. They are not only deprived of their former duties in their homes but of the companionship of their husbands and their children, because the community life that has failed to draw them has drawn the other members of the home. We are only coming to realize the very real danger to the individual or to the family that fails to establish some sort of genuine relationship with those that surround it. Margaret Deland and Mary Wilkins have written of the overdeveloped and morbid conscience and the narrow life of the solitary New Englander, but tales still wait to be told of the isolated, lonely woman who fails to co-ordinate her life with that of the community and who has neither public spirit nor responsibility.

Even if we must assume that there are and always will be women whose souls are not stirred by social injustice and industrial evils, even if there are mothers who do not raise a voice against the monstrous evils of child labor because their own children do not have to toil; even if there are women who care not that other women are overworked and underpaid, so long as they are provided for, we must assume that every woman who is a home-maker wants to make her home the best that she can, and every woman who is a wife wants to be the real helpmate of her husband, and every woman who is a mother wants to give her children the best advantages that she can. These things she can not do, unless she has an active part in the community life. What will it profit her if her house is immaculate, if the street in front of it is unpaved and unclean and the alley in the rear is piled high with rubbish and garbage? What good will it do her to economize or try to spend her husband's income intelligently or advantageously, if a large proportion of it goes in unnecessary taxes to pay for the inefficiency and mismanagement of public officials?

I am not so optimistic as to believe that inefficiency and political corruption will be an impossibility if women have a voice in municipal government, but I do believe that women ought to, and will control many of the branches of government better than men because they so vitally affect the comfort of the home and the well being of the family. I am not attempting to say that women will make better street cleaners, better garbage collectors, better food inspectors or better bacteriologists than men are, but I am attempting to say that because all of these problems are in their last analysis, the problems of domestic science projected into the community life for mutual advantage, that women ought, through long experience in dealing with them, to be better able to manage them and to see that they are done well. Even if experience and natural inclination did not equip women for these tasks, it would be their duty to acquire sufficient knowledge to meet them in order to escape becoming social and economic parasites under the present social order.

With so much of the work taken from the home because it can be done more economically and more efficiently outside of the home, women have been released from a vast amount of work of one kind, and if in relinquishing the responsibilities of the detailed work of their own homes, they do not assume the responsibilities of the work that is now done by the municipality, they are left with a vast amount of leisure time on their hands that does not rightly belong to them. What right have the women of the middle class with the leisure time that we question the right of in the capitalistic class where it is at least shared by both men and women alike? If women are to unhesitatingly turn over all of their community responsibilities to men, they are either allowing themselves to be deprived of their fair share of life's work, or they are deliberately shirking their duties.

It is desirable that women should have the use of the ballot in order to more fully participate in the work of the community, but until they have this, there are other ways that they can manifest an interest in and exert an influence on the community. Many women, through clubs and organizations and through individual effort have done much to initiate and to press to accomplishment some of the best measures of city government to-day. As a result, we have one city that has a beautiful park where it once had an unsightly dumping pit; we have another that has municipal dance halls ade-

quately supervised and controlled instead of unlicensed and un-inspected halls; we have another that has attractive and sanitary drinking fountains for men and horses instead of old germ-laden cups and troughs; we have another that has a new filtration plant and consequently a low instead of a high death rate from typhoid; we have another that has a food, milk and meat inspection department that makes impossible the sale of germ infected food that once killed children by the thousands. The list of civic attainments that have been fostered and encouraged and pushed to completion by women might go on indefinitely, including the school, the playground, the tenement house and in fact everything that falls under the control of the city government. The wonder is that women have accomplished so much while the number of those who have made the effort has remained so small. When the great majority and not the small minority show by services such as these that they have the capacity and the will for taking an interest in public questions and a social conscience capable of being stirred by injustice, by stupidity and by inefficiency, and the power of judgment of men and measures, then they will no longer be denied the right to exercise these faculties through the direct use of the ballot.

WHY WORK FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT?

BY ANNA KELTON-WILEY

One of the most beloved and admired members of Columbia A is Anna Campbell Kelton-Wiley. She has gained this esteem because of her sweet womanliness, her gentle earnestness, and her lively interest in every cause that aims to benefit mankind and make for wholesome, sane living.

Anna, or "Nan" as she is known to her friends, was born in California but did not live there long, for her father, General John C. Kelton, like all army officers, was subject to the orders of the Government. General Kelton was ordered to Washington in 1885 and after his retirement became Governor of the Soldiers' Home, where many happy days were spent. After the death of the General, the family continued to make Washington their home.

While Nan was a freshman in George Washington University she was initiated into Columbia A and she has ever been a loyal member of Π Β Φ.

After taking her degree in the university, she completed a library course and later was employed in the Department of Agriculture and then in the copyright office of the Library of Congress. She left this work on becoming the bride of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who is so favorably known on account of his wonderful

work in connection with pure food and drugs. Their wedding took place in February, 1911 and since that time Mrs. Wiley has taken pride in the fact that she is a "homemaker". In spite of her many and varied activities Mrs. Wiley never neglects her duties as a wife and mother and her small son, Harvey W. Wiley, Jr., shows the effects of her watchful care.

Even before her marriage, Mrs. Wiley had broad interests and was an earnest worker in many movements for the betterment of conditions, especially for the increase in wages for working women. At present she is president of the Washington branch of the Consumers' League and also of the House-keepers' Alliance. She has been indefatigable in her work for wrapped bread and for "labeled" goods, or goods manufactured under just wage and sanitary conditions.

Nearest to her heart, however, is the cause of Woman Suffrage. She has been president of the Stanton Suffrage Club and when preparations were commenced for the suffrage parade on March 3, she was made chairman of the hospitality committee and she devoted much time and energy to the work involved. She is particularly well-fitted to tell us of this movement for national legislation.

C. C. J.

HERETOFORE the workers for woman's enfranchisement have thought best to secure constitutional amendments of the various state constitutions in order to secure votes for women. In this way the following states have been successful in the effort to give women a hand in the making and enforcement of the laws which govern them, namely, Wyoming in 1869; Colorado in 1893; Utah in 1896; Idaho in 1896; Washington in 1910; California in 1911; Arizona, Kansas and Oregon in 1912. Women can therefore now vote on equal terms with men in nine states. The electoral votes are apportioned among these nine states as follows: Arizona has three electoral votes; California, thirteen; Colorado, six; Idaho, four; Kansas, ten; Oregon, five; Utah, four; Washington, seven and Wyoming, three. This makes a total of fifty-five electoral votes, out of 531 votes, or about one-ninth of the whole. The votes of Senators from the woman suffrage states constitute one-fifth of the voting strength of the Senate, while those of Representatives from these states constitute one-tenth of the voting strength of the House of Representatives. With so much achieved and with other friends to the cause in both Houses of Congress, not coming from woman suffrage states, the time seems ripe to begin to work for a seventeenth amendment to the Federal Constitution.

To enact such an amendment, it will be necessary to secure two-thirds of the votes in both Houses of Congress and also to secure

ratification by three-fourths of the State legislatures. Of the sixty-four necessary votes in the Senate, we are certain of eighteen; and of the two hundred and eighty-eighty votes in the House, we are certain of thirty-seven. We are also reasonably certain of many more because in a census taken by Miss Emma M. Gillett, of Washington, D. C., just before the election of 1910, to a questionnaire regarding woman



ANNA KELTON-WILEY

suffrage sent to prospective candidates, affirmative answers were received from thirty-eight nominees who were afterwards elected. Not all the nominees questioned sent answers so we may have had other friends who for reasons of policy did not care to declare themselves. It is certainly fair to assume that in the present Congress as large a percentage of representatives from non-woman suffrage states favor the cause now as then.

Since the beginning of the year 1913 a woman suffrage amendment

has been passed by both houses of the legislature of the following states and will be submitted to the voters of those states at their next election, namely Nevada, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota. The New York, New Jersey and Iowa legislatures have only this year passed such an amendment by both houses, but it must again be passed by the next legislature before it can go to the voters. Further than this favorable but not final action has been taken in Maine, Pennsylvania, and Missouri, and campaigns, it is hoped, will soon be launched in those states.

The time to work for an amendment to the Federal Constitution therefore seems propitious, with nine states pledged and with campaigns either full-fledged or budding in eleven more. By the time the issue would come up for a vote the friends of the measure in both Houses of Congress it is expected would be sufficiently numerous to insure its passage by a two-thirds majority.

To become law, as already stated, the measure must be ratified by the legislatures of 36 states. Here again it is deemed to be more economical in time, energy and money to convert the legislators, a trained body of men, or supposedly so, in the various states not yet pledged to the movement, than to try and educate the great mass of the voters.

For years the "sixteenth amendment" in the minds of all earnest women has meant the enfranchisement of their sex but recently, after an interval of forty-three years, that amendment to our Constitution has just been ratified making it possible to impose an income tax. We must now look to the next or succeeding amendment to liberate the women of our land. Already thirty states have adopted the constitutional amendment providing for direct election, so that the women may never have to look to the 18th amendment for their Magna Charta.

The various additions to the citizenship of this country since the adoption of the Constitution have been made possibly by Congressional action. This fact was brought out in a magnificent address delivered by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, before the 42d Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Washington in 1910. It was shown that the naturalization law of 1790 made it possible for the foreign born male to vote; that the fifteenth amendment enfranchised the colored man and that the Indians were enfranchised by acts of Congress which granted them lands in severalty. But one class of men received their right to vote

by state action and this was the non-property holding class. Has not the time then arrived for woman to seek to employ the same machinery of government to free herself which has been successful in liberating the majority of American men?

The great procession, just held in Washington, was the work of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. It was a national affair, staged for the Nation's Capital at a time when a great audience would be present from all parts of the country. That this dignified and eloquent demonstration was accorded the disrespect it received at the hands of the Washington police is only another argument in favor of votes for women. The great parade of voters on March 4, perfectly well able, if necessary, to protect themselves, received fitting police protection, whereas the defenceless parade of non-voters, composed of the flower of womanhood of the entire country, of the day before was allowed to be the butt of any insult or violence a hostile and noisy rabble chose to inflict.

WHY I AM A SUFFRAGIST

(Following are some of the replies which the editor received in response to a letter sent to a number of our most zealous suffrage workers, asking "Why are you a suffragist?")

One of our beloved Founders writes as follows :

Before the day of women's fraternities I had very pronounced views favoring Woman Suffrage.

1st. Because it is right.

2nd. Who has the "right" to say no?

3rd. "Taxation without Representation."

4th. Could we corrupt Politics?

5th. No member of the $\Pi B \Phi$ fraternity wishes to be classed with the insane and idiotic brother.

Why do you want me to write two hundred words? The above is sufficient to convince right minded people, and I do not care to write to the other class.

Fraternally and maternally,

EMMA BROWNLEE KILGORE.

P. S. If any Pi Phi wishes to answer the above facts, they can address me at 912 Boulevard, Miami, Florida.

When Wyoming was about to become a state (1890) the women of the territory held a convention in Cheyenne to petition the members of the State Constitutional Convention to include in the proposed constitution the section granting to women the right of suffrage

which had been given to them by territorial act Dec. 10, 1869. There was a committee of three to draw up this petition consisting of the Governor's wife, a pioneer woman who had worked hard for the passage of the act in 1869, and Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard (Iowa Z) the well-known lawyer, writer and educator who says:

I remember when I was a small lisping child my sister took me one Friday afternoon to visit her school. It was during that time when "Speaking Afternoon" was a part of the public school curriculum. After all the children had delivered their "pieces" the teacher said "Maybe Alice's little sister has a piece." I marched up to the front of the room, twisting the sides of my clean white apron, in those days we wore aprons in place of "gimps" and began:

"I shall right the wrongs of women
Such my song
In every city town and state
My vote be heard in high debate," etc. etc. *

Heaven knows when or where I learned this rigmarole but from that time I have been an ardent defender of "Woman's Rights" and have grown to be a firm believer in woman suffrage. You see they laughed at me so for my little "pome" that I was obliged to defend my sentiments.

In college I always jumped at the opportunity to take the affirmative side on the subject of woman suffrage. When I came to Wyoming, the month I graduated, I came to a state that not only believed in universal suffrage but practised it. When I was old enough to vote, I voted and have voted at every election since, many, many times going fifty miles to cast my ballot in my home precinct. I believe that women taking a more vital interest in philanthropy, child labor, and municipal government than men who are more interested in general government affairs—and the election of United States senators, should have a voice in making laws, particularly those governing this class of activities. Those who pay taxes to support our public schools should have some authority in the administration of our public education. Two hundred words to say why I favor universal suffrage! Give me two thousand and I will write a short introduction to a reasonably long article on the subject.

Rev. Mecca Marie Varney, B. D., has during twelve years' successful Chautauqua work clearly revealed that she is a womanly platform orator. She is described as "an accomplished home-maker, a college graduate, a fraternity and club woman who is prominent in reform work, and has been minister of several large churches. She has successfully conducted the Bible hour at many Chautauquas. She is a womanly woman with a message for mankind." She says:

Isolation is no longer possible. The woman hermit, and the knitter of woolen socks and mittens, have gone the way of the tallow-dips. A mother of citizens must know the way the citizens are to travel. The woman power must be harnessed to the realities of life.

The egotistic, short-haired, big-voiced individual who desired votes for self, has given way to the home-loving mother who desires votes for altruistic purposes. The requirements of intellectual motherhood equal the requirements of a voting citizen. The mother is the instructor in the preparatory school where citizens are in the making.

I am a suffragist, because I am a mother. The child repeats the history of the race physically and mentally. One fine day the confiding childlike boy springs into manhood and then repeats the mental attitude of men. He feels the superiority of men. Unless the mother is alert, informed, broad-minded she loses her influence over her boy. Not one plank of the old platform of woman's inferiority should be left for these young restless men-children to stand upon. Political disability must be removed.

We understand the pedagogic principle of descending to the level of the child. We should also understand the related principle of frequently lifting the child to the level of the adult. "And yer can't lift where yer ain't."

My firm belief in woman suffrage has been the incentive of innumerable debates with my young son. For years my husband, Mr. Charles E. Varney and myself have been Chautauqua lecturers. In these great summer lecture courses we speak to many thousands. For years I have hoped that woman suffrage might be presented constantly, consistently, regularly, to these large audiences. The hope is realized. The debates of the home are to be placed upon the Chautauqua platform. My fifteen year old son and I are to debate "Woman Suffrage" next summer under the management of the Chautauqua Managers' Association of Chicago. The son really debates. May the mothers and the educators who listen appreciate the value of keen-awake intellectual policy in the home.

I am a suffragist for every sane reason that might be advanced, but especially because every true mother learns to love all little children. I believe mothers' votes would help solve the big moral, philanthropic, and household problems of the hour.

Florence Eddy Hubbard, a charter member of New York B, says:

I think I am a suffragist chiefly because I could never see any reason for not being one. I have never yet heard an argument against woman suffrage that could not be used equally well either against manhood suffrage or a woman's going into any work outside the home. I do not see how there can consistently be any middle ground between a state of society where every woman is sheltered and supported in the home, dependent upon man, and a state where she has, legally at least, the full rights and privileges as well as the obligations of citizenship. A polling-place is not inherently any more masculine than a butcher-shop, and I think voting should be regarded as neither male nor female, but simply the expression of an opinion by a mature, intelligent and interested mind. Whether a woman needs the ballot, whether the state needs the woman's ballot, whether it would benefit one or both may be important questions; nevertheless, however they may be decided, they do not alter the fact that discrimination merely on account of sex has no foundation either in justice or in plain ordinary common-sense.

Dr. Elfrieda Hochbaum-Pope, Illinois E, '99, formerly professor of German in Wells College and until recently president of the College Equal Suffrage League in Ithaca, N. Y., writes:

I am a suffragist, because I can not be anything else, any more than I can be anything else than a lover of virtue, of justice, of truth and of beauty.

It is unreasonable to exclude women from efficiently expressing an opinion, and this is what the ballot does, in questions that concern her own welfare and the welfare of the state of which she is a part, and whose chief function is the securing of her protection and the promotion of her welfare. It is unjust to impose on a woman all the restrictions and the penalties of the law, by law to exact the payment of dues and taxes, when her consent to these laws has never been asked. It is an economic waste to exclude the political intelligence of half of humanity from working out humanity's problems.

It is a matter of history that economic changes have taken woman's primitive occupations out of the home. For the protection of herself and her family, she must follow them into the world. She must have her finger on the laws that affect the sanitary conditions of the home, the water, the plumbing, the fire-proof building; on those that affect the purity of the food supply, and the conditions surrounding her children outside of the home. Woman suffrage is but a part of that wide movement which is merely a natural effort on the part of women to adjust themselves to the changes that the advance of civilization has brought about. To-day the watch word of the suffrage movement is possibly altruism. The millions of women engaged in industry need the ballot to enable them to determine the conditions under which they shall work, whether they shall be sanitary or unsanitary, life-robbing or life-giving, filling with gladness or bringing to despair. Possibly the weightiest value of the woman's movement to me is the moral one. I feel safe in asserting that no one cause has produced more immorality from ancient harlotry to the modern white-slave traffic than the persistent idea that women are creatures inferior to and subject to men. The legal disfranchisement of women gives this opinion its tangible form, and the law brands them with the same mark as the criminal and the imbecile. The exploitation of women's bodies, minds and souls, of their health their energies and their spiritual growth is a direct result of concentrating power in the other sex. Can we help but long for a free womanhood to grow strong through the most precious of all human qualities, liberty?

The viewpoint of a southern woman is found in the following, written by Genevieve Jackson-Spencer, Louisiana A, '05 who is treasurer of the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association.

I am a suffragist because I believe in the advancement of women—the world-wide movement which has been gathering force through generations. The withholding of the ballot is a concrete barrier to this progress, and I consider it a privilege to work for its removal. I believe so absolutely in the power of the home, that I am unwilling to remain indifferent when there is

an opportunity to make the home more efficient. The cause of the emancipation of women is identical with that of the purification of society. Men can be truly civilized only when women are free and ennobled, and women can be truly emancipated when men are moralized and purified.

I believe a nation gains immeasurable advantage by extending the body of its enfranchised citizens, if it enlarges the point of view thereby. We are in great need of the home element in our government now that the nation is gradually becoming an *over parent* through compulsory education laws, labor laws, health laws, guardianship laws—in fact through all laws which assume authority formerly parental.

We cannot afford to wait until a great majority of women want the ballot. No great reform has gone through on those terms. We must confer the privilege in order to create the desire. No one is wise until he thinks; nor capable, until he acts; and in that splendid activity, made possible by the privileges and duties of true citizenship, lies the hope of women, and the race.

Dr. Mary Moore Wolfe, Pennsylvania B, '96, is widely recognized as a distinguished physician. For this reason the following personal experience is especially significant.

My conversion to equal suffrage was purely a matter of self-interest. It happened in this way. In the autumn of 1907, a new State Hospital was about to be opened in our state. At that time, I was holding an important, executive medical position in one of our State Hospitals. The position of Superintendent in the new hospital seemed to be one that I was qualified to fill and, as the salary was twice what I was then receiving, I made an effort to get the place. While I knew that the best of testimonials as to my work were going to the men who had the awarding of the position, still I did not seem to be making the headway with them that my efforts and experience deserved. I became somewhat insistent to know the reason for this and, finally, after a good deal of hedging and beating about the bush, I was told "while your qualifications and recommendations are the best of any of the applicants we have, still we feel that we must have a *man as he can handle the political end of it.*" I did not get the position; but that incident made me think. Up to that time, I had been absolutely indifferent to the question of equal suffrage. Now, however, I had had plainly demonstrated to me the economic disadvantage under which I was working by not having a vote and I soon came to the conclusion that, when lack of suffrage interfered with my ability to double my earning capacity, it was time I did my best to acquire the franchise. Inside of a month, I had joined a suffrage society and have been working for suffrage in a quiet way ever since.

The above story is the selfish part of my conversion to suffrage. Since then, I have gone farther. At the time of my conversion I was earning a good living. What lack of suffrage interfered with in my case was not my "bread and butter," but the "jelly" that would make that "bread and butter" a little more appetizing. If then, the lack of the franchise made so much

difference to me, I could not help thinking about the poor women to whom it did mean "bread and butter" and more sanitary and enjoyable working and living conditions.

It is not surprising that many of the sheltered women of our land are indifferent to this subject. They have had nothing to make them *think* about it. Do not condemn them. Educate them. Show them that the granting of equal suffrage means, not an opportunity to do all manner of *unwomanly* things; but to have a part in the most *womanly* things we can undertake—the improvement of the moral conditions in our country and the giving of a chance for a fuller, better life to our working women and our weaker sisters.

Winnifred Harper-Cooley, California A, '96, is the daughter of Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, an authority on woman suffrage and laws pertaining to women, and the author of ponderous books used in all the universities. Mrs. Cooley herself has written "The New Womanhood," and occasionally lectures on woman suffrage.

I believe in the enfranchisement of women because I believe in *democracy*. No argument in the world can be made against woman suffrage which is not against manhood suffrage. The opponents of extending the ballot to women almost always believe in restricting all suffrage. The only logical other extreme to democracy is tyranny—Russia and a czar.

The most humiliating, discouraging and degrading thing about the brave struggle to emancipate the negro slaves was the attitude of some of the slaves themselves, who insisted that they did not want to be free. This is duplicated to-day in the woman struggle. Some women, ignorant of conditions, actively oppose the freeing of their own sex!

The ballot is but the means to an end; an instrument. With it, women can and will—in fact, *do*, in nine states, and many foreign countries—bring about better conditions for their sex, for children, and for laboring classes. I do not consider that we must prove in advance that women will reform the world, or vastly improve the electorate. In a democracy, it is their simple right, and no country is anything but a farce as a democracy, which has only half of its adult citizens enfranchised.

Suffrage is but one phase—an expression—of the equality-of-sex question. Denial of this civic right to women by men shows clearly that men are in power. Masculine superiority was founded on brute strength. It expresses itself in the harem, the veil, the insistence in oriental countries that women have no souls; the scarlet letter branding women, but not men, in Puritan days; the unequal pay for equal work in industrial life; the exploitation of women by men, in sex and financial matters; the dealing with them as merchandise in the white slave traffic. The whole assumption has been that men are superior; and this is quite as degrading to the sheltered lady, who "has all the rights she wants" as to the shy worker. Laws have existed in our own "free" country, under which a man owned his wife's private fortune, her children, her very clothes. He could *will away his unborn child*.

It is not a question of theory, or argument, but fact. Every state which has equal suffrage is enthusiastic in its praise. *It works.* In Wyoming, which has had it over forty years, there are said to be large families and fewer divorces than in any other state. This, however should not be considered. Human liberty is essential to growth. The ballot needs women; and women need the ballot.

Nelle McMillan-Bolles, Illinois Z, is not only an active suffragist herself but the wife of a man who has thrown his influence on the side of equal suffrage. Mr. John A. Bolles, as a member of the board of aldermen in New York City has done all in his power to help the movement. Mrs. Bolles writes:

I believe in suffrage because I believe in the basic principal of democracy; because I believe a government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed; because I believe a government of the people, by the people and for the people is the only form of government a self-respecting people can take upon itself; because I believe women are *people*.

There is in fact but one argument against woman suffrage that I cannot answer, "woman's proper place is her home." In my own case it is and I enjoy being there more than any place in the world. I have never heard a suffragist say a woman's place was not in her home, and it is my experience that the intelligent, educated and ambitious suffragist takes a greater interest and pride in her home and family duties, realizing the fundamental importance of the home and family from a governmental standpoint, than the woman who is not interested in the suffrage movement.

Furthermore I cannot feel that six million working women, who go from their homes each day to outside employment, are making such a failure of life. To-day economic conditions have forced women into work outside their homes. Modern machinery that prepares our family's food, factories that make our clothes, schools that educate our children have called women to work outside the home, more and more each year.

The home-maker has been left behind with constantly narrowing interest and responsibilities. Therefore in order to keep pace with the world's great strides to maintain her former position of great usefulness in the world's work, it is to-day necessary for every woman to follow her one time duties to factory and shop. Domestic questions have become political questions. It is woman's work to make home a proper place.

A vote is a voice by which political preference is expressed, and women want that voice, want that vote because it is honest, right and just.

Lili Hochbaum, Illinois E, '08 gives an account of her personal experience in a campaign.

While the militant suffragettes continue to arouse disapproval of their methods, they are at least advertising the cause of universal franchise, until the number of persons who have no opinion on the question is rapidly de-

creasing. And that is a good sign, for so long as people are indifferent little progress can be made.

It is easy for me to understand the "Amazons" in England, for my work at the polls during the Chicago preferential primaries last spring quite gave me their point of view. Of the two hundred or more men whom I asked to express themselves in favor of bringing the matter of votes for women to the consideration of the Illinois Legislature, not twenty-five refused to vote affirmative on the special ballot. Yet at the count of the latter, the vote was three to one against the submission of the question. Mine was the common experience of the women working at the other polls of the city.

It wasn't mere disappointment that I felt at the failure of the campaign—it had been short and hastily conducted—but rage at having been treated like a child and given a promise that was not intended to be kept. The courteous lack of frankness, the gracious acquiescence, the smile in their sleeves as they said yes and voted no, that is what made me yearn to show that I wasn't a helpless thing, an impotent female, a mere woman with no political power or weight in the land. Earnest endeavor had been met with hypocrisy, indifference, not frank opposition. Under that treatment awoke the long slumbering instinct to fight with violence, not merely to obtain rights, but primarily to show that a woman has and is a power, a force, and not a mere passive encumberer of the earth, undeserving of respect.

And thus far the English women have succeeded with their militancy. August parliament is afraid and calls the police when, instead of meeting the question frankly, it drops it on account of a presumably pre-arranged technicality. So England realizes that its women are a power for destruction. When will she allow them to expend the energy thus wasted in performing constructive political work?

"Use indirect influence!" is the cry of those who see that there is work for women in government, but who continue to find voting an undignified function—for women. What is the famous indirect influence? Is it frank, honest? Is it always sweet and clean? Does it elevate or degrade womanhood by its use? Who use this wonderful influence to the satisfaction of a community, or for the interests of society as a whole?

To this last we may answer, women's clubs. To their concentrated efforts is due much civic improvement. But think of what they might have accomplished, if they had not had to spend so much time influencing, and had had an active hand in the making of laws. Furthermore, is it just to beguile and cajole men, who have enough troubles of their own, to fight for the rights of their womenfolk?

The trouble lies in the lack of social mindedness, in an absence of the conception of social service which includes home service. We have not been trained for the larger democratic life. Throughout our schooling we have been taught that the voice of the people should command the ship of state, that the vote is the weapon of the oppressed. Then we bid a full half of our people be voiceless and weaponless. To make good citizens is the avowed object of schools and colleges, but the larger per cent of pupils are turned out

with the idea inculcated in them that the duties of citizenship are not for such as they, that they have no place in their government, that they must stay at home and be protected.

So it is that woman's vision has been restricted until she can see to neither side nor straight ahead. She is told to look within and to glory in her sex helplessness. Is it strange, then, that the world, that is beyond her ken, is afflicted and in need of her aid?

Josephine Schain, LL.B., Minnesota A, '07, is chairman of the legislative committee for the State Federation of Women's Clubs, in Minnesota, this organization having endorsed suffrage at their last annual meeting, and is also a member of the executive board of the State Suffrage Association. She says:

I believe in woman suffrage because I believe in democracy—in the right of the people to rule. As women are part of the people and because they must obey the laws they should have something to say about the election of the men who are to make or enforce the law. Governments are more and more approaching the real concerns of humanity. To-day conditions under which women work, child labor, sanitation and health administration, conservation, civil service, high cost of living, and many more problems are political issues; they are matters which deeply concern women. Why not have their opinion in these matters count in the most direct way, namely through the ballot.

Conditions have changed during the last century, as far as the home is concerned, until to-day it is no longer within the four walls; the home can no longer be separated from the rest of the world, consequently women must have the ballot to protect it. Take for example the moral conditions in our cities—the solution lies in the police administration. Why not add the moral strength of the women in the solution of this problem and directly help protect the home.

The best home is the home where husband and wife together work for its uplift and betterment. So in the final analysis the best city, the best state, and the best nation will be the one where men and women together work for its uplift and to accomplish this both men and women must have the right to the ballot.

THE NATIONAL COLLEGE EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

(Several of our chapters have reported that there are chapters of this league in their colleges, others have inquired concerning this organization and it is for their benefit and for the older college women who may not know of the organization that the following condensed statement of its scope and purpose is given. The data has been secured from Mrs. Harvey Wiley (Anna Kelton, Columbia A, '97) and Miss Florence Ellenwood Allen, 505 New Fifth Ave., New York City, who is the assistant secretary of the league.—Editor.)

THE COLLEGE EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE was founded in Boston in 1900 by college women who had come to believe it their duty to take a positive stand in favor of woman suffrage and to press this important question on the attention of college and professional women in the United States. Similar organizations were established throughout the country; and in 1908 delegates from eleven of these organizations met in Buffalo and formed a national association. The National College Equal Suffrage League is composed of state branches and city sections of graduates of colleges and professional schools, and of college chapters of students and members of college faculties and governing boards. Branches have already been organized in fourteen states and the District of Columbia, and sections in many different cities. The college chapters are in many colleges and universities including the following: Wellesley, Barnard, Cornell, Rochester, New York University Law School, Wells, Syracuse, Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore, Chicago, Northwestern, Lombard, Knox, Grinnell, University of Kansas, University of Cincinnati, Oberlin, Women's College of Western Reserve University, Ohio State University, Wisconsin, Milwaukee-Downer, Minnesota, Michigan, Olivet, Nebraska, University of California, Leland Stanford University, Adelphi, (N. Y. City); Lawrence, (Wisconsin); Ohio Wesleyan, Buchtel and Muskingum, (Ohio). Active efforts are now being made to organize other branches and chapters.

The purpose of the League is to promote equal suffrage sentiment among college women and men, both before and after graduation. It is important that those who have not thought about this question should give the arguments for it careful and unprejudiced

consideration. It is equally important that those who already believe in equal suffrage should realize the special obligation resting upon them, and identify themselves with the movement.

The League is auxiliary to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, all the members of its state branches and college chapters being regular contributing members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The state branches, city sections and college chapters as such are not affiliated with the woman suffrage associations of the states in which they are situated, although it is hoped that their members will join the state associations as individuals for active suffrage work.

The reasons why college women should identify themselves with the League have been stated by many women prominent in educational work but have nowhere been better summarized than by Miss Frances Squire Potter in an address on Education and Democracy which she gave before the National Suffrage Convention at Seattle in July, 1909. At that time, Miss Potter was professor of English at the University of Minnesota. Following are some extracts from the address:

Now there are certain definite things for which a college woman registers herself in joining this League. Five of these I wish to suggest to-night.

First: A direct return to the country of the energy which it has trained. All mechanical engineers know that energy is wasted whenever it is transformed. Educational thinkers have come to know this, too. A woman's whole education to-day is toward direct results. More than that, she has been educated away from the old indirect ideal of the boarding-school. There she was taught to be a persuasive ornament. Now she is taught to be an individual mind, will and conscience, and to use these in acting herself. I hold that there is no more graphic illustration of inconsistent waste than the spectacle of a college-trained woman falsifying her entire education by shying away from suffrage.

Second: Having had the highest advantages, the college woman registers herself for a leading position in the greatest social movement of her age. The time has gone by when a college woman can be allowed to be non-committal on this subject. If she has not thought about equal suffrage she now must do so, exactly as persons of intelligence were compelled to think about slavery in the time of Garrison, or about the reformation in the time of Martin Luther. And as to those who try to get out of it, I believe it not unfitting to quote Thomas Huxley's famous sentence: "He who will not reason is a bigot; he who dare not reason is a coward; he who cannot reason is a fool."

Third: The protection of the army of working women. The college woman cannot live longer to herself alone. She must become acquainted with the overwhelming statistics relating to working women, and she must stand

with the working women. I never shall forget the revelations that came to me ten years ago when I became a working woman. Up to that time I had gone downtown at nine in the morning to do my marketing. I met a circle of familiar faces day after day. I always had a seat in the trolley car. Suddenly I began to go out at seven in the morning, or at six, if there were blizzards. I stood on the back platform of the trolley-cars when the thermometer was 20 degrees below zero, or I walked, and I saw an entirely different population, a new world, out on the streets of Minneapolis! I had not known before that such a world existed. How many of them there were! Some happy, some unhappy, as I learned when gradually I came to know them. At midnight in our great cities another class of working women is abroad, among whom you will not find one happy face. We know still less of these women, and that little only by hearsay, for the barriers between them and us have been opaque. But college women know that the poet of Hermione and Imogene has held his mirror up to them also, that De Quincey was haunted till his death by the sorrows of one of them, and that Rudyard Kipling has registered a word of pity for them. These women, too, embraced in secret, spat upon in public, have suffered at the courts of men.

I do not know of any one woman who has given up her life to the betterment of conditions among women and children who is not a suffragist.

Fourth: The control of the education of the rising generation. It is the college woman into whose hands this education has been entrusted, and it is her fault if "feminization" becomes a term of reproach. She could, if she would, make that term go down to Time a term of glory! But she never can do this if she remains disfranchised, for two reasons. She will not be in an adequate economic position, disfranchised, to do her best work, and her pupils will not respect her, disfranchised, as they would if she had equal rights with men. It is the teacher's attitude toward herself which is adopted by the pupil. Look as you will, the position of our teachers under the present system is a humiliating one. They are nine-tenths of them women. But nine-tenths of the high salaried positions are held by men. This is a premium put upon a physical force that is not used. Men do not strap their boys any longer, but we pay them a high price because their grandfathers did. If they are not so nervous as are women it is to be remembered that they do not do so much work and that they are better paid for what they do do. As nerves are a state of mind, one is apt not to be nervous when confident and contented.

It has been my own experience that I never have been so nervous as during those unhappy days when I did not know where the next meal was coming from.

The fifth thing for which the college woman registers herself, to which I shall speak, is this: It devolves upon the college woman more than any other one type to face and conquer a retarding tendency which is becoming marked in this country, and which is in direct opposition to a world-wide movement in other countries. I refer to the anti-feminization movement. Dr. Stanley Hall has given voice to it in education. Dr. Lyman Abbott quavers about it in religion. The committee on Tariff Revision is an example of it in politics. When the women of this country sent a petition to the committee against

raising the duties on certain necessities of life of which they were the chief consumers, if newspaper reports are correct, the chairman said: "It doesn't make any difference whether these women send in a petition signed by 500 or 5,000 names. They will receive no consideration. Let them talk things over in their clubs and other organizations. This will occupy them and do no one any harm; but it will not affect the tariff." On the same day the committee accorded a respectful and deferential hearing to a deputation of the lumbermen of the country. This is the chivalry which we sometimes are requested to foster. We are told that it will disappear if women get the ballot. I believe it would. I believe that the tariff committee would treat us very differently.

This discrimination against woman, the vague feeling that she has been allowed to get on too fast, get out of control, that she has slipped into too large activities while the good man slept, has come upon us at the very time when Scandinavia and Germany and England are getting rid of their Simian chivalry. Contemporaneously with the deliverances of the aged Stanley Hall, the barons of the tariff committee, and that emotional voice from "*The Outlook*," the Reichstag of Germany, in view of the preponderance of women over men in the nation, is affirming larger privileges to them. This is not the psychological moment for a reactionary crusade. It is notorious that America, which once was the progressive nation, has been, for a generation, in a comatose state in the matter of social ideas. It is high time that our college women should stand solid against the blind superstition, whose mother is fear and whose father is egoism, that women cannot be trusted in public matters.

Nor let the college woman be afraid of that current word-symbol—machinery! Instinctively she will dread it. To her it means jangle, jar, grind, mistakes, breaks, bloodshed. She has memorized by heart: "Beauty is Truth, Truth Beauty. That is all we know and all we need to know." And to her, machinery is not beautiful. But let her go once into the power house of the Calumet and Hecla mine. She will find herself in a great hall of machinery at the center of which is the largest wheel in the world. This machinery is going at lightning speed, but in the midst of a stupendous silence. It is a demonstration of power so sure, so perfectly adjusted, that it moves with the stillness of the earth whirling on its axis. No jangle, no jar, no grind, no mistakes, no breaks, no unguarded dangers! The only way one knows it is going is by the wind that rushes from those still wheels—swift to motionlessness. There is a poetry about that machinery. That is what machinery ought to be.

The thing for us all to be afraid of is antiquated machinery, wheels which slip their cogs and are doomed to fly to pieces like bombs; machinery which does not use the energy of society, and therefore, is dangerous for society; in short, *exactly the kind of machinery which our political system has now!* But if the American university keeps its eyesight, and dares to do what it sees is the one true and beautiful thing to do, it not only can perfect, but it can lift our whole political machinery, and sustain it in the upper air.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

BY SARAH BANCROFT-CLARK

(The following comprehensive account of the suffrage movement in England will doubtless prove enlightening to many readers of *THE ARROW*. The large majority of American women have judged the English movement entirely from the reports in the American press which have featured little except the "militant" demonstrations of recent years. It will be news to many that the agitation in England began almost fifty years ago and that the "militants" of the present day represent only a small percentage of the English women who are zealously working for the ballot. We are fortunate in having an article on this subject written by one of our own members who is personally identified with the movement. Sarah Bancroft-Clark, Pennsylvania A, '97, is well-known among the alumnae of her own chapter and will be pleasantly remembered by many who met her at the Boulder convention in 1899. She made a brilliant scholarship record at Swarthmore, was college orator and holder of the Lucretia Mott fellowship in 1897-8 when she attended Newnham College, Cambridge, England. Two years later, she was married to an English gentleman, Mr. Roger Clark, and has ever since made her home in Street, Somerset, England. For years she has been an earnest suffragist and a zealous worker for the cause. Her sister, Lucy Bancroft-Gillette, Pennsylvania A, '00, is the wife of Dr. Henry T. Gillette, of Oxford, England where she has resided since her marriage, five years ago. Although she is not so active a suffrage worker as Mrs. Clark, she is much interested in the movement.—Editor.)

THERE are in Great Britain three great societies for woman suffrage. The oldest and largest is the "non-militant" National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies of which Mrs. Henry Fawcett is president. It consists of over 400 societies in all parts of the country and has a membership of 42,000. There are two "militant" societies, The Women's Social and Political Union and the Women's Freedom League. The W. F. L. like the N. U. W. S. S. is democratic in organization, its president is Mrs. Despard. The W. S. P. U. is not democratic. It is larger and better known than the W. F. L. Its leaders are Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter Christobel, and until recently, Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Laurence.*

Besides these three societies there are about thirty others, whose sole object is to obtain the parliamentary vote for women. All these societies seem usefully employed and there is little clashing of

*The societies are always spoken of by their initials, which I shall use hereafter.

activities. There is the important fundamental difference in point of view between "militants" and "non-militants," a difference which is increasingly marked as "militant tactics" have developed. On the other hand, with one or two exceptions, all the suffrage societies have always asked for the vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. Some of the smaller societies are religious leagues, Church, Catholic, Friends, etc. There are a few men's societies of which the best known is the Men's League for Women's Suffrage. The N. U. W. S. S. has some men members.

In addition to societies whose sole object is to obtain votes for women, the largest and some of the most important organizations of women have petitioned Parliament or passed resolutions in favor of women's suffrage. Large numbers of men's trade and labor councils and trade unions and federations have done the same. Town councils, in the election of which a small number of women have a vote, such as Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, Leicester, Nottingham, as well as many smaller town councils, have passed resolutions. The earlier movement is said to have been largely confined to educated women, but the movement to-day penetrates all classes.

The N. U. W. S. S. was started by the first four women's suffrage societies which were founded in 1867 and 1868. That period of work culminated in 1884, when it is said that there were workers for women's suffrage in almost all parliamentary constituencies, and suffragists concentrated on an amendment to the bill brought in by Gladstone's government, enfranchising agricultural laborers. Gladstone threw all the great weight of his influence into the scale against the amendment, and it was lost. From that time the movement took a different direction. Women thought to prove their capacity for the vote by work in the political parties and in other public activities, but the efforts of the next twenty years or so were discouraging from the point of view of obtaining the vote. During this time three woman suffrage bills passed their second readings in the House of Commons. Resolutions and bills were constantly before the House of Commons and since 1886 there has been a declared majority in our favor.

Some of those who were working quietly all this time tell us that from about 1900 there were signs of that advance which became evident to all in 1906 when the "militant" movement began.

In June, 1910, a committee of suffragist members of all parties in the House of Commons drafted a bill called the Conciliation Bill, which passed its second reading with a majority of 110 in 1910, and of 167 in 1911, but each time, the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, refused facilities for carrying this bill into law. Facilities were promised for 1912, but, after a prolonged truce on the part of the militant societies, and after an enormous amount of work up and down the country for this bill, the Government announced its proposed Reform Bill to give manhood suffrage. Mr. Lloyd George told us that they had by this means "torpedoed" the Conciliation Bill, which failed on second reading in March, 1912.

The promise was made that the Reform Bill should be so drafted as to be open to women's amendments. If the amendments were passed, the Government promised to take responsibility for them. The W. S. P. U. refused to accept this offer and ended its truce, but the N. U. W. S. S. and the W. F. L. decided to make the best possible use of this opportunity. On January, 23, of this year, after the Bill had been before the House of Commons for months, with the promises to women well known to all, it was suddenly discovered that, if the amendments passed, the speaker intended to rule that there were such large alterations in the bill that it must be withdrawn and re-introduced. At the end of a long session there was no time for this. Under these circumstances there was no hope of getting a fair vote on the women's amendments and the Government was forced to withdraw its bill. In return for the lost opportunity, Mr. Asquith offered facilities next session for a private members' bill. All the societies are united in considering this inadequate and in demanding a Government measure. This is the present situation!

One of the most difficult obstacles in our course has been the press boycott, which "militancy" has largely helped to break down. Until the last few years, however large the meeting for woman suffrage, however influential the speakers there was either no report in the press or a brief and inadequate paragraph. Further than this, references to woman suffrage in speeches on other subjects were cut out of even full reports of such speeches. This meant that the education of the country could not be carried on through the ordinary channels of the press.

To the mind of an American, it is very difficult to understand why the vote is so long withheld from English women. Since 1867, when John Stuart Mill moved his women's amendment to the Reform Bill of that year, there has been an organized demand for woman suffrage. Women in America have had to meet far less opposition in entering fresh fields of work, they have had great freedom in many ways, if they had asked for the vote as women have done here they would have had it long ago. Perhaps the degree of freedom they have had, the fact that they live in a new country where the pressure of population and of want is felt less has made them less awake to the grosser forms of the "subjection of women," the knowledge of which, more than any other single cause, has drawn women into the suffrage movement.

The struggle is long and hard. Without it we might have had the vote, but the greater cause for which we work when we ask for the vote would not have been so promoted. To all those who take part, there comes day by day a larger vision of the freedom of women and the freedom of the human race.

ENGLISH MILITANTISM

*BY ETHEL ROBERTS-LOOP (Indiana T, '00)

(Another account of the movement in England with special reference to the militant suffragettes, written by a Pi Phi whose home has been in London, in recent years.—Editor.)

CONTRARY to the accepted belief that everything moves more slowly in England than in any other part of the world, there is a great deal in the present political situation of Great Britain to make one feel that events are moving along at a fairly rapid pace. What with the question of Home Rule for Ireland, the disestablishment of the Welsh Church, the State Insurance Act, the Suffrage Movement and various other public reforms, there seems to be no time for the present Liberal Government nor for the public in general to take things in the leisurely fashion of former generations. And yet, in spite of this general political upheaval and in spite of the breaking up of the old order of things, it is most difficult to bring about the actual accomplishment of a

*At the express request of the writer the usual biographical paragraph is omitted.

needed reform. Things die hard in England—among them, inherited prejudices,—and to create sufficient public opinion to alter existing conditions is an arduous task.

The supporters of the woman suffrage movement have certainly learned this, but instead of becoming discouraged or disheartened over it, they seem to have been fired by it to a zeal and a determination, which will accept nothing short of the coveted goal. They are most unflinching in their demand for the enfranchisement of women, and they will never stop until they have succeeded in getting it. Persistence seems to be as dominant a trait among English women as among English men. When they will succeed, it is not possible to foretell; but that they will eventually do so, there is very little doubt.

Before attempting to understand the situation, it is necessary to know two important facts—first, that the laws governing women in Great Britain are very old-fashioned and in many cases unjust: Second, that the number of women in the population of the United Kingdom exceeds that of men. The movement is divided into two distinct branches, the militant and non-militant, and there are men's leagues of both branches. While most people are not in favor of, in fact altogether disapprove of the tactics of the militant suffragists, there is nevertheless something to be said in support of their position. The question of woman suffrage has been before the reading world for a hundred years; it has been an organized movement for half a century. Yet the legislators of the country were too apathetic or too stubborn to acquaint themselves with the things for which the movement stood or with the growth of the organization. The press, too, was opposed to the movement, and consistently refused to report quiet, orderly women's meetings. Only something of a sensational nature seemed to get into the papers, and naturally those intensely interested in the cause wearied of the quiet unsuccessful propaganda advised by other women. There is little doubt that quiet methods would have been followed, had they accomplished anything at all, but since they did not, the militant branch was organized for the express purpose of creating such intolerable conditions for the men (who, it must be remembered, are the voters) that they, in self defence, would be forced to wake up and do something. Hence the window smashing, the golf course destroying, the post-box burning and other episodes, of which one is constantly hearing these days. These women are conscientiously militant now, and militant they

declare they will remain until the lever of the vote is in their hands, because it is only by the ballot that most necessary reforms can be brought about.

Some time ago a Conciliation Bill was brought before the House of Commons, by which women now voting on municipal affairs, principally householders, were to have been enfranchised. This would have given about 1,000,000 women the ballot and although it was not all they hoped for, still it was considered a good wedge with which to begin and was therefore supported by the Women's Social and Political Union. This Bill, however, met an unhappy fate, and in its place the Cabinet ministers promised the League to introduce during the present session of Parliament the Adult Franchise Bill. This Bill was to have extended the franchise, now based on a property qualification, to all adult males, and the proposal was to add to this measure an amendment eliminating the word male, thus permitting the women to "slide in", as it were, on the side. At present there are between 7 and 8,000,000 male voters. Adult male suffrage would add about 1,500,000 to this list, while adult suffrage (both male and female) would bring the voting power to approximately 22,000,000.

According to promise, this Bill was introduced and the amendment added. However, as should have been foreseen, the speaker of the House ruled that the meaning of the Bill had been so materially altered by the amendment that he would be compelled to refuse another reading. It was therefore dropped with the result that the suffragettes are now denouncing the Prime Minister and his associates as traitors to the cause of woman suffrage, and are starting a vigorous campaign against them. In addition to this, the militant branch, which had declared a truce during the reading of the Bill in the House, has broken forth with the most violent tactics, the latest of which has been the wrecking of Mr. Lloyd George's country house.

At present, it is difficult to foretell what the future developments may be either on the part of the suffragists or that of the Government.

Within the last few days, Mrs. Pankhurst's younger daughter, together with two other women, have been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, the first sentence of this kind yet passed on any suffragette. It shows a determination on the part of the Law to give no quarter. But as the suffragists will endure anything for the sake of the Cause, it will probably only add fuel to an already hot fire.

TWO WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARADES

(Suffrage parades have been a popular campaign feature in recent years. Following are accounts of two of the most noteworthy of these as seen by Pi Phis who were eye witnesses. Editor.)

I

THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION OF THE AMERICAN SUFFRAGISTS, MARCH 3, 1913

(A letter from our special Washington correspondent, Edna L. Stone (Maryland A, '00.)

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, which has witnessed more historic pageants than any other street in America, had a new experience today when the suffrage army marched along its course, with bands playing, banners floating in the lively breeze, and



SUFFRAGETTES' PROCESSION MOVING UP PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE Showing the Capitol Building in the Background, March 3, 1913, Washington, D. C.

bright colors glowing in the light of the western sun. To-day has been suffrage day in Washington. Inauguration will come tomorrow and all the well-known men and the soldiers and ceremonies will have their full share of public attention which they must have missed just a little to-day, for the "Suffragette Parade" has been the one great event in the minds of all the thousands gathered here. The months of agitation and hard work have at last resulted in a procession and pageant that was in every way as beautiful, dignified and impressive

as the most ardent supporter of the cause could hope. But Pennsylvania Avenue is deeply ashamed of the failure of its appointed guardians to protect the procession of women from the crowd which almost overwhelmed them. It was not merely a holiday crowd but a disorderly and distinctly unsympathetic mob which surged across the street to press against and interrupt the line of marchers, while the rougher element jeered and shouted at them. The procession had to press its way foot by foot through a narrow lane, while the women, with eyes straight ahead and never faltering in the ordeal, showed such dignity and courage that those who sympathized and those who



ANOTHER SECTION OF THE PARADE

disapproved were alike moved with admiration for their conduct. Finally, aid was brought to them by a troop of cavalry rushed over from Fort Meyer, which charged against the crowds and made a fairly clear line of march.

As for the procession itself, aside from the unfortunate circumstances attending it, such an elaborate demonstration for the sake of any cause has surely very seldom taken place. It was a fitting climax to the fifty-five years of active agitation for the emancipation of women. In its variety and the beauty of its features it is beyond description, certainly within the limits of this letter. From the mo-

ment when the Grand Marshall, Mrs. Burleson, with her mounted aides, appeared, followed by Inez Milholland, the herald, on a white horse, there was a very rapid succession of groups and floats, each group bearing a large banner and wearing a distinctive uniform, so that there was often a striking effect of large masses of color or combinations of color.

After the party of national officers and official ushers, the latter dressed in light blue, the seven main sections of the procession appeared, each illustrating a distinctive idea, all of which went to show the history of the movement and what it hopes to attain. In the first, illustrating the "World-wide movement for woman suffrage", were girls dressed in the very picturesque national costumes of Finland, Norway and other countries where women have full suffrage, or partial suffrage, or where they are working for it. The main feature of the second section, the "Seventy-five years' struggle for freedom or justice conquering prejudice", was a remarkable series of floats, illustrating the struggle. The third section, which stood for the idea, "Man and woman make the state; man alone rules the state", consisted largely of a series of floats showing women in various occupations and also large bodies of women in various professions, each in a distinctive uniform. In this section was a large body of probably over 300 college women in cap and gown, each group bearing its name on a large banner. Of the various colleges Goucher and George Washington had the largest contingents, with apparently about eighty each.

The fourth section showed "The appeal of business and the professions," in which appeared more groups of professional women, such as librarians, teachers, writers (in white), actresses (in pink), and musicians (in red). Uniformed marchers formed the fifth sections. The sixth represented "The appeal of the states." In it appeared the delegations from equal suffrage and other states, some of them very large and each bearing a state flag. For each state in which the suffrage amendment had passed both houses of the legislature was a golden chariot and at frequent intervals were more floats bearing tableaux. In this section marched "General" Rosalie Jones with her band of "hikers" from New York, and also a large body of men.

While the procession was passing along the avenue a beautiful allegory, with music and classic dancing was enacted on the south

steps of the Treasury. In the words of the official program, "The allegory illustrates those ideals toward which both men and women have been struggling through the ages and toward which, in co-operation and equality, they will continue to strive.

The outline of the allegory is as follows:

Columbia, hearing the approach of the procession, summons to her side, Justice, Charity, Liberty, Peace and Hope, to review with her this "new crusade" of women. When these are assembled, Columbia takes her place as leader and guardian of them all, and, in a final tableau, they stand together to review the oncoming procession.

The procession failed to appear as soon as was expected, on account of the obstacles in its path, so the actors in the allegory had to wait a long time before they could join the procession for the final mass meeting in Continental Hall. This meeting, after it had expressed its deep indignation over the treatment accorded the procession by the police, was addressed by Mrs. Catt, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw and Miss Mary Johnston, and was a fitting end to the great pageant.

Some people say that only 4,138 people were in line, including the bands, instead of the promised 5,000. This may be true, but whatever the figures, it was certainly a wonderful demonstration of the faith and the ideals of American women, and we are proud of its success.

II

THE CORONATION PROCESSION OF THE ENGLISH SUFFRAGISTS, JUNE, 1911

(Extract from "Gala Days in London," by Sarah Gertrude Pomeroy, (Massachusetts A, '06.)

That busy week preceding the Coronation included one feature of such magnitude that it made a distinct impression even at that time when a sensation must have been great indeed to have been considered important. For various reasons it was not reported at length in the newspapers, and that is why I wish to speak of it particularly. I refer to the Women's Coronation Procession, the great record-breaking demonstration of the suffragettes. Of course, after a winter in London, I knew the strength of the movement for woman suffrage in England but I was not prepared for the monster demonstration which took place a few days before the Coronation, when forty

thousand suffragettes marched in triumphal procession through the leading streets of the West End to Albert Hall where they held a meeting attended by more than 10,000 people, all that could be accommodated in London's largest auditorium. Walking five abreast, this great procession of marching womanhood extended for seven miles and took three hours to pass a given point.

Its pageantry was the finest I have ever seen and its organization brought words of admiration to even unwilling lips. It was led by Mrs. Drummond, the "General" of the militant forces, a gallant little figure on horseback and behind her rode Jeanne D'Arc represented by the niece of the British ambassador to the United States. Then marched 700 women who had endured imprisonment for the cause. The splendid historical pageant followed. Here were queens, abbesses and peeresses, and free women of the guild representing the great political power held by women in early times. Then came Queen Elizabeth in regal state and then a little group of famous women like George Eliot, Charlotte Brontë and Elizabeth Browning who lived in the days when the last vestige of women's political power in England had disappeared.

The Empire Pageant was beautiful, here were the kilted Scotch lasses, holding aloft the lion of Scotland and marching to the skirl pipers. Welsh maidens in national costume walked beneath the red dragon, singing the songs of Wales. The gilded harps of Ireland, the fern tree of New Zealand, the kangaroo of Australia, the maple leaf of Canada, the springbok of South Africa and the elephant of India, each had its contingent of marchers representing their country. Many notable women marched in this section, including Lady Stout, wife of the Chief Justice of New Zealand and the wives of the Prime Minister of Australia and of the Premier of New South Wales.

So pageant followed pageant as, to the music of one hundred bands, women representing all professions, trades, occupations and classes of society marched beneath banners whose mottoes were always "We want the Vote." There were university graduates in cap and gown, women in uniform, clerks, civil servants, sweat shop workers, women gardeners, popular actresses, housewives, business women, women, women without number.

After watching the procession for an hour, I spent two more edging my way through the dense crowds to Albert Hall for all traffic

was stopped and we had to go on foot. In all that time *I heard only cheers and words of admiration and there was no unpleasant incident to mar the progress of the procession. And yet the London newspapers which would devote pages to a militant uprising gave this event scant notice. It is safe to say that no such procession ever walked through the streets of London or any other city of the world before. Two years previous at the meeting of the world's convention of suffragists, it was considered wonderful when one thousand women marched a single mile to the Albert Hall. Certainly this mammoth procession will go down in the history of the reign of George the Fifth because it marks one of the most significant changes of a changing England.

OHIO GAMMA

SEPTEMBER 20, 1910—FEBRUARY 14, 1913

PI BETA PHI FRATERNITY has suffered a terrible loss. For the first time in many, many years a chapter has been taken from the roll. Ohio Γ of Wooster University has had to give up her charter, and this through no fault of her own, and through no circumstance that could have been foreseen by those girls who petitioned only a short time ago or by the Grand Council who endorsed their petition. The Board of Trustees, (who just before the petition to $\Pi \Phi$ had directed that the fraternity system be fostered and extended under the supervision of the Board,) at their meeting on February 13, 1913, voted the death of fraternities, both men's and women's. This decree affects $B \Theta \Pi$, ΣX , $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$, $A T \Omega$, $K A \Theta$, $K K \Gamma$, $\Pi B \Phi$, $\Delta T \Delta$, $\Phi \Delta \Theta$, $\Phi K \Psi$, and $\Delta \Delta \Delta$.

THE ARROW of November, 1910, (pages 41-45) describes the University of Wooster and the new Ohio Γ chapter. Re-read that article and see the splendid school and enthusiastic group of girls whom we honored with a charter.

*This was written soon after the procession, when the event was fresh in the writer's mind. If the London populace, disgusted by "militant tactics" had given vent to their feelings it would not have been surprising. As a matter of fact, however, the courtesy which the English women received in the streets of London is a marked contrast to the recent experiences of our American women in the streets of Washington.

Early last fall President Holden mapped out a course for additional growth in the university involving an expenditure of one million dollars, and immediately began his campaign for the money. Mr. L. H. Severance, President of the Board of Trustees and a large donor to the school, was approached; he replied that he had reached the irrevocable decision that he would give no more to Wooster while fraternities remained, because convinced that they are in their influence inimical to the best interests of the college. The various chapters of men's and women's fraternities were requested "to surrender their charters and to discontinue their organizations in the university," "for the sake of the larger good of the college." The fraternities did not accede to the request. The matter was then brought before a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, and after discussion the decision was postponed until the regular meeting on February 13. On that day the trustees met at one-thirty p. m. and after a session lasting until midnight adjourned, having decided by a vote of thirteen to ten to discontinue fraternities in the school. So strong was the feeling among the Trustees that three of them resigned, feeling that the university ideals had given way to considerations of policy and financial gain. As no charge had been made against fraternities either at Wooster or in general, except Mr. Severance's indefinite attack, it is impossible to believe that the decision was made on justifiable grounds. The Trustees naturally paid close attention to the opinion of their Dean of Women, who, though a fraternity woman herself, showed an unreasoning hatred toward fraternities.

Although the Trustees' decision was not reached until midnight, even in that "lights-out-at-ten-thirty" dormitory the girls were soon informed of the result in typical college fashion. Every college girl who has ever lived in a dormitory knows the sensation made by a group of college men counting off a score, and chanting college songs; but instead of a score of a victorious game, this was the number of trustees voting on each side of the question, and the regular college songs were modified into Wooster dirges. Members of all four girls' fraternities gathered in one room and decided upon a Pan-Hellenic meeting at once. In those wee small hours, pledging was set for seven-fifteen that morning, and before chapel $\Pi B \Phi$ had pledged and initiated nine splendid members. These,

with the old members of the chapter, attended chapel at nine-thirty and heard the formal announcement that no chapter should initiate anyone that day or any day in the future. The entire student body heard this decree in absolute silence. Many expressions of sympathy by non-fraternity students proved the sincere good feeling existing among all students.

In order that you may realize just *who* are the girls who are affected by this measure, let me call to your mind the three girls who came to Swarthmore Convention to petition for the charter, the systematic campaign they made, the telling plea made by Elsa Schlicht before Convention, and the grateful little toast offered by Esther Boyer at the banquet there. At the Evanston Convention, Ruth Mackintosh was the only delegate who will ever have been sent by Ohio Γ , and as president not only of her chapter but also of the local Pan-Hellenic during this trying time, she has proved her ability. The largest delegation sent by any Ohio chapter to this convention came from Ohio Γ , and included Esther W. Boyer, an alumna, and Ellen F. Boyer, Mary A. Buchanan, Helen Harrington, Leota Munn, and Elsa I. Schlicht from the active chapter; at this convention Elsa Schlicht was elected to the new office, Alumna Vice-president of Beta Province. We extend to the chapter our sincere sympathy on losing their chapter home. It is impossible for an outsider to appreciate what this means to them; but *they* understood when they went through the initiation without flowers, decorations, costumes, sweet music or unessential portions of the ceremony, because of the need for haste, and when they gave that last look back into the fraternity rooms.

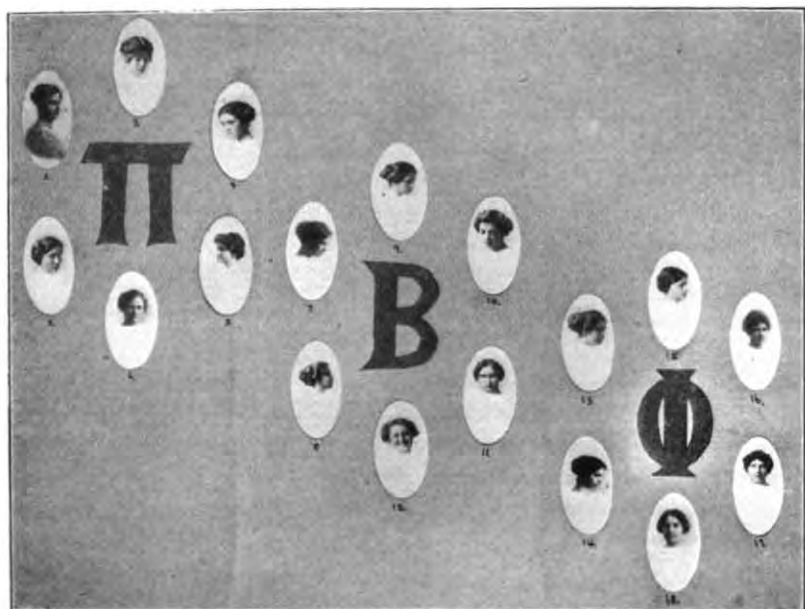
We can hardly wish the college success under their new policy, since many high-minded students will leave the school feeling that their alma mater has proven untrue to them by ruthlessly taking from them one of the dearest gifts she has bestowed, and one of the strongest bonds.

ELDA L. SMITH.

THE INSTALLATION OF FLORIDA ALPHA

ON Thursday, January 30, the local society $\Delta A \Delta$ of Stetson University was installed as Florida A of $\Pi B \Phi$. In connection with the subject of fraternity expansion it is interesting to note that by this installation $\Pi B \Phi$ extended the fraternity line farther south than it has ever before reached.

Leaving Baltimore Thursday noon the Florida express deposited



1, Ruth Allen; 2, Marie Dye; 3, Fay Cribbett; 4, Nina Phillips; 5, Mabel Eldredge; 6, Marguerite Blocker; 7, June Loel Adams; 8, Mary Ellen Keown; 9, Lee Craig Bowers; 10, Gladys Louise Sidway; 11, Mildred La Verne Vorce; 12, Annie Nadine Holden; 13, Harriet Spratt Hulley; 14, Louise Crisfield Hulley; 15, Sarah Van Hoosen Jones; 16, Mary Landes Buttorff; 17, Lillian Wadsworth Eldredge; 18, Katherine Brice Carpenter.

the Grand President at De Land Junction the following day, where she was met by members of the local group and taken to De Land, a distance of about four miles. A change from winter to summer is always a pleasant experience and the passage from a cold disagreeable rain to orange groves and peach orchards abloom with delicate pink blossoms was a delightful surprise. The Pi Phi guest was received with a warm welcome at the house of the President of the University, Dr. Lincoln Hulley, whose wife is a member of Penn-

sylvania B. During the evening the visitor met the members of the group very informally and discovered that its members represented many different states. For Stetson University is unique among Southern institutions in the cosmopolitan character of its student body, which is composed largely of students from many different states whose families spend a portion of each winter in Florida.

On Saturday an automobile trip to Daytona Beach, one of the most beautiful beaches on the coast, was followed by a picnic lunch on the wide veranda of the Green-house, as it is called, which faces the waters of the Atlantic. Late in the afternoon the return was made to De Land over a road bordered by pines and palmettos in time for a reception and a chafing-dish party in the evening. Sunday was marked by an interesting vesper service in the chapel, and Monday by an inspection of the university building and grounds, the President himself personally conducting the tour.

Tuesday evening $\Delta A \Delta$ gave a banquet at the College Arms, the large winter hotel in De Land, and on Wednesday there was another long automobile ride through the hammocks and pine woods to Ponce De Leon Springs where we drank of the far famed fountain of youth. The magic liquid had a very sulphurous taste and smell, no doubt imbibing in sufficient quantity would preserve one intact for all time!

The installation services were held on Thursday evening in the chapter room. The two Pi Phis had converted the chapter room into a beautiful initiation hall, and here the impressive ceremony took place, which made the eighteen candidates duly initiated members of $\Pi B \Phi$. Owing to the fact that Florida was so far distant, it was impossible to have a large attendance at the initiation, but enthusiasm made up for numbers, and the occasion will remain one long to be remembered.

An automobile ride by the entire chapter at two o'clock in the morning to escort the installing officer to the train finished the week's festivities, which had had such an auspicious beginning and end. As the Grand President said farewell from the steps of the train she felt that loyalty, enthusiasm, and success would be the portion of our new chapter, Florida A.

MAY LANSFIELD KELLER.

CHARTER MEMBERS

Ruth Allen	Gladys Louise Sidway
Marie Dye	Mildred La Verne Vorce
Fay Cribbett	Annie Nadine Holden
Nina Phillips	Harriet Spratt Hulley
Mabel Eldredge	Louise Crisfield Hulley
Marguerite Blocker	Sarah Van Hoosen Jones
June Loel Adams	Mary Landes Buttorff
Mary Ellen Keown	Lillian Wadsworth Eldredge
Lee Craig Bowers	Katherine Brice Carpenter

THE HISTORY OF DELTA ALPHA DELTA

$\Delta A \Delta$ of John B. Stetson University was organized on December 10, 1910. Prior to this time a club had existed among seven of the university students and it was these girls who decided in the fall of 1910 to organize the local society as $\Delta A \Delta$. With this end in view several additional members were admitted, and upon being recognized by the proper authorities the organization became a sorority with Dorothy Duncan, Mary Keown, Lee Bowers, Irene Brady, Wylette Welles, Nina Phillips, Mabel Eldredge, Annie Holden, Dorothy Morrish, and Lillian Eldredge as charter members. The membership of $\Delta A \Delta$ has included girls who have taken prominent positions in student activities of the university.

As the youngest sorority in the university and the smallest in numbers we found numerous difficulties among our pleasures, but these were soon forgotten in the joys of the ensuing months. In the winter of 1912 we began to think and talk of petitioning a national fraternity. Under the guidance and assistance of our President, Dr. Hulley, we petitioned $\Pi B \Phi$ and when in June the telegram came from our representatives at the convention at Evans-ton, bringing the glorious news of the decision of the convention, we were overjoyed.

Our rushing season lasted about six weeks with the usual excite-ments and Ruth Allen, '16, and Fay Cribbett, '13, were pledged and initiated. After Christmas two pledges of last year, Marie Dye, '14, and Sarah Jones, '14, with Mary Buttorff, '11, June Adams, '14, and Marguerite Blocker, '16, were initiated.

We expected the visit of the Grand President of $\Pi B \Phi$ in Novem-ber but circumstances prevented her coming until the fourth week

in January. So after the Christmas holidays most of our time was spent in planning for Miss Keller's coming. When the afternoon of January 24 did arrive we were a palpitating, dubious group of girls. But our fears were partly allayed when we met our charming guest and found her to be kind and sympathetic and withal very unlike anyone we had ever known.

The happiest day of all our young lives was January 30, when we became wearers of the wine and blue. Our initiation was lovely; it is impossible to express our exact feelings on this occasion for we realize that we have assumed many obligations and responsibilities in becoming members of $\Pi B \Phi$. It seems almost useless to tell $\Pi \Phi$ girls how much we learned to love Miss Keller in the short week she spent with us, but we did and now we want to know more of the sisters of whom she told us. Florida A is glad she is a part of $\Pi B \Phi$ and we thank each one of you for the good wishes which you have sent your youngest sisters.

LILLIAN ELDREDGE.

THE HISTORY OF JOHN B. STETSON UNIVERSITY

In 1876 Hon. H. A. De Land of New York State came to Florida sight-seeing and while there purchased a large tract of land. In the fall of this same year other settlers nearby christened the place De Land. In 1884 he built on the edge of town in the pine woods a frame academy building which was named by the trustees De Land Hall, in his honor. Three years later, a charter was obtained incorporating De Land University.

Mr. De Land, the founder of De Land Academy and De Land University, seeing the need of larger resources, interested Mr. John B. Stetson, a newcomer, in the educational movement. Mr. Stetson responded promptly and liberally. In 1889 the name of the university was changed to that of John B. Stetson University. Mr. Stetson accepted the work of encouraging and strengthening the new university and was always a generous patron.

The university owns a campus of more than twenty-eight acres, on which are grouped seventeen buildings, aggregating in cost about \$400,000. The university possesses in addition over a million dollars in endowment which is well invested.



SCIENCE BUILDING



CHAUDOIN HALL, RESIDENCE OF THE YOUNG WOMEN

In 1898 Stetson University adopted the same standards for admission to the College of Liberal Arts and for graduation from the same as those set up by the University of Chicago. This standard has been rigidly enforced with the result that the Stetson College of Liberal Arts has established a worthy reputation. There are forty-six professors, instructors and assistants who have obtained their degrees from representative universities in this country and abroad.

The climate of Florida ensures Stetson's future prosperity as it is situated in a land where summer recreations continue during the



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, SHOWING PRESIDENT HULLEY'S RESIDENCE ON THE LEFT.

winter months. Because of these conditions which Florida affords, it is possible for students in the north to pursue their work at Stetson.

Among the student organizations are three literary societies, Y. M. C. A., and the Y. W. C. A., an athletic association, an alumni association, a collegiate board, dramatic club, choral society, glee club, and French and German clubs. There are two men's fraternities, $\Phi K \Delta$ which is petitioning $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$, and $N \Sigma$ which has lately been granted a charter in ΣN and was installed on February 28. A chapter of $A K \Psi$ is petitioning $\Delta \Delta \Delta$. $\Pi B \Phi$ is the first national fraternity to enter Stetson. The two men's fraternities occupy chapter houses and $A K \Psi$ and $\Pi B \Phi$ have been granted fraternity rooms by the uni-

versity, as according to the rules of the university the young women are not permitted to have fraternity houses.

The student publication, *The Collegiate*, is a weekly college paper and the senior class publishes each year, an Annual, *The Oshihyi* (meaning mocking-bird). A live interest is taken in athletics and with the new gymnasium to stimulate general athletics among the students, Stetson will soon take a higher place in this line than ever before.

Every two years a biennial Stetson-De Land Musical Festival is held in the University Auditorium. Among the artists in the past have been Schumann-Heink and Maude Powell. With us this year are Marcus Kellerman, Ellison Van Hoose, and David Bispham.

The social life of the university is active and varied. Annual events are the Hallowe'en Masquerade, St. Patrick's Day Celebration, and Presentation Day. Other banquets and parties occur at various times through the year.

The future prospects of Stetson are excellent: Recently the endowment has been increased many thousands and each year, through the enthusiastic work of Dr. Hulley, new buildings are added. The number of students in the university especially in the college department, increases year by year and Stetson is easily recognized as the leading educational institution in the south.

LILLIAN ELDREDGE.

NEWS FROM LITTLE PIGEON

On January 31, the first American flag ever thrown to the breezes at Gatlinburg, Tennessee, was raised on the Settlement School flag staff, in front of the school building. Miss Dell Gillette, our Pi Phi teacher, broke the sod for the flag pole and Miss Hill attached the flag to the halyard, and while the school children sang the Star Spangled Banner the flag was run up to the top, and will fly every day of the year when school is in session. This handsome flag was presented to the Settlement School by Worth Schantz, the young son of Mrs. O. M. Schantz, corresponding secretary of the Chicago alumnae club, and a loyal member of Iowa Θ , in the days of I. C. and delegate to the Ottumwa Convention in 1888.

The Settlement School offers a splendid opportunity for a Pi Phi to give to these isolated and eager people of our own race in the mountains a service which will bear its fruits in the generations to come as well as to-day. We want a principal for the school, and also an assistant for next year's work. Write Mrs. E. A. Helmick, 4837 Kenmore Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Miss Gillette has organized the older girls of the Settlement School and Gatlinburg into a sewing club. They meet every Friday afternoon. Each girl has made for herself a sewing bag, and is delighted with the idea of making pretty things for herself. Their first piece of work was a white linen collar. While the girls are sewing Miss Gillette or some one reads aloud.

Miss Hill has established a reading table in her room at school, and children and parents are encouraged to stop and rest and read. Simple reading matter for this table will be appreciated. Address Pi Beta Phi Settlement School, Gatlinburg, Tenn.

Miss Gillette has adopted certain Boy Scout rules for behavior and development in her boys' base-ball team. She has two teams; an indoor team plays in the abandoned Methodist church, and the second team outside, in "flats". This has been a fine thing for the boys.

Miss Hill has not been well and robust this winter, having had a touch of grip, and it has been, indeed, a most fortunate thing for the school that we have had such a capable, high-minded and unselfish a person as Miss Gillette to go ahead with the settlement feature, which is important in our work among these stolid, impassive, ascetic people of our own race in the mountains.

HOW OUR MEMBERS VOTED

EACH active chapter and every alumnae club was asked to take a straw vote on the question, "Do you believe women should vote?" Following is a summary of the returns; the statistics are interesting, even if not conclusive. Alumnae club secretaries were asked if they thought college women as a class were more interested in this subject than non-college women and to base the conclusion, when possible, on a discussion. Their replies together with various extracts from personal letters to the editor giving glimpses of local suffrage interests are given here. The views of our active girls on the subject have been expressed at length in both the chapter letters and the department, What a Fraternity Girl Thinks.

Name of Chapter	Number Voting	In Favor	Against	
Ontario A	17	12	5	
Vermont A	18	6	12	
Vermont B	13	4	9	
Massachusetts A	16	7	9	
New York A	25	7	18	
New York B	17	14	3	
Maryland A	16	12	4	
Columbia A	22	12	10	
Florida A	18	15	3	
Total	162	89	73	
Pennsylvania A	20	4	16	
Pennsylvania B	15	13	2	
Pennsylvania Γ	16	14	2	
Ohio A	17	3	14	
Ohio B	13	9	4	
Michigan A	19	14	5	
Michigan B	21	15	6	
Total	121	72	49	
Name of Chapter	Number Voting	In Favor	Against	Indifferent
Minnesota A	28	18	10	..
Wisconsin A	22	17	5	..
Illinois B	2	2	0	12
Illinois Δ	21	10	11	..
Illinois E	21	12	9	..
Illinois Z	19	6	13	..
Illinois H	18	8	10	..
Indiana A	18	13	5	..
Indiana B	27	22	5	..
Indiana Γ	12	10	2	..
Total	188	118	70	12

Name of Chapter	Number Voting	In Favor	Against	Indifferent
*Iowa A
†Iowa B
Iowa F	19	8	11	..
Iowa Z	19	7	12	..
Nebraska B	19	7	12	..
Missouri A	19	15	4	..
Missouri B	27	15	12	..
Kansas A	24	10	14	..
Arkansas A	18	11	7	..
Louisiana A	13	8	5	..
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Total.....	158	81	77	..
Oklahoma A	16	10	6	..
Texas A	25	4	21	..
Wyoming A	19	18	1	..
Colorado A	21	10	11	..
Colorado B	20	14	6	..
<hr/>				
Total.....	101	56	45	..
California A	21	12	9	..
California B	27	18	9	..
Washington A	20	11	9	3
Washington B	21	21	0	..
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Total	89	62	27	3
SUMMARY:				
Alpha Province	162	89	73	..
Beta Province	121	72	49	..
Gamma Province	188	118	70	12
Delta Province	158	81	77	..
Epsilon Province	101	56	45	..
Zeta Province	89	62	27	3
<hr/>				
Total.....	819	478	341	15

ALUMNÆ CLUBS

Name of Club	Number Voting	In Favor	Against	Indifferent
Boston, Mass.	10	5	5	2
New York City	37	37	0	..
Rhode Island	3	0	3	..
Washington, D. C.	25	16	9	..
Western Massachusetts. .	7	4	3	..
<hr/>				
Total.....	82	62	20	2
Cleveland, Ohio	16	14	2	1

*No figures given—chapter letter says "unanimous vote of no."

†No figures given—"chapter stands equally divided."

Name of Chapter	Number Voting	In Favor	Against	Indifferent
Detroit, Mich.	12	8	4	..
Hillsdale, Mich.	12	10	2	..
Lewisburg, Pa.	5	4	1	..
Louisville, Ky.	6	5	1	3
Philadelphia, Pa.	19	9	10	4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	15	13	2	..
<hr/>				
Total.....	85	63	22	8
Carthage, Ill.	8	7	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	37	36	1	..
Franklin, Ind.	11	7	4	..
Indianapolis, Ind.	38	28	10	..
Minn. and St. Paul ...	10	10	0	2
<hr/>				
Total.....	104	88	16	3
Ames, Iowa	17	14	3	..
Iowa City, Iowa .. .	7	5	2	..
Lincoln, Nebr.	17	14	3	..
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa ..	26	13	13	..
St. Joseph, Mo.	7	6	1	..
St. Louis, Mo.	11	5	6	..
<hr/>				
Total.....	85	57	28	..
Denver, Colo.	11	9	2	..
Houston, Texas	8	5	3	..
Tulsa, Okla.	7	1	6	..
<hr/>				
Total.....	26	15	11	..

No numerical report was received from the three clubs in Zeta Province but as all the women in the three clubs located there have the ballot, they are doubtless in favor of equal suffrage.

SUMMARY:

Alpha Province	82	62	20	2
Beta Province	85	63	22	8
Gamma Province	104	88	16	3
Delta Province	85	57	28	..
Epsilon Province	26	15	11	..
<hr/>				
Total.....	382	285	97	13

OPINIONS OF ALUMNÆ

It was the consensus of opinion that college women as a class are more interested in the subject of suffrage than non-college women, though they are as apt to be opposed to it, as in favor of it. The subject is brought before college women to-day as it seldom is to others, by the suffrage and anti-suffrage

organizations in the girls' schools of the East and the co-educational institutions of the Middle West. A college woman now-a-days is almost forced to have an opinion before she leaves school.

Those who were in college before so much interest was manifested in the subject, are apt to have decided opinions also, because their habits of reading, studying and thinking make such a subject of public discussion of more vital importance to them than to the women whose horizons are more limited, whose interests are confined to narrower circles, and whose reading does not include much outside of novels, society columns, and advertisements. Of course all non-college women are not limited to such reading as this, but isn't it true that this is more apt to be the case with them, than with those who have pursued courses in history, sociology, economics and other broadening subjects? Isn't it true that any subject of public and nation-wide importance is considered more seriously by the college woman than the non-college woman? If not, wherein lies the value of such an education?

My observations, too, have led me to think that in homes where husband and wife are college products, the conversation is more apt to trend in such directions as this, than in homes where the reading and thinking about up-to-date topics is limited to the man.

F. H. K., Cleveland, Ohio.

We are not located in a suffrage state, but a great many women are very much interested in this subject, some are college women and some are non-college women. Most of the women in college now are especially interested in this subject.

B. L., Franklin, Ind.

It seems to us that college women as a whole are rather more interested in woman suffrage than others. It would be strange if they were not for the majority of them must realize that it is the whole movement for social and political equality which has brought to them the opportunities for higher education which they have had.

E. L. S., Washington, D. C.

After consultation with college women, I believe college women are more interested in suffrage than non-college women. It is the college women who take the initiative and become leaders in their own class and among the women of the industrial world.

B. T. G., Minneapolis.

Illinois is not one of the "campaign states" so we have very little public demonstration. The various equal suffrage leagues and societies are actively at work in support of neighboring campaign states as well as in endeavoring to educate the people of our own state.

L. H., Evanston, Ill.

In talking with college women, I find that almost without exception the sentiment is in favor of equal suffrage, although all intelligent women are deeply interested in the subject, and those who are in business or are property owners favor the right to vote as well as pay taxes. Mothers of families express a willingness to vote if the duty comes to them, especially in municipal matters. Equal suffrage is regarded by those with whom I have talked as close at hand, regardless of the present opposition. It is thought of as a great privilege, but also as a great responsibility, which must, however be met.

A. D., Carthage, Ill.

It seemed to be the opinion generally that college women have more interest in the subject and are generally found to be in favor of it. As one of our members put it: "College women are more free in thought consequently believe in freedom for all equally." C. S., Chicago, Ill.

In Kentucky, women vote only on school questions. At the last election (the first in which women participated) I think, considering the number of college women in Louisville, I would be justified in saying they took a far more active part than did the non-college women. C. K., Louisville, Ky.

It was decided that the college women in a co-educational university were not so interested, as a class, in the question as non-college women.

E. B., St. Louis, Mo.

From my acquaintance with the situation in this town I should say that college women are more interested in woman suffrage, than non-college women. J. P., Lewisburg, Pa.

After consultation with college women of my acquaintance, I find *very few* who are interested in the subject. H. B., Rhode Island.

Before we took the straw vote, we listened to a talk by Mrs. Albert White of this city who is an ardent suffragist and who knows her subject well. This talk may have had its influence upon our vote. V. W., Indianapolis.

The question is one which can scarcely be answered satisfactorily. Statistics would fail completely if called upon to render aid in solving the question by means of numerical evidence. Moreover, by "non-college women" is one to understand that *all* women who have not attended one of the higher institutions of learning are included in this group, or is one to understand by the term only those women who are the social and intellectual equals of the college bred?

If this brief discussion is to reflect the general attitude of the members of the local alumnae club, no clearer impression can be given than by quoting the words of one of its members when the question of equal suffrage was stated for discussion: "Oh dear! *Must* we talk about that again? I wouldn't vote if I could, though I suppose if other women have time for that sort of thing they ought to have the *right* to vote. Can't we waive this discussion?"

Doesn't that particular member's view represent the sentiment of a large number of well educated women busy with duties belonging to the home, the school-room, the church, and various social and charitable organizations? There are many of us who feel that political activity, either active or potential, touches our lives at no vital point. I. McF., Detroit, Mich.

Here in New York City the vast majority of suffrage workers are college men and women or if not actually college graduates, at least people of good education. This is as it should be. The higher we go in the scale of mind and education the less in awe and fear of the men are the women. There comes with equal education of men and women a greater comradeship and understanding in daily life, and consequently a greater feeling of the need and justice of political equality. H. N. B.

Texas is not a suffrage state, but we think college women are more interested in the question than non-college women. D. S., Houston.

From what I can gather, college women here seem quite indifferent to the question of woman suffrage. M. T., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

College women as a whole, seem less interested in the question of woman suffrage than non-college women, they appear to realize the responsibilities of judicious voting more and are less anxious to assume them. The general attitude seems to be "if women vote, I shall have to vote to offset the vote of my washwoman who knows nothing of political issues." One college graduate has said that a man's experience in the business world prepares him for voting, but that the majority of women are in the home and know little about politics and are little interested in the subject. It would seem that the college woman will vote if she has the opportunity, but will not seek the opportunity.

If women vote, it will be in questions of general interest, such as license that they will be most interested, and women, if really interested, can influence the vote without casting a ballot, as has been proved in several communities. M. H., Boston, Mass.

Our bill that was recently defeated in the Senate by a majority of one vote passed the House a short time ago by a vote of eighty to thirty-seven. J. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

Among my personal friends, I think the number of non-college women interested in woman suffrage is as large as the number of college women, relatively speaking. The college women are more actively interested, and I think, on the whole, are more easily interested and converted. They seem to approach the subject with broader, more open views, are more ready to think about it, and so are more open to conviction than the non-college women.

K. G., Philadelphia.

Personally I do not believe in woman suffrage. The average female in the United States cares nothing and in many instances knows nothing of the questions of the day. She never has been able and never will be, to enforce any law, or to protect her country from foes without or within. She is the one who must be protected and cared for. All she can do is to use moral suasion and that can be done as readily without the ballot as with it.

F. T. W., Iowa City, Iowa.

All agreed that woman suffrage has proved beneficial to the city of Seattle, as the women were instrumental in carrying through the recall of a mayor who was in favor of a wide open city, and electing in his place, one quite the reverse. Indeed, when one remembers how very western and how very young this state of Washington is, it is wonderful how stringent the laws are, due, no doubt, in great measure to woman suffrage. It seems particularly appropriate for women here to vote, because Washington is, as you probably know, one of the states having the community property law.

I do not think college women as a class more interested in this subject than non-college women. Many of the latter are property holders and were anxious for representation with taxation, and were glad to have equal suffrage rights with the colored, the illiterate and the foreign element. A number of college women whom I consulted were indifferent on the subject; did not care for the ballot, but would exercise their privilege of voting because they considered it their duty.

M. S. Seattle.

Mrs. Catt, Iowa F, gave a talk to our club on the condition of women in the various countries she has visited and pointed out that the future of all rests, not with the women who are content with either the present or the past, but with those of the vision of the times to be. She dwelt especially on the political and economic independence of the women of Burmah and on the terrible condition of the women of Japan where licensed prostitution is a source of government revenue.

S. W., N. Y. C.

Active effort toward equal suffrage in Alabama was begun less than two years ago. There are local organizations in four cities of Alabama, and we are receiving inquiries and requests for literature from every part of the state. Our first state convention in January, 1913, was held in Selma, and as an agent for publicity it brought splendid results. Our work is largely educational at present. We are making friends for suffrage, and, so far, have no organized enemies. The press is not hostile. We shall submit a bill for equal suffrage to the state legislature in 1915.

G. J. S., Alabama.

I can say that as a class college women are more interested than non-college women. This is probably due to the agitation that goes on in college circles for suffrage. Then too the college women are better thinkers and more independent thinkers than those who have not had the mental training. As the suffrage question requires thought and independent action, it seems natural that the college women should take the lead.

M. L. B.

Here in New York the tremendous growth of pro-suffrage feeling during the last three or four years is perhaps best illustrated by the suffrage parades. In the first, only a few hundred women took part; newspaper comment was chiefly "funny." The following year there was a much larger showing, but it was still a valiant few marching heroically for a cause. In the May, 1912, parade, however, and the still more impressive torchlight procession of last fall, it seemed as though all New York were either in line beneath the banners or crowding every inch of space along the way. The press by this time reached a different attitude on the question, and articles and pictures, as of a great event, filled both daily papers and magazines.

F. H.

Has women suffrage proved itself beneficial in Colorado? Nine of us voted in the affirmative and two in the negative.

Why do we think so? We refer you to an article by Annie G. Shackelford in the February *Nautilus*. Some of the things for which our Colorado women are responsible are: the establishment of a State Home for Dependent Children; a pure food law; raising the protection age of girls to 18 years; providing

for the care of the feeble-minded; insisting upon a health examination for school children; and other things too numerous to mention.

We also point out that while the average wage of men in the United States is \$513.96, and that of woman \$280; in Colorado, the average man earns \$638.63, while woman's wage rises to \$354.54.

While some of the measures advocated by women are bad, the general tendency is good.

In answer to arguments we say: that while many women do not know anything about current topics, do all the men?

Do women neglect their homes in consequence? Our Colorado birth rate is high, and our children are well raised.

Among the older women we would say the college woman is not more prominent, but of the younger generation we reverse our answer.

M. M., Denver.

On first thought it seemed that college women naturally take a more active interest in the great present day movements. But I think the fact that it is the more fortunate people for whom it is possible to go to college, while thousands of poor girls must work, without finishing high school even, is of great importance. These personally have more at stake, and changes in conditions would affect them more vitally than the college girl who by her better preparation for life is more independent. However, it seems to me there is more indifference—due to ignorance of the good woman suffrage might do, or to personal satisfaction, without thought of other women less happily situated among non-college women. The college woman as a rule is either for or against equal suffrage.

St. Joseph, Mo.

At the last meeting of the club, we did not take a straw vote on equal suffrage as there were so few present, but these few were very ardent in their desire to vote! It will be safe to say that the club, as a whole is a suffrage club and, while the members will not say women should vote, they do not like the idea of any one saying they *shall not*.

Oklahoma has attracted the attention of all the older states in the union because of her youth and remarkable development along such versatile lines—but the chief attraction has been her constitution and her politics and her congressmen.

We are not yet known as a suffrage state but I think it will not be long before its women will be making good use of their right to vote. Already, women may vote on school questions and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction is held by a woman. Also the State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections is a woman, Kate Bernard, fast becoming noticed for intensity of purpose and her final and good results.

My impression is that college women as a class are more interested in this subject than non-college women. This is especially interesting in this state because the enrollment of women in our co-educational schools has been more than doubled in the last few years.

C. W. L., Oklahoma City.

WHAT A FRATERNITY GIRL THINKS

(Whether the readers agree with all the views here expressed or not, I think they will all agree that the fraternity girls have really *thought* seriously on the subject of their contributions.—Editor.)

The woman suffrage movement has grown surely, but more or less unnoticed until recent years. Now it has become a problem that must be met, and met intelligently. Whether we as individuals approve or disapprove, it is none the less important that we should face the situation it presents, understandingly and without bias. Every college girl and woman should feel it her duty to understand the causes, accomplishments and results of this question that is absorbing the minds of many of the thinking men and women of to-day, who are making an effort to give the struggler a better chance. Whether the cause wins sooner or later—it will ultimately—depends on the attitude of the college women. They are looked upon, and rightly, too, as the women best able to realize and understand the merits and demerits of the suffrage movement. The college girls of to-day are the educators of to-morrow in the home and business circles. In order to play this role efficiently they should begin now to familiarize themselves with, and adjust themselves to, this great movement.

Columbia A.

*A Plea for
Limited
Suffrage*

"Maiden with the meek brown eyes
In whose orbs a shadow lies
Like the dusks in evening skies.
When to womanhood you get
Will you be a social pet,
Or a ranting suffragette?"

A suffragette, we hope. Not the mannish, brazen creature, that is pictured in *Life* and many other of our leading periodicals, but a live *womanly* woman whose rights and responsibilities will lie within and without the home. The leading faculty-women at "Indiana" are keenly interested in woman suffrage, and they are excellent home-keepers too. The woman of the past turned over her property—along with her personality—to her husband for safe-keeping. Many of our deplorable laws exist to-day because of these conditions. Annual reports of the State Health Board reveal social conditions that are almost unbelievable. It is wrong for women to sit idly

by while such a state of affairs exists. Let us have the vote, but let the ballot be limited to those women—and those men—who are best qualified to use it for the good of the state.

Indiana B.

Every college girl should be interested in woman suffrage, because the college girl of to-day is the progressive woman of to-morrow. Who is better fitted to fight for such a worthy cause than the college woman with her broadened, intellectual view of life and with her knowledge of the need of humanity?

A College Girl's Duty

Pennsylvania F.

The girl who lives in an equal suffrage state has unusual advantages and responsibilities. Of course she is unable to throw her energy and enthusiasm into the campaign for equal suffrage; but she has the opportunity to use that same energy in the support of important political issues. The girl who knows that she is to have the privilege of voting will take a deeper, saner interest in the problems of government and society. She will see fields for her interest and active support in the causes of the clean city, pure food, temperance, better city and state institutions, and normal labor conditions.

Why I am glad I am a voter

The girl who lives in a suffrage state not only has large opportunities but large responsibilities. The anti-suffrage supporters in all states are eagerly watching the women of the suffrage states, expecting to see them fail in their great trust. College girls as thinkers and leaders among the women of the favored states must help public opinion to justify the women voters. Theirs is the task of showing skeptical anti-suffrage supporters that the women of the suffrage state are keeping faith as sane, just, thinking voters. It is the privilege of the college women of the suffrage states not to bring about the great experiment but to make the great experiment succeed.

Colorado B.

I believe that women should not vote, and I place my belief on one reason. At the call of equal suffrage, women of the type of Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter are given the right to lead the fortunes of the cause! Fanatics, mad-women! Can they not see that the powers and the 'οι πολλοι judge their purpose by the actions which that purpose incites? Do

The Cause is Decadent

they not realize that men say, "There is the result of giving power to poiseless minds?" And they have them as examples, to point their arguments! You suffrage leaders say, "Oh that is such an old remark that 'women lose their heads in a crisis.'" "Just a few women," you say, "lose control of their common sense, just as men often do in some great cause." But do you see the leaders of a truly successful enterprise raging at benevolent people who try to save them from disgrace? Do you hear them haranguing about wanting to be "martyrs to the cause" when they might be out doing a little practical, sensible electioneering for their cause? The results that this call has brought forth are, I believe, convincing arguments of its decadence.

Minnesota A.

It is the duty of every college girl to make the most of herself and to be interested in everything which helps the condition of other women; for when she returns to her home town to live she, as a college graduate, will be looked up to and imitated. To many women the vote is important because they have to care for their own property. But what is more essential than having suffrage is knowing how to use it for the best interests both of the individual and of the state. The college woman should have learned how to decide wisely so that she can not only take charge of her own affairs, if that is necessary, but so that she can also advise others.

California A.

In answering this I do not raise the moral question of woman's right to vote—there is nothing inherent in her sex which forbids her this right. The sole question to me is one of expediency. It is not expedient:

Woman Suffrage is Inexpedient

1. Because it would not improve woman's condition. By being placed on a political level with men she also is placed on the same level of respect, and is given additional responsibilities which she does not at all need.

2. Because we have no proof that woman suffrage will be the panacea for all human ills, which it claims to be. The states which now have it do not offer a valid proof, for as a rule they are states which have practically none of the great urban problems which equal suffrage is supposed to solve.

3. Because women as a whole would make no better citizens than

men. For every woman who intelligently studied political situations there would be ten who blindly followed some man's opinion. There are as many ignorant women as ignorant men—equal suffrage would mean doubling the numbers without changing the ratio.

4. Because it would be better to restrict manhood suffrage so as to exclude the dangerous floating class, rather than rush into a new and untried expedient of very doubtful benefit.

Illinois Δ.

The woman who has the advantages of a college training has the power of exerting a wider and better influence over those around her, than perhaps any others of her sex. Whether *It will extend* she enters upon the duties of a home, or of a *Woman's Influence* business or professional life, she is constantly coming in contact with people who look to her for guidance. The college girl should therefore be interested in woman suffrage, for through the medium of the ballot she can best aid in securing proper working conditions for factory girls, pure milk for babies, sanitary conditions and better morals for her community.

New York B.

I say "all" because I believe a limited number of women might do well to vote. These favored few I class as unmarried women who are property holders and who are working in professional spheres. Other women should not vote. *Why all* The woman whose sphere is the Home can influence the world, and incidentally the ballot through her husband. A true, pure, noble woman can instil into the home atmosphere the elements of righteousness. She can encourage her husband, and perchance sons, to vote for the Man and not political machines. She can open his eyes to corruption and decay, and can lead him to see the Truth as it is in politics. Furthermore she can encourage intelligence in voting; she can prove the importance not of what a man has done, but of what he can and will do.

"The hand that rocks the cradle" can be the hand that *controls* the ballot and thus "rules the world." Massachusetts A.

My first vote was cast in 1910 when Mayor Gill of Seattle was

recalled. That year will always mark an epoch in the advance of good government in Seattle. It was a fight against the vice syndicate, and its overthrow was due in a large measure to the determination of the women to whom the franchise had recently been granted. A woman can do much for the betterment of her city, if she uses her ballot intelligently. While not approving of the belligerent methods of our English sisters, I feel that women should use their franchise when it comes, to the best interests of their country; that the women in states which do not now grant them the right of suffrage should be aided to secure it, for it is surely coming to the women of all these States, and then we shall see whether graft and gang rule, liquor interests and special privilege shall govern, or whether officials will be chosen for their capacity and general fitness. Because I have had the privilege of helping Seattle to clean house, I am glad that I am a voter.

WASHINGTON A.

The college girl is the girl who has had an opportunity for independent thinking and higher cultivation. She, above other girls, can realize what has been woman's place in the past and can recognize the progress which has been made in crediting to woman more and more what is due her. She should believe in woman suffrage because, if she has properly made use of the faculties she possesses in acquiring an education, there is no other way for her to think than that suffrage for women is just a natural outgrowth and a continuation toward higher civilization which has been going on for ages.

COLORADO A.

Noblesse oblige is a good motto for the college woman in all her relations, and she should apply it to the question of woman suffrage. There is no woman that has better opportunities both for general culture and for scientific study of economics and political problems, than the college woman of to-day. Thus equipped, the woman of superior education should be a leader among her less fortunate sisters, and a moulder of popular opinion. The professional women and teachers of to-morrow should have their opinions on this great question. I do not say that college women should support woman suffrage. They should be interested in it,

*The college girl
Should know her
Own mind*

and feel their responsibility to make a well considered decision as to their own stand in the matter. VERMONT A.

Among women to-day the clearest thinkers, the most intelligent and the broadest minded are, naturally, the college women, and it is to this type of womanhood that woman suffrage should most appeal. Every woman and girl should feel it her duty, a weight upon her shoulders, to better surrounding conditions.

Women can improve Social Conditions with the Vote

Man has held the reins of government for millions of years and has failed. Everywhere we see vice and corruption. In all parts of the government crime has been disclosed, the regulation of cities is such that all kinds of evils flourish,—yes, man has failed to make advancement along the line of the nation's and the individual's welfare. Is it not now right that woman should try her hand? Especially does this seem right when we see that in almost every instance where woman suffrage is allowed there have been rapid strides made along all lines of improvements and in the few instances where women's votes have failed it is because the results are slow in coming; in time, failure will be turned to victory.

Woman in taking up suffrage is believed to neglect and sacrifice her duties as a mother and wife. However the child to-day is away from home a great part of the time at school and upon the streets, where it comes in contact with all the evil conditions. Is it not one of the mother's greatest duties then to aid in the bettering of conditions, that the places of vice may be regulated that her child may not be tempted?

When we think of the good sane, broad-minded, intellectual women, could accomplish if they had suffrage to call forth the greatest respect by their leadership; how they could replace the rioting, militant class, then we see how important it is that the college girl should be interested in woman suffrage. TEXAS A.

I do not think it takes very much thought or argument to convince a person that an intelligent woman should help guide the policies of her country or that a tax payer should voice her opinions regarding the expenditure of her own taxes. There are so many duties in the modern state that are merely those of a good housekeeper multiplied and enlarged in scope, that one is led to believe that if ever woman

Power should go with Intelligence

had a "sphere," this is her sphere and she should be directly concerned in its successful efficiency. Perhaps the fact that for many years I have been interested in Jacob Riis's portrayal of the injustices done to the powerless "Other Half" and Jane Addams's struggles in Chicago, has led me to believe in the need of power in the hands of those who know the deadening effect of long hours and the killing drudgery of our factory system. And I believe the intelligent working woman should have a voice in the law which should govern her and the conditions under which she labors. Finally the examples of the success of woman suffrage that are scattered over the world and within our own United States are so convincing. How can a woman help feeling a proud satisfaction when she reads of some reform originated, fostered and carried through by women who do not have to use "influence," but may use the convincing arguments of their votes.

MARYLAND A.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Manual of Phi Delta Theta, Third Edition, may be purchased by anyone from Alex. Pope, Slaughter Building, Dallas, Texas; price 75 cents per copy bound in cloth, and one dollar, in leather, postpaid.

THE ARROW is indebted to the author, Mr. Walter B. Palmer for a copy of the above mentioned volume. This edition is called *The Olympian* and contains 316 pages. Besides an up-to-date historical outline of the fraternity's development, there is a list of prominent members, a chapter house section and much information about the colleges where chapters of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ are located. The volume includes a large amount of miscellaneous information in regard to college and fraternity life which is of general interest. The illustrations are numerous and the make-up of the book is very attractive.

Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities. By William Raymond Baird, New York: College Fraternity Publishing Co., 1912. Pp. xiii+801. \$2.50 net.

This is the seventh edition of a volume first published in 1879 which has come to be regarded as the standard of authority in all Greek-letter matters. The plan of the volume is the same as hitherto but it has been enlarged and improved and contains among other new features, a valuation of the chapter houses owned by the several fraternities. While not absolutely correct in every particular, the book

is undoubtedly the most reliable and comprehensive volume of its kind.

Banta's Greek Exchange. A Pan-Hellenic Journal published four times a year in the interest of the college and fraternity world. George Banta Publishing Co., Menasha, Wis. \$1.00 per year.

This magazine deserves to be read by everyone who is interested in the aims and purpose of the Greek-letter organizations and in all which affects their development. Its object is to present the problems which are common to all and to give the most up-to-date information about the fraternity situation in all parts of the country. The anti-fraternity agitation was never so strong as it is to-day. Legislation aimed at the very roots of the system is pending in many states. For this reason, it is the duty of every Greek to be well informed not only about her own organization but about all matters pertaining to the Greek world. The current copy of the *Greek Exchange* should always be available in every chapter and in the home of every fraternity officer.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES AND STORIES BY PI PHIS.

Chaperoning Adrienne. By Wanda Petrunkevitch (Maryland A) in *Woman's Home Companion* for February.

Sisters of the People. By Sarah Gertrude Pomeroy (Massachusetts A) in *Woman's Home Missions* for January.

What California's Women Did With Their Ballots. By Lewis and Mary Theiss (Pennsylvania B) in the *Pictorial Review* for March. This is the first of a series of articles which the Editor of *Pictorial Review* thus announces:

We had heard both sides of the question (Woman Suffrage) from long range; but there was only one way to get the facts at first hand. That was to send a reliable, unbiased person to the states where suffrage was already established to get a true account of conditions as they actually exist there. Lewis Edwin Theiss, who is well known to all of our readers, and his wife, Mary Theiss, were chosen for this task, and they have just completed a 10,000 mile trip in the interests of this magazine. Incidentally they found out that TWO MILLION women will vote this year. They were in California on Election Day, and the result of that experience forms the subject of the first article of a most important series that should be read with thoughtful care by every serious minded man and woman in the land.

ARTICLES ABOUT PI PHIS

Chief Chadsey of Cleveland. By Helen Christine Bennett in the *Pictorial Review* for March.

IN MEMORIAM

HELEN SCHAEFFER-HUFF



HELEN SCHAEFFER-HUFF

IN the death of Helen Schaeffer-Huff, not only Pennsylvania Γ chapter of $\Pi B \Phi$, of which she was such a loved and honored member, but also the entire fraternity has suffered a distinct loss. In addition to the honor reflected upon the fraternity by her brilliant attainments, her chapter is greatly indebted to her because it was largely through her efforts that the first chapter of $\Pi B \Phi$ was established at Dickinson, and by her work as Cataloguer of the

fraternity from 1908-1910, she rendered efficient service to the fraternity at large.

The news of Mrs. Huff's death was a profound shock to her friends, many of them having received Christmas greetings from her so shortly before. On December 29 a son and daughter were born, the latter dying soon after birth, and on January 19 the young mother's spirit took its flight. She is survived by her husband and infant son; by her father, Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, who has been state superintendent of education in Pennsylvania for twenty years; her mother, two brothers and four sisters; one of whom, Dorothy, is an active member of Pennsylvania A.

Helen's early education was obtained in the Kutztown and Millersville Normal Schools. In both of these institutions, she led her

classes. She entered the sophomore class at Dickinson College and graduated in 1903 at the age of nineteen. She won many prizes at Dickinson and her college course was characterized throughout by marked ability. She was elected to Φ \mathbf{B} \mathbf{K} and shared the honor of valedictorian with one of the men in her class. She served as president of her fraternity during her senior year. She entered into various lines of college activities, succeeding signally in whatever she undertook, and she was generally acknowledged to be one of the most brilliant students the college had ever known. During her senior year, she was president of her chapter.

Having won in a competitive examination the graduate scholarship in mathematics at Bryn Mawr College for the scholastic year 1903-04, she studied there that year, and at its conclusion was awarded the fellowship in physics for 1904-05. At the same time the degree of M. A. was conferred on her by Dickinson. In 1905 she won the Bryn Mawr European fellowship and spent the following year in study at the University of Goettingen, Germany, and in foreign travel. Upon her return to the United States, she taught in the Baldwin School in Bryn Mawr while doing graduate work in the college. In June 1908, at the age of twenty-five, she received the degree of Ph.D. from Bryn Mawr.

In August of the same year she was married to Dr. Wm. B. Huff, head of the department of physics at Bryn Mawr. The writer will long remember the simple, impressive wedding at Dr. Schaeffer's summer home at Mt. Gretna, (Pa.), and a visit of herself and husband two years later with Dr. and Mrs. Huff at their home in Bryn Mawr. At this time Helen was teaching calculus in the college, filling a vacancy caused by the illness and subsequent death of one of the professors, nevertheless the domestic side of her life did not suffer, and her home was charming in every respect. She also found time, after her marriage, for some experimental work in physics, and was greatly in sympathy with her husband in his work.

Photography and painting in water colors were two of her pastimes. We are indebted to her for many good pictures of our college days at Dickinson, and her water colors showed unusual skill for an amateur. She was very appreciative of good music and had the discriminating taste of a musician, but she once declared to the writer that she positively could not learn to play simple melodies. Even

if her feelings in this matter were correct, certainly she, who could have succeeded brilliantly in so many of the arts and sciences, could have well afforded to have limitations in the musical art. It was once remarked "She took her doctor's degree in physics, but she could have taken it as well in any one of half a dozen subjects." An instructor in New York City under whose tutelage Helen came early in her school career, said recently concerning her: "In my thirty years experience in the profession, she was my premier pupil."

Although her scholarship was remarkable, it was not scholarship alone that won for Helen the love of many, and the admiration of all who knew her. Her strength of character, her breadth of view, her thoughtfulness for others, the kindness and gentleness of her disposition, her unassuming manner, and the charm of her personality were alike notable. She was indeed a *rara persona*. If it be true that "How long we live, not years, but actions tell", who can say how long the influence of her noble life shall endure? In thinking of her let us say with Lord Lytton:

"There is no death; the stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore,
And bright in Heaven's immortal crown
They shine forever more".

ETHELYN HARDESTY-CLEAVER.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Our cataloguer, Mrs. Bourne, writes as follows concerning the annual letter: It is regrettable that letters for last year have been delayed but this was unavoidable as will readily be understood when the circumstances are known. In the first place after all material for the pamphlet had been received, it was decided by the Grand Council to insert degrees this year. It was hardly possible to secure degrees during the summer months, so the return of degrees did not begin until October 1912. Responses were not prompt, many probably neglected to read instructions carefully. As a natural result expected information arrived in many varied, but not useful forms. For example, one chapter used the terms senior, junior, sophomore and freshman after names in active list to designate date of initiation; some gave date degree of A. B. was granted and not the date of A. M. Other instances of similar nature could be mentioned. These necessitated return of lists for correction; one list had to be returned seven times. The interchange of letters consumed considerable valuable time and caused the delay which we all regret. All copy has been in the hands of the publisher for some weeks now and supplements should be received at an early date.

Several people have written asking if they can secure extra copies of this issue of *THE ARROW*. An unusually large issue has been printed and extra copies, as long as they last, may be secured by sending name and address with twenty-five cents to Miss Sophie P. Woodman, 561 West 186 St., New York City. If extra copies are intended for Pi Phis, please state the fact, when writing.

It has been suggested that many Pi Phis have been initiated since our Pi Beta Phi Symphony was adopted. It is therefore printed again in the front of this number of *THE ARROW*. Copies of it beautifully lettered in gold and decorated in a most artistic manner, may be secured from the Grand Treasurer. Price, thirty cents.

Only twenty-five calendars of the edition of 600 remain. Perhaps some initiates would like to buy the rest of them. This satisfactory sale is largely due to the work of Miss Edith Valet who was a chairman of the committee which secured 400 orders at Convention.

The New York alumnae club will hold a recital in Earl Hall, Columbia University on Thursday evening, April 3. The music will be by professional talent and dancing follows the concert. Tickets are \$1 and proceeds go to the Settlement School.

Blanche G. Reisinger, 235 E. Lafayette Ave., Baltimore, Md., will take subscriptions and renewals for all magazines for the benefit of the Settlement School fund. She will do this throughout the year so you can subscribe through her at any time, when you are ready to take a new magazine or when it is time to renew your old subscription. No order can be placed unless accompanied by a check or money order and these should be made payable to Miss Reisinger.

Any Pi Phi who is thinking of spending the summer in New York City will find it of advantage to communicate with Mrs. Lewis E. Theiss, of 230 West 111th street, New York, the former editor of THE ARROW. Mr. and Mrs. Theiss expect to spend the summer at their little farm in Pennsylvania, and would be glad to sublet their apartment to responsible persons, particularly to Pi Phis.

This apartment is of comfortable size for two persons, and is provided with all conveniences. It will be let fully furnished. It is conveniently located, being within a block and a half of both subway and elevated railways, and within similar distance of Central and Morningside Parks. It is within ten minutes' walk of Columbia University, and a like distance from Riverside Drive.

Persons intending to make an extended visit to New York will find their expenses very materially lessened by taking an apartment and doing light housekeeping; or for the same expenditure a longer visit may be enjoyed. In addition they will have comforts not to be found in boarding-houses.

Anyone interested in this announcement will please communicate directly with Mrs. Theiss.

The alumnae editor writes on March 20 that she cannot *guarantee* copies of the November and January ARROW to any alumnae who sent in belated yearly subscriptions after that date. These editions are exhausted with the exception of the estimated quantity reserved for initiates.

COMING EVENTS

The following alumnae clubs announce their meetings:

Boston, Mass.

April 26—Founders' Day Luncheon.

May 10, 2:30 P. M.—At 103 Gainsborough St., Boston. "Interior Decoration."

Chicago, Ill.

April 26—Founders' Day Celebration.

May 17—Caxton Club Rooms. Election of Officers.

June 7—Outing at Log Studio, Hubbard Woods. Hostesses: Mrs. A. E. Albright, Mrs. Walter Spry, Mrs. E. A. Helmick.

Cleveland, Ohio

April 28—Founders' Day.

May 31—Mrs. Arthur Curtis, 6535 Carnegie Avenue. Study of Constitution.

June 14—Annual Picnic.

Denver, Colo.

April 26—Founders' Day celebration.

May 15—Cooky-shine and election.

Indianapolis, Ind.

April 12—Luncheon. Hostess, Miss Fannie Miner, 3915 N. Penn. St.

April 26—Founders' Day banquet.

St. Louis, Mo.

April 12—"Baby Party," 2:30 P. M. Hostesses: Miss Helen Schultz, Missouri B, and Mrs. J. Allenson Palmer, Ohio I, 6019 Waterman Ave.

April 28—Annual Banquet. Founders' Day Celebration with city alumnae and active chapter.

May 10—Luncheon 1 P. M., at home of Mrs. Clifford Crosby in Webster Groves. Hostesses: Mrs. Clifford Crosby, Iowa Z, Mrs. W. L. Heath, Iowa E, Mrs. John Porter Henry and Miss Edith Baker, Missouri B.

Minneapolis, Minn.

April 26, 6:30 P. M.—Founders' Day Banquet, Leamington Hotel.

May 19, 2:30 P. M.—Study of Constitution, Pi Phi House.

New York City

April 3—Musical for benefit of Settlement School.

April 26—Founders' Day Luncheon.

May 3—Hostesses: Mrs. C. H. Taylor, Massachusetts A. 34 Morris Street, Yonkers, N. Y. Picnic. Children's Day.

Seattle, Wash.

April 28—Banquet. Miss Frances Hopkins, Chairman.

May 10—Musical. Miss Eunice W. Welsh, Chairman. Hostess: Mrs. H. S. Nettleton, 915 22nd Avenue North.

June 14—Picnic. Mrs. H. J. Holmes, Chairman, Tacoma.

THREE NEWLY-CHARTERED CLUBS

Indianola

The date of the charter granted to the Indianola club reads January 6, 1913, but that is not the date of the beginning of the club as the first meeting was held May 15, 1901 when officers were elected and a permanent organization effected. The club has been maintained without interruption ever since and has held meetings regularly once a month. No course of study has been adopted but the time has been spent very profitably in renewing old friendships and associations and becoming acquainted with the active chapter of each year in order to be of whatever help possible. Founders' Day has been remembered and observed, usually with the active girls. At one time the club furnished the parlors of Mary Berry Hall at Simpson College and for several years renewed the furnishings when necessary. When the active chapter was permitted to have a chapter house, the club helped pay the rent and contributed many things toward furnishing the house. It is very pleasant for us to have an active chapter in our midst as we are more interested and are kept in closer touch with the workings of the fraternity. The club is now interested in the Settlement School and in planning ways and means to further that good work.

At present the officers of the club are: president, Anna Wright Dowell (Mrs. Evan B.); secretary, Florence Schee; treasurer, Jessie Houser.

Central Illinois Alumnae Association

The local alumnae of Illinois Z have organized an association, which is to be known as the Central Illinois Alumnae Association, and any $\Pi \Phi$ living in central Illinois is eligible to membership. The association will work especially for the Settlement School, but hopes also to take up local philanthropic work in connection with the associated charities. The active girls feel that this club will be a great help to Illinois Z chapter and they are very enthusiastic over its formation. Members of the local chapter are invited to attend the meetings which are held on the fourth Friday of every month at the homes of the members. At the first meeting at the home of Mrs. L. A. Weaver (Eunice Sheldon, '99) a committee on constitution was appointed and the following officers were elected: president, Mrs. A. L. Stern (Amelia Alpmer, '96); vice-president, Mrs. Chester Richards (Angie Casey, '10); secretary, Hazel Craig, '10.

A New Pan-Hellenic Association

A Pan-Hellenic has been organized in Oklahoma City with a membership of thirty, representing nine women's fraternities. $\Kappa \Lambda \Theta$ and $\Pi \beta \Phi$ have the largest representation in this club.

The Oklahoma City alumnae club of $\Pi \beta \Phi$ is constantly adding new members to its roll. It has marked $\Pi \Phi$ napkins for the chapter at Norman and has entertained a number of active girls from Oklahoma A at our winter meetings. The entire active chapter from Norman has promised to attend the Founders' Day banquet and dance which we are to give.

Kansas City, Mo.

The alumnae club in Kansas City is to receive its charter this month. We have had a local club of twenty-five active members for several years but, on account of the shifting membership, we are only receiving our charter this spring.

Although only a local organization we have endeavored each year to work for social reform in our own city. This year we are making regular contributions toward the salary of Miss Louise McCracken, one of our own Pi Phis, who is a playground director in the Swope Settlement School. In the future we intend to express our allegiance to the national association and feel that it will be mutually pleasant and beneficial.

JULIA KIRKLEY.

This contribution from another of our Founders arrived too late for insertion in the Symposium *Why I am a Suffragist*, for which it was intended.

I am sure I cannot advance any new ideas in favor of equal suffrage; but I am (on general principles) greatly in favor of it; though I shrink from the responsibility it involves. Men oppose it. They say "Women should look after the children and home."

To my mind these would not necessarily be neglected. Do men necessarily neglect their duties to their families, or lessen the bread earning ability because of their interest in the country and their fellowmen?

Our laws are made by men. Some of the laws are very unjust. It seems that they like to make the laws and give to themselves the Lion's share. I have great *faith* in the women of our land and think were equal suffrage granted these unjust laws would be changed, the temperance cause strengthened, and men as well as women elevated. Let us hope that the vision of faith be not in vain.

FANNIE WHITENACK-LIBBY.

EDITORIALS

NO apology is needed for this issue of THE ARROW but perhaps a word of explanation is in order. It occurred to the Editor several month ago that it might be well to vary the routine of the vocational numbers which, for several years, it has been part of our policy to issue at intervals by a discussion of some question of common interest. The question of the time of special import to women is, without doubt, the question of Equal Suffrage. Some of our members have already settled it or had it settled for them and they have given us the benefit of their experience. Others are still halting between two opinions and it should be helpful to them to compare the ideas and conclusions of women in all parts of our country.

It is quite possible for the question to be discussed calmly, dispassionately, and without bitterness. Everyone has a right to his or her opinion, provided it is truly an opinion and not a mere idle and thoughtless statement. The opinions of all should be respected and something is surely wrong with a woman who loses her self-control because another woman does not agree with her. College bred though she be, she is really uneducated because she has missed the end of all education, self-control.

The question is one which appeals to us by its timeliness and its universal interest. In some of our chapters, the majority of active girls as well as the alumnae are voters. It is well for the undergraduate members in the non-suffrage states to think of this and realize that all the college girls of their own age cannot wait until to-morrow to become progressive women but must even in their college days begin to assume some of the cares of womanhood.

The Editor wished to be truly impartial in the discussion and, for that reason, she solicited opinions on both sides of the question, and has published every word on the anti-suffrage side. The number of manuscripts sent her in favor of the question was so large that she was forced to choose among them. Yet our statistics show that a large proportion of our members do not desire the ballot. The question is, did they have no reason for voting against the subject or did they simply think it was not worth while to send their reasons?

If they had no reasons, it is time they thought seriously on the subject. The college woman should be the *thinking* woman and *she should know where she stands and why*. For whether we wish it or

not, the signs of the times show us that the ballot is surely coming to millions of women in the future as it has come to thousands of women in the past. When it comes, it will be the duty, not merely the privilege of every woman to use it. And who should be able to use it most wisely and help her less well-trained sisters most skillfully as the college woman. Fraternity women are supposed to be a favored class even among college women. The greater the opportunity, the greater the responsibility. Certainly, then, it behooves the fraternity woman above all others to think on these things.

BILLS for the absolute suppression of Greek-letter organizations have been introduced in the legislatures of Ohio, Texas and Wisconsin. None of these states have equal suffrage but the bills in question, if passed, will affect men's and women's organizations alike. It would be interesting, would it not, if one of these states had women voting citizens, so that we could compare the progress of the bills in an equal suffrage and a non-equal suffrage state?

IN the January issue, *THE ARROW* chose to ignore the series of articles in *The Century* purporting to be an investigation of sororities, wishing to refrain from comment until the series was completed. Since then, so many other fraternity journals have discussed the subject at length and have expressed such pertinent comments that it has seemed best to quote* from their pages for the benefit of our readers rather than to give space to another analysis of these articles of which everyone is heartily tired.

The most unfortunate element in the whole affair is the fact that all these clever and convincing reviews and analyses reach only the fraternity audience while the general public who has read the articles and needs to see the replies, will never see them. The average fraternity man or woman would smile at the articles, realizing without being told that they are illogical and inconclusive, if they did not realize the wide-spread harm they have done among general readers who do not appreciate the truth about Greek-letter societies.

Mr. Banta in his own far-sighted way states this well in the *Greek Exchange*, when he says:

We had earnestly hoped to find a really fair effort made to give sorority folk a chance to fully reply to Miss Rickert's two long installments. The piti-

* These quotations are given in the exchanges.

ful space allowed Mrs. McElroy—the only person allowed to directly answer in behalf of the sororities—is a disgrace to the *Century*. Limited to five hundred words she has not opportunity to even marshal the heads of her discourse. The barest generalization is all that is possible to her. She has made the most of her space and gets to the heart of things in a way that gives thought to all who understand the subject, whether friendly or hostile.

The whole thing is so wretchedly one-sided and unfair in the machinery of its presentation as well as in much of its statement that we can not laugh as we are tempted to do when considering those things without relation to their effect upon those as ignorant of the sororities as the author of all the muss.

The truth of the matter is that *The Century* magazine and not the much criticized Miss Rickert is most deserving of our censure. The ARROW editor feels very strongly on this point because of her own experience.

At the request of several fraternity women, after Miss Rickert's first article appeared, THE ARROW editor wrote to the editor of *The Century* asking if there would be an opportunity given fraternity women to reply. She received a courteous letter stating that Mrs. McElroy was to comment on the articles and enclosing advance sheets of the symposium in which her article was included. She immediately wrote again to *The Century* editor as follows:

As you say, Mrs. McElroy as the former President of the Pan-Hellenic Congress is an excellent person to give the fraternity view-point. I notice however, that the letters from college presidents and deans, with one exception, come from colleges where national fraternities for women are not represented. It is a well known fact and one which Miss Rickert has already brought out, that national fraternities do not exist in the great eastern colleges.

If you will allow me to make a suggestion, I would like to propose that you also secure letters from an equal number of representatives of large co-educational universities where fraternities DO exist. If the value of fraternities is a debatable question, it is certainly fair to print comments from college presidents and deans who from daily experience have a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of the subject.

The following reply was received a week later:

Thanks for your note. We asked three such Presidents who *declined. While we cannot keep up a running fire of articles we should be glad to have specific suggestions from you.

Four days later the names of four presidents were sent (men whom it is certain would have been able and willing to give a fair and just opinion, if they had been given the opportunity). AFTER THREE WEEKS came another letter from *The Century* saying, "It has long

* Subsequently the identity of the Presidents who declined was disclosed.

been too late for us to invite those you mention to take part in the symposium."

If *The Century* had conducted a fair investigation open to opinions from well-informed educators from all over the United States, the articles would have been both legitimate and illuminating. As it is, the whole affair only shows that *The Century*, unmindful of its fair reputation established and jealously guarded in years past by such men as the late, lamented Richard Watson Gilder, is now willing to adopt the muck-raking methods and attitude of yellow journalism. Such is the trend of the times.

The situation at Wooster University which has been pictured by our own representative there in the pages of this issue and by other fraternity writers in the Exchanges, is another illustration of the same tendency. The daily press and public opinion unite in attributing Wooster's move solely to the lure of the Almighty Dollar, although as may be seen in the †public statement which they issued, the authorities lack the moral stamina to acknowledge it. It has been stated recently that *"From June 30, 1910, to June 30, 1911, nineteen colleges and universities in the United States ceased to be denominational and became non-demoninational institutions. Six were Congregational, three Baptist, three Presybyterian, two Universalist, two Reformed, two Methodist Episcopal, and one Friends. Only one of them, Cumberland University of Tennessee, was in the South. *So great is the temptation of the financial aid of foundations and so many the fish that bite at the bait.*"—*The Caduceus* of K Σ.

Surely when an old, conservative journal like *The Century* totters on her journalistic pedestal; when old fashioned institutions of learning on every side are selling their birth-right, freedom of thought and opinion; when the Presidents of three great state universities think it impolitic to express views which may be challenged by influential men and when the state legislatures of a free country are attempting to put out of existence the very institutions whose avowed purpose is to give American youth a vision of ideal manhood and womanhood and aid them in the strife to attain it; surely then it is time for thinking men and women to *act as well as talk.*

† See resolutions published in chapter letter.

*Quoted by the Sigma Phi Epsilon *Journal*.

WE must say farewell to Ohio Γ in the same issue that we bid welcome to Florida A. We are thankful that it has been our privilege to bestow the arrow on so many girls from Wooster and we comfort ourselves in our sorrow that there are to be no more of them with the thought that those who have joined us are ours forever. We can wish for our new sisters in the Southland no better hope than that the mantle of Ohio Γ may descend upon them and that for many many years to come they may wear it as loyally. The two following verses from Mary A. Lathbury's beautiful poem, *A Song of To-day*, seem very appropriate:

"Farewell, farewell to the Old!
 Beneath the arches and one by one,
 From sun to shade and from shade to sun,
 We pass and the years are told.
 Farewell, farewell to the Old!

"All hail, all hail to the New!
 The future lies like a world new born,
 All steeped in sunshine and mists of morn,
 And arched with a cloudless blue.
 All hail, all hail to the New."

ZETA Province was the only province whose chapter letters were all in on time. Yet the girls concerned live the furthest away from the editor of all the corresponding secretaries. These girls live in suffrage states. We wonder if the responsibility and training of the ballot is in any way responsible for the promptness, accuracy, and business-like attitude they display or is it all due to western enthusiasm? Anyway it would be well for their sisters in other provinces to take notice and profit thereby.

THE death of Helen Schaeffer-Huff which is noted at length elsewhere will bring sorrow to a large circle of Pi Phis who felt her influence and charm at the Swarthmore Convention. Many will remember with the Editor her personally conducted tour of Bryn Mawr and the delightful hour which followed in her own home. We can ill-afford to lose such women.

ALUMNÆ PERSONALS

ARKANSAS ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

MARRIAGES

Susie Moore, '10, and Ford Rowan, at Wharton, Tex., December 14.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Bohart (Josephine Dubs, '09) a daughter at their home in Bentonville, Ark., January 10.

Mrs. E. B. Barret (Ovid Young, '10) of Springdale, paid the chapter a visit March 5.

CALIFORNIA ALPHA—LELAND STANFORD JR. UNIVERSITY

MARRIAGES

Mary C. Brunton, '09, and James Andrew Dearborn, in Salt Lake City, Utah, December 25. They will reside in Ruth, Nev.

Mary G. Herdman, ex-'12, and Robert Bruce Scott of Toronto, Can., in Manila, P. I., January 17. Mr. and Mrs. Scott will be in Australia until about June, when they will make their home in Toronto where Mr. Scott is in the real-estate business. They plan to stop and visit Mary's family and the chapter on their way north.

Mrs. Asa Proctor (Elamae Lambert, '07) of Hollister, and Thelma Gregory, ex-'14, of Woodland, came to attend our formal dance on February 1.

Della Thompson, '09, who was in the Stanford library department last year is at present in charge of the Mechanics Library in San Francisco.

We were very sorry to hear that Mr. and Mrs. Elwell Little (Inez Jewett, ex-'11) have just lost their infant son.

Florence Metzner, '11, and Lois de Vilbiss, ex-'15, both of San Francisco have visited the chapter several times this semester.

Ruberta Holmes (California B, '15) was here to attend the ΔX formal on February 8. Helen Ware (California B, '16) came down with her to visit us.

COLORADO ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

MARRIAGES

Martha Hankins, '98, and Frank Langan Knight. They are at home at 178 E. 14th St., Portland, Ore.

Louise Tourtellotte, '09, and '11, and Dr. Harmon Paul Bradenburg, '09, Colorado, $\Phi \Delta \Theta$, on December 30. They will make their home in Lander, Wyo.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Zimmerhackle (Rosina Vaughn, '09) a daughter, Jane, December 24.

Mrs. H. P. Foster (Mabel Pughe, '01), Mrs. Ball (Elizabeth Downer, '06), Rebecca Vaille, '12, Edna Pierce, '12, Erma Chamberlain, ex-'14, Helen Nafe, ex-'14, and Irene Bryden, ex-'15, were back for initiation.

COLORADO BETA—DENVER UNIVERSITY

MARRIAGES

Margaret Davis-Ikis, '98, and Jesse Floyd Stinard, at Malvern, Iowa, September 4. They are now at home in Mt. Vernon, Iowa, where Mr. Stinard is professor of German at Cornell College.

Marjorie Jean Thompson and John Lee, Σ A E, December 27.

Jessie Mills, '12, and George Painter, Σ A E, January 4. They are now at home in Telluride, Colo.

Anna Antrim-Pelton has moved from Denver to Casper, Wyo.

Mrs. Robert Banks (Mary Coors, Kansas A, '11) is making her home in Denver and has visited the active chapter.

Edna Biggs, '12, Mary Biggs, '12, and Elsie Connell, '13, are spending the winter in California.

Mrs. Franklin Badgeley (Frances Cline, '11) has been visiting Denver on her way to Ohio.

COLUMBIA ALPHA—GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

MARRIAGES

Helen Evans, '08, and Dr. William Worth Hale, *Michigan*, on February 13, at Washington, D. C.

Hester Pyles, '11, and Walter M. Duff, *Bucknell*, on December 31, at Washington, D. C.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Smith (Ruth Young, '06) a daughter in February.

Edna Stone, '00, entertained the alumnae club and the active chapter at a tea in honor of Miss Pomeroy, on February 1.

The young son of Dr. and Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, (Anna Kelton, '97) was christened on February 23, at St. Margaret's Church.

The Rev. Paul Sperry, *George Washington*, '02, $\Theta \Delta X$, and Mrs. Sperry (Josephine Shallenberger, '02) now lives at 46 West Rosseter St., Brockton, Mass.

Helen Hammerly, ex-'13, has returned from a week's visit in Round Hill, Va.

ILLINOIS BETA—LOMBARD COLLEGE

MARRIAGES

Gladys Cox, ex-'14, and Beryl Gentry, married February 2.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. John Bustard (Lenore Bland, '10) a daughter at their home in La Harpe, Ill.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gilman (Edna Uhler, '03) a son at Burlington, Ill.

Miriam Fisher, ex-'05, was called home because of the serious illness of her mother.

Marion Webster, ex-'05, is spending the winter in Florida.

Genevieve Zimmerman is attending Normal at Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Florence Dillow, '08, is spending the winter in Iowa on account of the illness of her mother, but in the spring expects to rejoin her sister Ray, '09, in Canada. She is in love with the West.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Olmstead (Margaret Titus, '94) are living near Eureka, Minn.

ILLINOIS DELTA—KNOX COLLEGE

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Louis Z. McKee (Flo Bethard, '10) of Richmond, Ind., January 17, a daughter, Jacquelin.

To Mr. and Mrs. Walter Finch (Clara Lindley, '06) of Kidder, Mo., a son, Lindley.

Mr. Francis H. Sisson, whose wife as Grace Lass, '02, was one time Grand President of $\Pi B \Phi$, has been made general president of $B \Theta \Pi$. Mr. and Mrs. Sisson reside in Yonkers, N. Y.

Mrs. Wilbur H. Young (Mary Hood, '95) lives in Austin, Tex., where Mr. Young, *Knox*, '95, $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$, is first assistant postmaster.

Katherine Bagby, ex-'04, Martha Taliaferro, ex-'09, Mrs. Maynard Swanson (Gladys Van Patten, '10), and Helen Turner, '12, attended the formal, February 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce (Mildred Brown, ex-'01) are traveling in England at present.

Mrs. Martin E. Anderson (Annie Gaddis, '06) of Urbana, was here February 20 to attend the graduating vocal recital of her sister Jessie, '13.

Mrs. Roy Ingersoll (Lulu Hinchliff, '08) and daughter Jane visited Mrs. Roy Slocum (Bess Gard, ex-'10) at her home in Pittsburgh in January.

Monica Smith, ex-'08, has taken up a claim in the Mojave Desert, California. Her address is Lancaster, Cal.

Irene Butcher, ex-'08, is visiting friends in England this winter.

Grace Hinchliff, '10, attended Grand Opera in Chicago the second week in January, and on her way back visited Annette Lindner, '08, at Aurora.

Flora Houghton, ex-'11, is studying at Teachers College, Columbia, where her address is Whittier Hall.

Mary Quillin, '12, visited in Galesburg for several days directly after Christmas vacation before returning to her school in Storm Lake, Iowa.

ILLINOIS EPSILON—NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

ENGAGEMENTS

Josephine Collyer, ex-'03, to Victor Scott of Chicago.

Phyllis Donlin, ex-'14, to William Wermwuth, '09, *Northwestern Law*, '11, Σ N and Φ B K.

MARRIAGES

Catherine Donaldson, '09, and Earl Mallory of Chicago, December 18. Mr. and Mrs. Mallory are living at 68 E. Elm St., Chicago.

Mrs. James M. Burrows (Mary Everett, ex-'03) lives in Gilmar Park, Des Moines, Iowa, where Mr. Burrows is an engineer with Meyers Bros. Construction Co.

Agnes Collyer, ex-'10, is studying domestic science in Chicago.

Gertrude Foster, '11, is teaching in Lake Forest.

Mrs. R. McKay (Gladys Ewald, ex-'14) is living at 2310 Floyd Ave., Richmond, Va.

The Misses Collyer entertained with a formal tea, on February 18, for Mrs. Earl Mallory (Catherine Donaldson, '09).

Another formal tea for Mrs. Mallory was given on February 28, at the Edgewater Golf Club, Chicago, by Mrs. W. H. Stearns, (Catherine Little, ex-'07).

Elberta Smith, '03, visited the chapter recently.

Mrs. Helmick, *Michigan A*, entertained some of the active chapter at an informal dinner party on February 12. The evening was spent listening to different experiences which Mrs. Helmick has had during her many trips in various parts of the world.

Alumnæ who have recently visited the chapter are: Mrs. Lardner, Colorado B; Mrs. Helmick, Michigan A; Mrs. Walter Spry, Illinois Δ; Etta Shoupe, '10; Catherine Donaldson-Mallory, '09; Irene Gould, '12; Francis Paullin, '12; Cornelia Blake, ex-'12; Zera Harries, ex-'14; Marion Sibbet, ex-'14, and Kate Freund, ex-'11.

Amy B. Onken, '08, spent March at the McCreary Hotel in Hot Springs, Ark.

ILLINOIS ZETA—UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

ENGAGEMENTS

Margaret Webber, ex-'14, to Carl Plochman, B Θ Π.

MARRIAGES

Margaret Wood, '11, and Carl Dick, A T Ω. At home in Decatur, Ill.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Harvey C. Wood (Myra Cox, ex-'03) a son, Harvey Cox, February 9, at their home, 2293 Sedgwick Ave., New York City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Weir (Lotta Johnson, ex-'05) of Chattanooga, Tenn., a son, February 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. John A. Bolles (Nellie A. MacMillan, '03) of New York City, a daughter, Mary Marjorie, March 1. Mr. Bolles is alderman for the Twenty-fourth District.

Nelle Signor, '12, has returned to her home in Urbana after a prolonged visit in Pennsylvania.

Margaret Webber, ex-'14, spent several days with the chapter early in January.

Louise Osman, ex-'15, and Irene Gould, ex-'11, were week-end guests at the chapter house the first of February. Louise came down for the $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ annual and only spent the week-end, but Irene spent a week with us.

Sarah Monier, '02, has been quite ill for some time and is not as yet able to be up.

Jessie Morse, '14, has been confined to her room for several weeks and although she hopes to be able to register soon, she will not be active for the remainder of the year.

Mrs. J. H. Rueler (Agatha Alpiner, '08) has moved to St. Paul, Minn., and her new address is 35 Lexington Ave.

ILLINOIS ETA—JAMES MILLIKIN UNIVERSITY

MARRIAGES

Bess Lamb, ex-'05, and Horace McDavid, January 1. Mr. McDavid is a lawyer in Decatur and they will live in the city.

Lela Lamb, ex-'07, and George Gillman, January 14. They will live on a farm near Harristown, Ill.

Fan Johnston, ex-'12, and Lloyd Patch, $\Sigma A E$, March 12. They will live in Springfield, Ill.

Mrs. W. K. Gearen (Myrtle Rugh, ex-'08) has moved to 91½ S. Main St., Adrian, Mich.

INDIANA ALPHA—FRANKLIN COLLEGE

Several girls have recently visited their parents in Franklin: Ethel Miller, '94, instructor in art at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; Ethel McCullough, '01, librarian at the Evansville public library and Mrs. Millard Moore (Allah Mullendore, ex-'11).

Mr. and Mrs. Iliff Brown (Edith Ditmars, ex-'11) have moved from Noblesville to a farm near Franklin.

Aline Oldaker, '11, teacher of history in the Knightstown high school visited Franklin Pi Phi recently.

Helen Barnhizer, ex-'13, and mother have gone to Florida for several weeks.

Janet Van Nuys, ex-'15, is spending the winter in California. While there she will visit Margaret E. Smith, ex-'15, in San Bernardino.

Bertha Jane Morgan, ex-'15, librarian of the Kokomo public library visited in Franklin, and attended the $\Pi B \Phi$ valentine party.

Mrs. E. A. Helmick, Michigan A, visited Mrs. C. H. Drybread for a few days. While here she gave a most interesting talk to the alumnae club and active chapter on the Settlement School.

INDIANA BETA—INDIANA UNIVERSITY

MARRIAGES

Florence Rosenthal, '08, of Tipton, Ind., and William Smith, in October. Their home is in Mattoon, Ill.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kingsbury (Grace Edmondson) a daughter, Patricia Louise, on February 9.

Harriet Russell, ex-'01, who received a B. S. in household economics from Wisconsin in 1912 has recently been given charge of the continuation school in Oshkosh, Wis. Children are required to attend school until fourteen and this provides further training along practical lines for two years more.

Dell Miller, ex-'02, of Mont Morenci has been visiting her sister Mrs. Robert Miller of Bloomington.

Mrs. Hope W. Graham of Indianapolis spent a week-end here recently.

Mrs. Otto Rott (Anna Cravens, '05) has been giving a series of bridge parties for the active girls.

Alice Winship, '11, is attending business college in Indianapolis.

Josephine Boyd, ex-'10, is taking a domestic course at Wisconsin, this year. Frances Epperson, ex-'12, of Muncie, Ind., came to Bloomington February 1, for the Σ N annual, and was the guest of her Π Φ sisters.

Rose Mary Hassmer, '09, of Lawrenceburg, visited our chapter recently.

INDIANA GAMMA—BUTLER COLLEGE

MARRIAGES

Ruth de Hass, ex-'07, and Lloyd Balfour, Σ X, February 19. At home, 158 S. Main St., Attleboro, Mass.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Marion Loop (Kate Reagan, '07) a daughter, Margaret, February 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shaffto (Mildred Moorehead, '11) of Spring Lake, N. J., a son, Robert Samuel, January 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Trimble (Mary Davis, '06) a son, Harvey Dakin, February 11.

Jessamine Armstrong, '98, recently visited in Indianapolis.

The club met at the home of Ruth de Hass, ex-'07, for the February meeting and a luncheon of thirty covers was served. Mrs. Helmick was a guest and told us of the Settlement School. Mrs. Smith gave an interesting talk on Woman Suffrage.

Madge Eppert, ex-'11, is attending the Indianapolis Normal School.

Bess Hittle, ex-'11, of New Palestine, Ruby Amos, '01, of Rushville and Mrs. Traylor, Indiana B of Jasper attended the banquet February 5 given by the active chapter.

Dorothy Gay, '11, has left for Maine to spend the summer.

IOWA ALPHA—IOWA WESLEYAN COLLEGE

MARRIAGES

Lena Santee, ex-'03, and Robert Andrews, January 4, in Globe, Arizona. They will make their home in Globe where Mr. Andrews is engaged in business.

Mabel Payne, ex-'06, and Arthur Beck, *Iowa Wesleyan*, '03, Φ Δ Θ, January 29. After a wedding trip to New Orleans they will be at home near Fremont.

Ida Hinman, '72, has returned to her home in Keokuk. She has been spending several months in Washington, D. C. preparing the fifth supplement to her book, *Guide to the White House*. She spent a few days here in February visiting Mrs. Belle Leech (Belle Requa '12).

Mrs. Clay Wait (Ida Southwell, Iowa Δ '86) visited in February with Mrs. James Whiting (Anna Crane, ex-'86).

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Pyle (Lalia Jay, ex-'94) and little daughter have gone to Raton, New Mexico for the benefit of Mr. Pyle's health. They will visit there with Mrs. Pyle's sister, Mrs. L. D. Slusher (Marie Jay, '01).

Mrs. Swaney (Edith Young, Mus. '04) with her husband is spending several months in Chicago.

Stacy Turney, ex-'06, is visiting her grandparents in Mt. Pleasant.

Ethel Lymer, '09, and Nona Spahr, '10, attended Mabel Payne's wedding in February.

Suzanne Gardner, '11, is assisting as evangelistic singer at meetings in different parts of Iowa.

Lavanda Gardner, '11, who is principal of the high school at Victor, Iowa, often spends the week end at Iowa City. The latter part of February she visited with Mrs. Milo Roberts (Edith Zaiser, ex-'04) at her new home there.

IOWA GAMMA—IOWA STATE COLLEGE

The present address of Grace Mills-Langeberg, '93, is 607 Florence Ave., Springfield, Mo.

Elmina, '92, and Alda Wilson, '94, returned to New York City from an extensive European trip early in March.

Bird Mills has moved to Massillon, Ohio.

Winifred Thompson-Overholser, '05, and two daughters visited in Ames at Christmas time.

Mae Jackson, '06, is taking special work in the home economics department at Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis.

Shirley Storm, '11, is traveling with the Ames Extension Department in home economics for a short time.

Gertrude Curtiss-Paxton, '04, has given up home economics work in the Davenport schools to accept a similar position in Minneapolis.

Mrs. Bruce Crossley (Mary Wilson, '06) lost her seven months' old boy in December.

IOWA ZETA—UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

MARRIAGES

Mae Belle Alstrand, '05, M. A. *Wisconsin*, '10, and Rudolph Martin Anderson, *Iowa*, '03, Ph. D., '06, Σ A E, of New York, January 22, at Sioux City, Iowa. At home, 514 W. 122 St., New York City.

Mrs. L. G. Chrysler (Clara Stollenberg, ex-'10) lives in Cabery, Ill, where Mr. Chrysler, *Minnesota*, ex-'06, is manager of the J. G. Chrysler & Co. department store.

The *Record* of Σ A E contains a several page account of Dr. R. M. Anderson who has recently returned from the Stefansson-Anderson Anglo-American Arctic Expedition. He has been connected with the American Museum of Natural History of New York but will now serve the Canadian government. When Dr. Anderson goes on the next expedition Mrs. Anderson will probably accompany him as far as Alaska.

Sioux City, Iowa, January 22.—Dr. Rudolph M. Anderson of New York, the polar explorer, was married here to-day to Miss Maebelle Alstrand, formerly a teacher in the Sioux City high school.

Dr. Anderson returned from the arctic regions on November 1 in company with V. Stefansson, who announced the discovery of a race of white Eskimos. Dr. Anderson is on the staff of the National Museum.—*New York Times*.

Julia E. Rogers, '92, formerly Grand Secretary, is actively engaged in club and civic work in Long Beach, California. She has been interesting herself in the efforts to establish a municipal market in that city and has also been active in the movement for the social center work in the Carrol Park school district.

Mrs. H. S. Brink (Hazel Higley, '08) was a visitor at the home of Mr. Brink's mother.

Kathrine Summerwill, ex-'11, was here for the Sphinx formal.

Anne Pierce, '10, was here for the junior prom.

Mae Wangler, ex-'12 and Calista Thurston, '11, were here for the Φ Ψ formal.

Elsie Whittacre, ex-'14, was a visitor for the week end.

Mrs. Walter Stover, '11, and her husband were here for the junior prom.

At the recent Pan-Hellenic banquet in Des Moines Mrs. Frank Camp (Louise Meek, Iowa B '94) and Mrs. W. H. McHenry were in the receiving line and Grace Gabriel, '05, gave a toast on "The Greek Emblem".

KANSAS ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

MARRIAGES

Sarah Wilder, '05, and Herr Kapellmeister Heinrich Neidhart, December 15. At home in Munich, Germany.

Pearl Stucky, '10, and Wallace Pratt, December 21. At home in Manila.

Naomi Esther Critchfield, '11, and Arthur Haskins, Φ K Ψ , January 23. At home in Lawrence, Kan.

Sylvia Abraham, ex-'13, and Hal George Evarts, December 31. At home in Hutchinson, Kan.

Jane Bruce Porter, ex-'14, and Edward O. Patterson, February 24. At home in Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Allan Kelly (Flora Finch, '79) gave a talk before the New York alumnae club at the March meeting. Mrs. Kelly is on the staff of the *New York Times* as a book reviewer and is also an author and playwright.

Mrs. W. E. Tenny (Carol Cockins, ex-'87) spent the winter in Los Angeles, Cal.

Josephine Gilmore, '88, is visiting friends in Santa Monica, Cal.

Mrs. Glenn Miller (Libbie Mead, ex-'87) lives in Salt Lake City, Utah, where Mr. Miller, *Kansas*, '86, $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$, is president of the Home Investment and Savings Co. of Salt Lake City, and vice-president of the Panama Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915.

Mrs. Sheffield Ingalls (Lucy Van Hoesen, ex-'02) lives in Atchinson, Kan., where Mr. Ingalls, *Kansas*, '95, $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$, is president of the Commerce Investment Co. Mr. Ingalls was last fall elected lieutenant-governor of Kansas, on the Democratic ticket.

Helen Ames, ex-'10, has returned from a visit to California.

Gertrude Blackmar, '11, is teaching domestic science in the high school in Portland, Ore.

Elfie Dean, ex-'12, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Paul Billings (Imogene Dean, '08) in Park City, Utah. Later they will go to Long Beach, Cal. for a sojourn of several months.

Charline Smith, ex-'14, left the last of January for an indefinite stay in California.

Mildred Chadsey, '01, is Chief of the Bureau of Sanitation of Cleveland, Ohio. She is featured in a full page account with photograph in the March number of *Pictorial Review* where a very interesting account of her work is given.

LOUISIANA ALPHA—NEWCOMB COLLEGE

ENGAGEMENTS

Elise Urquhart, '11, to Richard Duggan.

MARRIAGES

Sue Andrews, '00, and Frank Butler, at Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Edwin Robinson.

Lily Mead Post, '02, and James Cleland Snead, *V. N. J.*, *K A*, a mining engineer. At home in Esmont, Va., where Mr. Snead is in charge of the Standard Slate Corporation.

Mrs. Marshall Wellborn (Annie Brunswig, '03) after the death of her husband in October, left New Orleans with her two children, and has gone to Los Angeles to live with her father.

Céleste Janvier, ex-'06, has been accepted at Johns Hopkins after six months probation.

Belle Lawrason, '09, visited New Orleans for the carnival.

Lois Janvier, '10, Delta Province President, left on February 15 for an extended trip through the Province. She was planning to spend three days with each chapter and was very much excited at the prospect of seeing all her $\Pi B \Phi$ sisters.

Josephine Janvier, '12, who made her *début* this winter, was queen of Twelfth Night Revellers Ball, and Proteus Ball, and Maid of the Carnival Court, all of which were very great honors.

MARYLAND ALPHA—GOUCHER COLLEGE

MARRIAGES

Edistina Beggs, ex-'13, and W. Henry McKeown, both of Ashland, Ill., February 26. At home in Ashland.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. George McCracken (Nellie E. Biehn, '01) of Westchester, Pa., February 14, a daughter, Margaret Lewis.

To Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Boyle (Emily M. Robinson, ex-'11) of Baltimore, Md., in January, a daughter.

Marion Stoner, ex-'04, is an active worker in the New York alumnae club. Her father, who is a senior surgeon in the United States Health Service has been for 12 years the chief medical officer at Ellis Island. He has recently had the honor of a fourth reappointment.

May Lansfield Keller, '08, spent the last week in January in DeLand, Fla., where she installed the chapter in John Stetson University.

Mrs. Alexander Petrunkevitch (Waunda Hartshorn, '08) has a story, "Chaperoning Adrienne", in the February number of "The Woman's Home Companion." She has moved to 266 Livingston St., New Haven, Conn.

Sarah G. Pomeroy, Massachusetts A, visited May L. Keller in February. Dr. Keller entertained alumnae and active chapter at tea in her honor.

Edna L. Stone, '00, returned for Goucher alumnae luncheon and senior dramatics. She was the guest of May L. Keller.

Annabelle Miller, '09, returned for alumnae luncheon and senior dramatics. She was the guest of Mrs. George Huebeck (Isabel Drury, '09).

Sara Porter, '10, is visiting in the city.

Carrie Upham, '10, is spending the winter in East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. William Baldwin (Ella Garvin, '11,) and Edna Garvin, ex-'14, were visiting in Baltimore in January.

The February meeting of the Baltimore alumnae club was held at the home of Elizabeth Kellum, '11.

MASSACHUSETTS ALPHA—BOSTON UNIVERSITY

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Green (Georgia Bentley, '10) a daughter, Katherine Eleanor, in January.

To Mr. and Mrs. Earl Maltby Benson (Mildred Daniels, '10) a daughter, Barbara, July 27, 1912.

On January 4, the alumnae united with the active chapter in the annual initiation banquet at the Hotel Brunswick.

Mrs. Earl Bicknell, (Ethel Bancroft, '98) has moved to 629 Main Street, Malden, Mass.

Sarah G. Pomeroy, '06, spent two weeks in Washington, D. C. Going or coming she was entertained by Mrs. B. L. Maxfield (Winifred Hill, '98) in Brooklyn; Mrs. Claude Priddy (Clara Noyes, '99) in Stanford; Sophie Woodman, New York B, in New York; Edna Stone, Maryland A, in Washington and May Keller, in Baltimore.

Mrs. Perce Curtis (Blanche Charlton, '08) has moved to 1420 Oak St., Glendale, Cal.

Carolyn Cook, '08, is teaching in Berwick Academy, South Berwick, Me.

The new address of Mildred Daniels-Benson is 43 Curve St., Wellesley.

Elizabeth Richardson-Gould, '09, has been elected president of the Boston alumnae club in place of Mildred Babcock-Babcock, '03, who was obliged to resign in the middle of the club year.

Aurora T. Johnson, ex-'09, better known to the public under her stage name, Beverly West, is playing the part of Amy in "Little Women" at The Play House in New York City.

Myrtie M. Maguire, '05, has resigned her position as teacher in Asbury Park, N. J. and returned to her home in Webster.

MICHIGAN ALPHA—HILLSDALE COLLEGE

MARRIAGES

Mildred Washburn, '11, and Prof. Eugene Woodhams, at the Episcopal Church of Hillsdale, November 27.

On Saturday evening, February 1, the pupils of the German department of the Friends Academy at Locust Valley, L. I., gave two short plays in German. The parts were well taken and the characters used the German language with ease and familiarity. Thorough instruction and constant practice in the use of the language were evident through both plays. Lora A. Marsh is the German instructor.—*New York Times*.

Lora Marsh was '99.

Edna Coldren, ex-'14, who has been teaching at the Girl's Industrial School at Adrian entered the Harper Hospital of Detroit, February 13, to take up nurses' training.

Mella Van Meter, '12, who is teaching in the primary department, was here at initiation.

Mrs. Murray L. Stillman (Edna Tompkins, New York B, ex-'09, Michigan A, ex-'12) who has been visiting in New York, has returned to her home in Oregon. She was here at initiation.

Leithel Patton, '11, who has been teaching near her home, Beeville, Tex., is seriously ill.

Alice Coldren, '14, has been obliged to leave school on account of ill health. She is now at her home, Bellaire, Mich.

MICHIGAN BETA—UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ENGAGEMENTS

Bernice Gallup, M. A. '07, to Lynde Worthington Tucker, Ψ T, of Indianapolis, Ind.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wilson (Leonore Smith, '04) of Detroit, January 24, a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brooks Addams (Jessie Helsell, '05) of Odebalt, Iowa, January 16, a son, Robert Brooks.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Watt (Marjorie Loose, ex-'08) of Pittsburgh, a son.

Mary Clark Bancker, '91, is instructor in English at the Brearley School, New York City. Her address is 134 West 75th St.

Frances L. Stearns, '93, is teaching in the high school at Grand Rapids, Mich. Her address is 43 Terrace Ave.

Mrs. Chas. B. Morden (Jessie L. Strong, '03) is living in Bad Axe, Mich.

The address of Mrs. Austin E. Wilber (Sarah A. Paine, ex-'91) is 3124 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Frances Foster, '97, Alice Coates, '09, Sarah Waite, '12, attended second semester initiation.

Helen Wattles, '01, assisted the active chapter at a reception given early in February.

Mrs. Louis Van Schaick (Nellie Kellog, '05) was the guest of the chapter for several days, this being her first visit since her graduation.

Mary Edwards, '06, has recently visited in Ann Arbor.

Martha Downey, '08, gave a very impressive talk before the university Y. W. C. A. the first of January on the subject, "The Stimulant of Life."

Nellie Perkins, '12, has received an appointment for the summer of examining psychologist at the Indiana State Home for the Feeble Minded.

Mildred Seward, ex-'15, was a recent guest of the chapter.

Mrs. Helmick, Π Β Φ Historian, was entertained by the Detroit alumnae club, February 20.

Mrs. Alfred H. White (Rebecca Downey, Colorado B, '98, and Michigan B) entertained the Ann Arbor alumnae at a tea, February 24, in honor of Mrs. Helmick.

MINNESOTA ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Newkirk (Louise Leavenworth, '08) a daughter, Virginia Bailey, December 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Massey (Margaret Parmele, ex-'10) a son, Charles Frederick, in December.

Mildred Langtry, ex-'13, is a member of the quartette in the First Methodist Church of St. Paul.

Lyle Byrnes, '11, is engaged in settlement work this year in Minneapolis.

Minnesota A sympathizes with Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Nickels (Frances Jacobs, '89,) in the loss of their eldest son, Harrison, '13 X Ψ, A N chapter, who died in January after a few days illness.

Mrs. Harry Diamond (Bess Skartum, ex-'10) visited several days at the Π Φ house in February.

Mrs. Robert Burrows (Marie Anderson, '11) of Cleveland, Ohio, spent several weeks in the winter with her parents.

Monica Keating, '07, entertained the alumnae club, February 3, at her home in St. Paul.

A charity bridge party was given at the home of Lyle Byrnes, '11, February 12, for the benefit of our Settlement School.

We extend our sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts, (Minnie Howe Newby, Michigan B, '89) whose mother died in February.

MISSOURI ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

MARRIAGES

Clara Avery, '08, and L. R. Killiam, *William Jewell* and *Missouri*, Σ N, August 17. Mr. Killiam is now engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in Honolulu.—*Delta* of *Sigma Nu*.

Mrs. Jesse Coursault (Edith Snyder, '07) has been very ill at Parker Memorial Hospital, but is improving rapidly, and has returned home.

Irene Ochterbeck, ex-'16, spent a week during January with us.

Mrs. Everett Manning (Zannie May Estes, '10) was in Columbia during the holidays visiting her parents.

Sarah Painter, '13, spent a week end at the chapter house.

Mittie V. Robnett, '08, has just undergone a serious operation, but she is now rapidly improving.

Jessie Raithel, '12, visited us in March.

MISSOURI BETA—WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

ENGAGEMENTS

Mabel L. Grant, ex-'12, to Dr. Fred Selby Perrings, '10, K Σ, N Σ N.

MARRIAGES

Ysobel Runyan Campbell, ex-'11, and Lewis Erwin Foster, February 18, at Silver City, New Mex. At home in Santa Rita, New Mex.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. John W. Vaughn (Sara Thomas, ex-'12) a son, John Russel, on December 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Diez (Ellise ver Steeg, '09) are occupying their new home at 6366 Berlin Ave., St. Louis.

Helen Gorse, '10, has resumed her graduate studies at the university this semester in the Spanish and English departments. Recently she played the

leading comedy role in "Sun-of-Gun," the musical production of the Quadrangle Club.

Johnnie Matthews, ex-'12, spent an extended holiday season in St. Louis, and is again teaching in the high school at Butler, Ark.

Helen MacGregor, ex-'14, has left Wells College on account of ill health, and is now at her home in Springfield, Mo.

Georgia Sullivan, ex-'14, is attending junior week affairs at Cornell University.

Margaret Sharp, ex-'15, is studying music at the Ehling School of Music.

Ruth LeCron, ex-'12, has just returned from a visit in London, England.

NEBRASKA BETA—UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

ENGAGEMENTS

Nelle Bratt, '08, to Newton Buckley, '03, $\Phi K \Psi$. Mr. Buckley is a civil engineer.

MARRIAGES

Rose Toenges, ex-'13, and Harry Haynie, $\Sigma A E$, the first of the year. They are now at home at The Orlo, Lincoln, Neb.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kirkpatrick (Vera Wattles, '02) a daughter, Jean, October 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jesse E. Wilson (Edna Carscadden, '98) a daughter, Elizabeth Claire, October 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Adams (Rachel Nicholson, ex-'06) a son, on January 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Stamy (Florence Fisk, ex-'06) twin girls on February 11. Mr. and Mrs. Stamy are living at Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. Francis J. Plym (Jennie Barber, '98) of Niles, Mich., made a short visit in Lincoln recently.

Mrs. Frederick F. W. Jackson (Elizabeth Marshall, '03) is spending several weeks with her parents in Lincoln.

Melinda Stuart, ex-'99, is spending the latter part of February and March traveling in the south with her mother. The trip includes Panama and the Bermuda Islands.

Mrs. Wm. McGeachin (Mame Killian, ex-'05) with her two children has returned from the Philippine Islands to make an extended visit with her parents in Wahoo, Neb. Mr. and Mrs. McGeachin have spent the past three years in Manila where Mr. McGeachin has business interests.

Kate Heacock, '06, has accepted the position as extension secretary in the Lincoln Y. W. C. A.

Floss Denny, '08, now of Alamosa, Colo., is making a short concert trip. She gave a very successful piano recital at College View, February 22.

Grace Schallenberger, '10, is spending the winter in New York City studying voice.

NEW YORK ALPHA—SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

ENGAGEMENTS

Florence Dengler, '11, to Burton Clark, *Syracuse*, '07, and *Johns Hopkins*, '12.

MARRIAGES

Ruth C. MacLachlan, ex-'12, and Wallace Field, in October. At home in Babylon, L. I.

Gertrude Gray, ex-'13, and Vreeland Leonard, October 26. At home at Myrtle Ave., Albany, N. Y.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Jay Sheldon (Thetis Petty, '10) a daughter, Thetis Petty Sheldon, in December.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gray (Leora Sherwood, '96) have purchased a new home on the corner of Harrison and Ostrom Aves., Syracuse.

Lida M. O'Byron, '99, a charter member of New York A and now an attorney, has been elected president of the New York State Society, in Portland, Ore. She is a graduate of the College of Law at Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Staley (Mary Barrett, '00) formerly of Oneida, have moved to Rome, where Mr. Staley is superintendent of schools.

Mrs. G. J. Chaffee (Charlotte Nearing, '02) has been vice-president of the Syracuse alumnae club for the past year.

Mrs. Charles Rogers (Rose Humann, '08) has been visiting her mother in Berkeley, Cal.

The father of Ruth, '02, Lois, '08 and Helen '09, Hawks died December 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanks (Bessie Dudley, ex-'10) are living in Rochester where Mr. Hanks is practicing law.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Putnam (Edna Howard, ex-'12) are building a bungalow in Brandon, Florida. Mr. Putnam is principal of the high school in Brandon.

Marie Thompson, '12, has given up her position at Wolcott, on account of illness, and is at her home in Union City, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Westlake (Faye Furbaye, ex-'13) are living in Newburgh.

Evelyn Bishop, ex-'13, is teaching music at Murphy College, Sevierville, Tenn. Her father is president of the college.

Docia Dart, ex-'14, is at the Albany Normal School.

Madeleine Atwater, ex-'15, is at her home in Creede.

Mrs. H. B. Belcher (Mary E. Hart, '06) lives at 8 Medina Pl., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y. where Mr. Belcher, *Syracuse*, '06, $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$, assumed charge of a Methodist Church last April.

Carlene Barrett, '08, and Eva Burlingham, ex-'12, were recently week-end guests at the chapter house.

Mrs. O. T. Sherman (Laura Durand, '09) has moved to 504 Oaklawn Ave., Meshanticut, Conn., where Mr. Sherman is practicing law.

Jean Muir, ex-'13, stayed at the chapter house during senior week.

The home of Rena Barry, '10, in Rochester, N. Y. was recently burned down. They are already building, however, and will soon be in the new house.

NEW YORK BETA—BARNARD COLLEGE

MARRIAGES

Eleanor Frances Murtha, ex-'10, and Donald Bertrand Pocock, of Morgantown, W. Va., February 22, at Cleveland, Ohio. After May 1 their home will be in Kansas City where Mr. Pocock will manage the office of the North American Fruit Exchange.

Abby P. Leland, '05, is one of the directors and chairman of the Educational Committee of the New York branch of the A. C. A. Edith M. Valet, '12, is chairman of the entertainment committee.

Amalie L. Althaus, '07, has been appointed on the 1907 committee of the alumnae association to raise the \$2,000,000 fund for the twenty-fifth anniversary of Barnard. Sophie P. Woodman was also asked to serve but was obliged to refuse on account of poor health.

In the recent election of the New York alumnae club Edith Valet, '12, was made president and Sophie Woodman, '07, for the fifth time, secretary-treasurer.

The chapter chose Edith M. Morris, '11, to represent New York B before the fraternity investigation committee.

OHIO BETA—OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

ENGAGEMENTS

Grace Bradford, '08, to Edwin Stillman Bonnet, '09, *Ohio State*, Φ Γ Δ:

MARRIAGES

Edith Klein, ex-'03, and Robert C. Steinmetz, February 12. At home, 19 Crescent St., Dayton, Ohio.

Nelle Aylesworth, ex-'10, and William G. Hoff, February 12. At home in Fostoria, Ohio.

Anne Connole, ex-'10, and Clyde McCullough in November. At home Walhalla Park Drive, Columbus, Ohio.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carnes (Laura Deatrick, ex-'06) of Tampa, Fla., a son, William Watts.

To Dr. and Mrs. Carl Postle (Mary Jennings, ex-'07) a son, David Jennings, February 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Stevenson (Margaret Wilson, '08) of Atlanta, Ga., a son, February 27.

Mrs. Sylvester Noble (Corna Greiner, '09), Hilda Kyle, ex-'14, and Lucile Gillivan, ex-'15, were in Columbus for rushing.

Mrs. Sholto Douglas, '10, has moved to Toledo, Ohio. Her address is 2147 Putnam Street.

Louise Shepard, '11, is studying art at Barnard. Her address is 35 E. 62 New York City.

We were very glad to meet Mrs. Judson Pierce (Ethel Watts) of Toledo at one of our spreads.

Marie Grimes, '11, Lucile Gillivan, ex-'15, and Loretta Snyder, ex-'12, were in Columbus for the $\Pi \Phi$ formal on March 14.

Elizabeth Carroll, ex-'15, gave a formal dance on January 2.

The alumnae gave a little play "Aunt Mary from California," for one of the rushing stunts. The cast included Faye Jackson, ex-'02, Dorothy Lambert, '11, Mrs. Blanche M. Connolley, '98, Nan Costigan, '00, and Mrs. Bertha R. Kinney, '09.

ONTARIO ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Mrs. Robert J. McCollum (Michigan B, '03) spent Christmas at her home in Detroit. The February meeting of the Toronto alumnae club was held at her home in the La Plaza Apartments, and was a very interesting meeting, as she gave a delightful travel talk. A number of the active chapter were present also.

Roberta Gilray, '08, spent her Christmas holidays in Saskatoon. On her way back to Virden she visited Mrs. Frank Bastedo (Alma Anderson, '09) in Regina.

Edith H. Gordon, '09, sailed on February 1, by the S. S. *Potsdam* for Germany. She expects to visit Switzerland and Italy also, and will be away eight or nine months.

Minnie L. Barry, '11, played the hero in Sheridan's "Rivals" which the university alumnae club presented at a meeting of the women's literary society in February. Minnie is now visiting a friend in Lynedoch, Ont.

Jessie Starr's mother has been very ill at the chapter house with pleural pneumonia, but we are very glad that she is now recovering.

Mr. Masson of Owen Sound, the father of Isabel Masson, '12, died early in January. We extend our deepest sympathy to Isabel in her bereavement.

OKLAHOMA ALPHA—OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Earl S. Sneed (Nellie Johnson, '12) a son.

Floy Weaver, '16, Vivian Garvin, ex-'13, and Wynn Ledbetter, '11, went to Washington to attend the Inauguration of President Wilson. Floy Weaver is a daughter of Congressman Claude Weaver of Oklahoma.

Ruth Davidson, '14, of Wagoner, spent two weeks in January visiting the girls at the chapter house.

Grace Lee, '11, of Ardmore, spent a few days visiting her sister in Norman.

Wynne Ledbetter, '11, and Jennie B. Dyer, '13, of Oklahoma City, Antonette Cobb, '13, of Ardmore, and Allie Breeding, '14, of Lexington came back for initiation.

Leora Miller, '15, of Kaw City has withdrawn from school because of illness.

Beatrice von Keller, '12, has resigned her position as English teacher in the Ardmore high school on account of a serious attack of appendicitis. She is reported to be much better now.

PENNSYLVANIA ALPHA—SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

ENGAGEMENTS

Helen I. Rogers, ex-'12, to William S. Evans, of Philadelphia.

Bessie Bew, '12, to George Bond, *Pennsylvania*, '06, A T Ω.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Otley Jackson (Georgiana Walter, ex-'99) a son, Brinton Walter, February 13.

Mary Elizabeth Lamb attended the February meeting of the Baltimore alumnae club while visiting her sister Mrs. Hull (Helen Lamb) of Baltimore.

Mrs. Charles F. Branson (Anna M. Jackson, ex-'02) visited the chapter before she left for Ohio.

Mrs. Carl McClure, (Clara Boyle, ex-'06) has returned to her home in Brooklyn after visiting in Coatesville and Lansdowne.

Flora Boyle, ex-'07, has been visiting Mrs. Barclay White (Edith Lewis, '00) in Lansdowne.

Mrs. Thomas Green (Lucretia Shoemaker, '09) is visiting relatives in Philadelphia for several months.

Annabel Potter, ex-'09, is spending the winter at The Bellevue Strafford, Philadelphia.

The address of Alice Stover, '11, is Riverton, N. J., care of Mrs. Henry Lippincott.

Eleanor Rittenhouse, '12, is teaching in Merchantville, N. J., and has joined the Philadelphia alumnae club.

Dorothy Strode, '12, has gone to Pittsburgh to take a three month's training course in Y. W. C. A. She and Mabel Stiner, '12, were recent visitors to the chapter.

Helen Marr, '12, has been visiting in Lewisburg.

Mabel Richards, ex-'15, spent Valentine's day with us.

PENNSYLVANIA BETA—BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY

MARRIAGES

Hester E. Pyles, '11, of Camp Springs, Md., and Walter W. Duff, *Bucknell*, '11, at Washington, D. C. on December 31. Mr. and Mrs. Duff are living in New Castle, Pa., where Mr. Duff, who is an old football player, is engaged in engineering work.

Missoura M. Wolfgang, ex-'08, of Ashland, Pa., and Fred Gilbert, *Syracuse*, Σ X, September 18. Their home is in Tyrone, Pa.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Wood (Blanche Stoner, '05) a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dann (Edna Innis, ex-'06) a son, January 13.

The *Pictorial Review*, under the head of Big Features for March announces the beginning of a series of articles in that number on woman suffrage by Lewis Edwin Theiss, '92 and his wife Mary Bartol Theiss, '94. Mr. and Mrs. Theiss have just completed a journey of 10,000 miles made in preparation for the series of articles in the

Pictorial Review. In order to get first hand the facts concerning woman suffrage, the *Pictorial Review* sent Mr. and Mrs. Theiss on this extensive journey. They visited all the states where equal suffrage is already established, and incidentally they found that two million women will vote this year. The first article of the series deals with the experience of Mr. and Mrs. Theiss in California on election day.—*The Orange and Blue*.

Mrs. H. S. Bourne (Kate McLaughlin, '95), Mrs. M. L. Drum (Grace Slifer, '98), Mrs. Phillips (Jennie Davis, '01), and Helen Hare, '10, took part in a play, "In 1980, When Women Shall Rule" given before the Bucknell alumnae club.

Dr. Mary M. Wolfe, '96, of Holmesburg, Pa., was elected president of the Bucknell alumnae association of Philadelphia at the annual meeting of the association held at the College Club in January. This association is starting a movement to have a woman made a member of the board of trustees of the university.

The chapter is particularly gratified at the establishment of Florida A. President Lincoln Hulley of Stetson University was formerly a professor at Bucknell, and Mrs. Hulley was initiated into Pennsylvania B in 1897, when she was a graduate student at Bucknell. Their two daughters Harriet and Louise are charter members of the new chapter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bridge (Bertha Watkins, '99) have recently moved into their new home at 53 Ruth St., Hammond, Ind.

Eliza J. Martin, '00, who is teaching in the Lewisburg high school, has resumed her weekly story telling day at the Himmelreich Memorial Library.

Edna L. Bacon, '02, of Dividing Creek N. J., is teaching in the public schools of Newark, N. J.

Edith Kelly-Shepard, '05 is a successful teacher of French and German in Penn Hall, Chambersburg, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Wright Kauffman (Ruth Hammitt, ex-'06) have just published a new book, dealing with the Mormon church as a business institution. It is entitled "The Latter Day Saints."

Mary A. Meyer, '09, is teaching in a high school in Paterson, N. J.

Emily A. Lane, '10, is teaching at Falls Creek, Pa.

Ruby G. Pierson, '10, who resigned last year as preceptress at Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pa., is teaching in her home city, Newark, N. J.

Margaret Chappell, ex-'11 is keeping books for her father in Scranton, Pa.

Mary Jameson, '11, has recently accepted a position to teach in the public schools at Bedminister, N. J.

Dora M. Raymond, '11, is doing stenography at Coudersport, Pa.

Sara E. Meyer, '11, has had to give up teaching on account of ill health and is spending the winter with relatives in Washington, D. C.

Olive M. Long, '12, of Mill Hall, Pa., is recovering from a serious attack of typhoid fever.

Helen Levegood, '12, of Jersey Shore, Pa., came down to attend the junior prom, February 21.

The chapter has been visited recently by the following alumnae: Margaret Chappell, ex-'11, Emily Lane, '10, Mary Jameson, '11, and Ruth Lenington, ex-'15.

PENNSYLVANIA GAMMA—DICKINSON COLLEGE

MARRIAGES

Florence Kisner, '11, and Munson Corning, '11.

Mary Thompson, ex-'13, was in Carlisle in the second week in February. Mrs. Julie Delevan Prince, ex-'13, is spending a few weeks at Syracuse, N. Y. Mary Graham is not in college this year but has been an active member until this term.

Mrs. Charles Salter (Mary Hoover, '07) has been a visitor in Carlisle recently.

TEXAS ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

MARRIAGES

Mary Gooch, '11, and Clifford Lytton Hufsmith, $\Theta \Delta X$, *Boston Tech.*, December 23, at Palestine, Tex. Mr. and Mrs. Hufsmith now reside in Bay City, Tex.

Hallette Searcy, '11, and George Walton, $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$, *Boston Tech.*, March 24, at Dallas, Tex. After a trip to Panama they will be at home, Harwood Street, Dallas, Tex.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nageley, (Laura Burleson, '11) of San Antonio, Tex., a son, Albert Sidney Burleson Nageley, February 10.

The December issue of the *Phi Gamma Delta* contains a full page portrait of Albert S. Burleson, *Texas*, '84, $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$, who had just been reelected to Congress. More recently he has been given the portfolio of Postmaster General in President Wilson's cabinet. His daughter is Laura Burleson-Nageley.

Mary Watts Knight, '14, of Dallas, was in the city February 14, to attend the Arrow Head dance.

Francis Walker, '12, spent several days in Austin during January.

Camille Webb, '13, has returned to her home in Albany, Tex., after spending several weeks in Austin.

Lucille Marsh, '09, and Melita Faust, ex-'14, were in the city in January to attend the Rabbit Foot dance. Melita is at home in New Braunfels, Tex., this winter after spending last year abroad in the study of music.

Georgia Maverick, '12, of San Antonio attended the Angler dance February 20, in this city.

Mrs. Percy Marshall (Emily White, '07) visited in Austin in January.

Maydee Cawfield, '14, is spending February and March in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Arthur Harris (Helen Garrison, '08) is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Garrison of Austin. Mrs. Harris resides in Mexico but will be in Austin until affairs in Mexico become more settled.

Frankie Dixon, '09, of Cleburne, has been in the city several weeks, attending the lectures given in the domestic science department of the university. On March 2, she will sail for Panama to be gone several weeks.

Anna Bell Hilgartner, ex-'15, has returned to St. Mary's School, Garden City, after a visit of a month with her parents.

Bessie Cochran, '09 has resumed her teaching in the university, after several weeks rest at Corpus Christi, Tex.

Julia Simpson, '11, has recently moved to Battle Creek, Mich.

Bessie Wells, '14, entertained with tea for her two K K I' guests, January 29.

VERMONT ALPHA—MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

MARRIAGES

Bessie M. Bump, '05, and Paul S. Emerson at Austin, Tex., November 26. Both Mr. and Mrs. Emerson are teaching in Tillotson College, Austin, Tex.

Mrs. Clifford Cushman (Ina Grove, '06) is living in Perth Road, Ontario, Can.

Myrtle Mosier, '06, is living in Lexington, Mass., where her address is 93 Hancock St.

The Boston alumnae club delegated Mrs. Don S. Gates (Florence Giddings, '05) to present Mrs. Catt with a bouquet of violets and carnations when she spoke in Tremont Temple. The papers, next day, contained charming accounts of their meeting when Mrs. Catt recognized the "sparkling fraternity emblem" worn by Mrs. Gates.

VERMONT BETA—UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

MARRIAGES

May Conro, '02, and Luther J. Pixley, in December. They will live in Woodsdale, N. C.

Lillian Carpenter, '07, and Azel Starrs Hall, *N. H. State College* on February 15. At home in Brookfield, Vt.

Beulah Hayes, ex-'13, and Robert Hopkins Downey, December 31. At home in Hampden, Mass.

Elizabeth Durfee, '06, of Charleston, W. Va., spent the holidays at her home in Burlington, Vt.

The address of Mrs. Charles Pierce (Gertrude Strong, '07) who is spending the winter in Washington, D. C., is 37 Todd St.

Mrs. Guy Crawford (Maud Fletcher, '08) of Johnson, Vt. was a recent visitor in Burlington.

Mabel Balch, '09, is assisting in the Billings library of the university, in the place of Ruth Catlin, ex-'12. Ruth is studying library science in Simmons College this semester. Her address is 31 Woodbine St., Auburndale, Mass.

Mazie Powers, '10, Helen Barton, '09, Bertha Coventry, '12, and Elizabeth Adams, Vermont A, '11, were in town for the Kollege Kake Walk, February 21, and visited the chapter in the Pharetra the next evening.

WASHINGTON ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Peter Sonna (Neva Stuart, ex-'11) a son, December 11.

We enjoyed a visit from Mrs. Ina Smith-Soule one of our founders, initiation day.

Dr. Clementine Bash, '07, sails in March for Peking as a medical missionary.

Imogen Cunningham, '07, who had an illustrated article in the January ARROW has examples of her work in several magazines: The *Photographic Journal*, the January number of *American Photography* and the *Christian Herald* has bought one for a cover. Her annual exhibition in March was very successful.

Ida Parton, '10, is at home this semester at 411, 31st St. S., Seattle.

Mabel Neal, '10, is studying at Teachers College, Columbia, where her address is Whittier Hall.

Vera Bonsall, '13, is at home in Spokane.

Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Potter (Gertrude Landsburg, ex-'14) have returned from their trip to Hawaii and are at home in Seattle.

Katherine Maxwell, ex-'14, has been seriously ill at her home in Anacosta, Wash.

Anna Ward, Iowa Z, is attending the university.

May Fowler, Colorado A, who is boarding at the chapter house is teaching in the University Heights school.

WISCONSIN ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

ENGAGEMENTS

Helen Connor, '11, of Marshfield to Rev. Melvin Laird, of Marshfield, Wis., pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Inez Warren, '14, of Fox Lake to Nicholas Williams of Minneapolis, Minn.

MARRIAGES

Laverna Gillies, '00, of Evansville and Fred. Prescott Houghton Jr., of Duluth, on February 18. At home at E. 4 St., Duluth, Minn.

Irene Durley, '02, and William Crabtree at Superior, Wis. on February 4. Mrs. Russell Jackson (Lucile Durley) was matron of honor. At home in Milwaukee.

Anne Blackburne, ex-'08, and Guy Nourse at Denver, Colo., October 22. Mr. Nourse is a successful lumberman in Steamboat Springs, Colo., where the couple are living.

Jane Gapen, '10, and Paul Watrous, $\Delta \Psi$, on February 8, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. L. Crowell in Chicago. Mr. Watrous is secretary of the Industrial Commission at Madison where the couple will reside.

Ada McAdam, '12, and Charles Moritz, $\Delta \Psi$, at Joliet, Ill., on January 15. The ceremony which took place in the M. E. Church was performed by the bride's father, Rev. M. McAdam. Helen Tyrell, '12, was one of the attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Moritz are living in West Allis, Wis.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wood (Myra Cox, ex-'02) a son Harvey Cox, February 9, at 2293 Sedgwich Ave., New York City.

To Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Kessenich (Esther Kayser, ex-'11) a daughter, December 24.

To Prof. and Mrs. Harry K. Basset (Adeline Brown, '00) a daughter in November.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sibley (Mahala Holm, ex-'10) a son at Franklin, Pa.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Parker (Nell Russell, '03) a daughter at East 16th St., Duluth, Minn.

Mrs. A. E. Jenks (Maud Huntley, '98) of Minneapolis who has been in the West for her health is much improved and a complete recovery is assured.

Mrs. E. C. Tillotson (Nan Mashek, '99,) and her mother are enjoying a cosy new home which they have built at 2316 Oliver Ave., Minneapolis.

Mrs. P. Hendricks (Luta Payneer, Iowa T, '87) of 121 Prospect Place, will open her home every other Saturday afternoon to the girls of the active chapter and their rushees.

Mrs. Paul S. Reinsch (Alma Moser, '00) entertained the alumnae club at a luncheon given at her home, 423 Wisconsin Ave., January 30.

Constance Haugen, '03, returned to Madison March 1 after completing her library work in North Manchester, Ind.

Mrs. Theodore Werder (Milly Askew, '04) and two little daughters spent the Christmas holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Askew, in Madison.

Mignon Wright, '04, is teaching in the high school in Oak Park, Ill.

Mrs. Guy Nourse (Anne Blackburne, ex-'08) of Steam Boat Springs, Colo., was the guest of her parents in Madison, during March.

Ruth Jennings, '08, of Fort Smith, Ark., is teaching in Crescent College, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Lucile Waterman, ex-'09, of Superior is visiting Mrs. Herbert Kiefer (Alice Volkman, '06) at Baltimore, Md.

Ruth Birchard, ex-'12, of Grant's Pass, Ore., has returned to the university after an absence of two years.

Florence Hanna, ex-'13, La Grange, Ill., is studying music in Chicago.

CHAPTER LETTERS

ALPHA PROVINCE

ONTARIO ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

(Chartered 1908)

I wonder what you all think of equal suffrage? The girls of our college do not seem to display a very decided interest in the question so far as college franchise is concerned. I think they would nearly all be in favour of it,



but conditions are such in the university that the idea of demanding equal rights has never entered our heads. The girls as well as the men, have representation on the committees concerning matters of interest to both. In one of the recent issues of the *Varsity*, a letter appeared, in which the author, one of the college men, announced the fact, that in the constitution of the men's Self-Governing Body, the women students had an equal right to vote with the men, and he saw no reason why they should not do so. Just lately too the men decided to have party politics, the result of the elections being that the Liberal side holds sway.

So here is a chance for all suffragettes to display their energies. However, I hardly think the girls will care to avail themselves of the opportunity.

We have our own Self-Governing Association, and various other societies which engross our interests.

Just lately a mass meeting of the girls was held to decide whether they should do away with flowers and cabs at the dances. Unfortunately as a quorum failed to appear they could not come to any definite arrangement, but judging by the discussion I think the flowers that are so pretty, but perishable and expensive, will be tabooed next year. The cabs are, however, often quite necessary, especially on a cold night.

There are fewer echoes of merriment around the college halls now, as the examinations are approaching, and everyone is settling down to work. Last week our rejuvenated Modern Language Club gave two French plays, in one of which three of our girls took part. Last Friday night the Women's Dramatic Association of the University presented "Twelfth Night", as their annual play. It was a decided success. Marjorie Fraser, one of our girls, most ably interpreted the rôle of the duke. This week, the Y. W. C. A. is

giving a pageant. We are quite interested in it as a number of Pi Phi are taking part.

We are very proud of the fact that the blue and white carried off the championship in hockey this year. The games have been very exciting, and everyone has had an excellent opportunity to witness the matches, as they were held in the big new arena down town which has an almost unlimited seating capacity. Last Saturday, Cornell played 'Varsity here and the score stood 10-0 in favour of 'Varsity.

We have had no jollifications in our house lately on account of the illness of our house-mother, Mrs. Starr. We are very thankful to say that she is improving now, and we hope to have her well and strong soon.

Our sympathy and best wishes are with our Maryland A sisters in their present crisis. May the student campaign be most successful!

LILLIAN M. CAMPBELL.

VERMONT ALPHA—MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

(Chartered 1893)

INITIATE

Initiated December 16.

Margaret Sharpe, '13.

Our first gathering after Christmas took the form of a "donation party" for our kitchen. Of course we couldn't have the presentation without viands so we had a spread of real home-made food which the girls had brought back, the day before.

The Northeastern Branch of the Y. W. C. A. held a territorial conference here in February. Three secretaries—Miss Roelofs, Miss Farquhor, and Miss Corbett (Michigan A, '02) were present. We especially enjoyed having four Vermont B girls with us at that time.

There are to be a few faculty changes next year. Professor Burt, head of the botany department, has resigned and a year's leave of absence has been granted to Professor Bryant of the physics department and to Professor Wright, who occupies the chair of English.

A recent chapel announcement brought good news to Middlebury for the state legislature has voted us an increase of \$12,800 a year. This will help some!

The fraternities voted not to entertain the freshmen in any way whatsoever this year. $\Pi \Phi$ was a little sorry to give up her party but we found that we suffered no loss by so doing, for February 20 we pledged ten splendid girls—two of whom were upperclassmen. We realize that this is a rather large number but feel sure that there are none whom we could afford to lose.

Vermont A gave her annual dance in January. The hall was prettily decorated with ground pine and evergreen trees and hundreds of butterflies in delicate shades of pink, lavender, blue, yellow, and green, were suspended from the ceiling which we had covered with pine. We went to the Pharetra for refreshments—which was exceedingly pleasant, since it was a rainy night. Among our guests were Elizabeth Caswell, '11, Mrs. Ray Fisher, ex-'12, Gertrude Brodie, '11, Blanche Bostwick, '12, and Marie McMahon, Vermont B.

FLORENCE M. ASELTINE.

VERMONT BETA—UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

(Chartered 1898)

The holidays were scarcely over when we began preparations for our freshman party, which we gave at the home of Mrs. Gebhardt. It was a great success and as much fun for us as for our guests. The entertainment pictured the freshman year at college. As each girl came she was required to fill out



enrollment cards and sign the register, which was our chapter guest book. Then she was escorted to the various social functions; the football hop, in the conservatory, where each girl had to hop over a big football; the Kollege Kake Walk, the college play, the Glee Club concert,—all clever take-offs, and the junior prom. The dance orders were the favors for the afternoon—little memorandum pads with

brass covers. The mid-year examinations were not forgotten either, nor the journeys down town for a soda or an ice-cream. At last we all went to the train to see our girls off for home in June.

Pledge night, February 20, we pledged two splendid freshmen—Clara Maria Gardner, of West Haven, Vt., and Agnes Julia Miller, of Narragansett Pier, R. I.

After Christmas we had the first of the monthly gatherings of all college girls at Grassmount. Several members of the faculty read a delightful little farce for our entertainment. The girls here live so far apart that we have little college community life and we hope that these goods times every month may help bring us together.

Miss Woodhull, dean of women in Bates College, visited us the first of January, and all the girls were invited to Grassmount to meet her. The next week the ladies of the faculty gave their annual tea for the college girls. An alumna gave us an interesting talk on her experiences in an Indian school.

Important college events have been the home concert by the musical clubs, which was unusually good this year, and the Kollege Kake Walk, February 22, of which we are all so proud because it is our unique college function. We look forward to it all the year, and the men spend months preparing for it.

Just before the Christmas vacation, Professor Stetson, who held the chair of German here for ten years, died very suddenly. It was a great shock to us all. We are very fortunate in having Herr Professor Anton H. Appelman, a Harvard exchange professor from Germany, to finish out the year. Recently the girls of the university organized an athletic association, and Marie McMahon '15 was elected treasurer.

Ruth Catlin, ex-'12, went to Boston the last of January, to study Library

Science in Simmons College. We gave a big cooky-shine for her in our Pharetra the week before she left. The Vermont A girls invited Marie McMahon down to Middlebury for their fraternity dance in January. She stayed in Pearson Hall and had a thoroughly delightful visit.

About twenty girls from the university attended the biennial conference of the Northeastern Territory of the Y. W. C. A. at Middlebury in February. It was most interesting and helpful to all who went. The Middlebury girls were splendid hostesses and did everything they could to make our visit pleasant. Four Pi Phis went from here, Helen Durfee, '13, Ruth Durfee, '14, Amy Wheeler, '15, and Edith Gates, '15. We managed between sessions to drink tea with the Vermont A girls in their lovely rooms.

As to the question of equal suffrage in the university there are no clubs here either for or against the movement, but the feeling among both the men and girls is decidedly anti-suffrage. I have been interested to see that the few girls who are strongly in favor of equal suffrage are nearly all seniors or juniors who are beginning to think about earning their bread and butter. Isn't that a significant fact?

EDITH R. GATES, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS ALPHA—BOSTON UNIVERSITY

(Chartered 1896)

INITIATES

Doris Kennard, '16.

Lois Layn, '16.

Eunice Rowell, '16.

First of all, may we introduce three new sisters to you? We have had them with us for two months now, and each one of them has found her place in $\Pi B \Phi$, and in the hearts of all our active girls. Our initiation took place on

Saturday afternoon, January 4, in Melrose. Mildred Collyer, '15, New York A, sister of one of our own girls, was with us. In the evening we enjoyed the annual initiation banquet at Hotel Brunswick, Boston. About forty of the *alumnæ* were present, and helped us to "ring out" the $\Pi \Phi$ songs.



Gladys Norton, '13, was very pleasing as toastmistress. Mrs. Taylor, wife of Professor Taylor, responded to the toast of patronesses. Mrs. Harold Babcock (Mildred Babcock, '03) gave the *alumnæ* welcome to the initiates. Eunice Rowell, '16, responded for the initiates, with the quotation "I'd wish no better choice". Other toasts on subjects of interest to the fraternity were given by a number of the active girls.

Massachusetts A has been leading a gay life of late. Together with the informal teas each month have come a card-party and dance. The card-party

was held Valentine's night at the fraternity rooms. The tally cards for whist and two other games played were appropriate to St. Valentine. We found that Cupid's arrow and the $\Pi \Phi$ arrow work very well as one. The dance was held February 19 at the Fitzedrick Bungalow in Dorchester. The bungalow was built for informal dances, and it certainly proved to be just the place for the kind of party Massachusetts A likes. There were about twenty couples there. Everyone had a good time;—the main reason being that all expected it when they came.

Examination week brought much trial and tribulation to Boston University this year. Our faculty have set about to "raise the standard". To those of you who know the phrase, no more need be said. $\Pi B \Phi$ has not lost any of its girls, however, through failure in work, and we are thankful for it.

All activity at college now seems to be in preparing for good times ahead. Plans for Junior Week are under way. Casts have been chosen for both the Junior Play—which is, "She Stoops to Conquer"—and for the $\Gamma \Delta$ play. Pi Phis are in both casts.

This is the number of THE ARROW when we are interested in the equal suffrage question. The girls of the university here seem to be evenly divided as to their ideas. At a recent vote of 150 there were but two votes more for the affirmative side than for the negative. The men of the college, as a whole, seem to have no more decided opinion. They took a vote a short time ago when the negative side won by only a few votes over the affirmative side. This seeming balance, however, looks more like victory ahead for the affirmative, since this is the side which is steadily growing in favor.

FLORENCE LIGHT.

NEW YORK ALPHA—SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

(Chartered 1896)

This semester will long be remembered by the girls of Syracuse University, for it will be always referred to either as "the time we tried student government", or as "the beginning of our present system of student government".



We obtained permission to try student government last fall, and different committees have, since then, been working on the plans and rules—until now, student government is a reality. Our last Women's League meeting with about 350 women in attendance, was certainly inspiring, and our success thus far makes us feel sure that Student Gov-

ernment is a permanent institution in Syracuse University.

Woman suffrage is not such a live question here as it should be. We have a Modern Women's Club which is a branch of the College Equal Suffrage League of America; its members are loyal and enthusiastic, but the membership is very small for a college where there are about 1500 girls. If a straw vote were taken, I believe more girls would vote for suffrage, than against it, but the majority would not be overwhelming. The question is not taken very seriously among the men, but they are, on the whole, opposed to suffrage.

Settlement work has a new interest for us all, of course, since $\Pi B \Phi$ has a Settlement School of her own. We now have a University Settlement House which is carried on by students under the leadership of Dr. Philip A. Parsons, the head of the sociology department. 1500 children and adults are already enrolled, and there can be no doubt as to the success of the project. A series of entertainments has been given by university students for the purpose of raising money for the Settlement. Louise Andrews, '13, read several selections at one of these entertainments.

And now, for a word about things more frivolous. Senior week was scheduled between the two semesters this year by a ruling of the faculty, so what "remains" were left after the ordeal of mid-year examinations took part in the festivities. These "remains", however, looked on the night of the Senior Ball as if they still had a good deal of life left. The Senior Week Play was an unusual success financially as well as from a dramatic standpoint. "Broke" was written by a Syracuse alumnus, and is a play picturing real college life. The significance of the title "Broke" need not be explained to college students, I'm sure—and many of us felt that we could sympathize most sincerely with the hero of the play, who was always "broke".

In February, the Women's Athletic Governing Board gave a dance for the girls of the university. Only those dressed as George or Martha Washington were allowed on the floor, and as far as costumes were concerned, it was a dance of "olden times" but one could hardly imagine the "Father of his Country" and his dignified consort, doing the "Boston" after the modern fashion.

Among our chapter jollifications, I think all will agree that the cooky-shine given for the freshmen in February was the best. It is hard to find anything that will surpass a cooky-shine, anyhow. Two of our girls have left us; Florence Taylor, ex-'13, and Ruth Super, ex-'16, and we surely miss them. Florence sails, April 5, for a trip through the Mediterranean and Ruth was unable to return after Christmas on account of illness. Kathryn Steidle, '13, has been elected to membership in the honorary pedagogical society, $K \Pi \Sigma$. We are proud to introduce our new pledge—Ruth Wean, '15, of Plainfield, N. J.

MARJORIE CAMPBELL.

NEW YORK BETA—BARNARD COLLEGE

(Chartered 1904)

Since my last letter, we have initiated Chrystene Straiton, who is one of the finest girls we know. Besides being especially gifted along literary lines, she is very clever and witty, and saves us many a dull hour.

The reaction which usually follows examinations is beginning to show itself here at Barnard. Perhaps you have read of the famous Barnard Building Fund. Dean Gildersleeve announced some time ago, that we were, by some means, going to raise \$2,000,000 before 1916, when Barnard will celebrate its



twenty-fifth anniversary. This is to be done partly by the students. For this purpose, the following scheme has been devised. Every girl in the college can be either a year, a month, a season, a week, a day, an hour, a minute or a second. To be a year costs \$50; a season, \$25; a month, \$10; and so down to 10 cents for a second. By this means \$501.85 have been raised since January.

Preparations are on foot for the Undergraduate Play, which is the big dramatic event of the year. It is to be "Cyrano de Bergerac"; May Kenny is to play Roxane and Chrys-tene Straiton, Ragenan. Usually the proceeds of the play, which amount approximately to \$500, have gone to the Undergraduate Association, but this year they are going to the Building Fund. So you see how Barnard is making an effort to raise money for a new building. New York B has been planning to show that fraternities are a positive influence for good, by giving a recital or entertainment of some sort, and turning the proceeds over to the Building Fund. The Barnard chapter of Chi Omega has showed its good influence by offering a prize to the student who shall write the best essay in Economics.

The non-fraternity or anti-fraternity element here has practically challenged us to show that fraternities actually do some positive good—not merely that they refrain from doing harm. But so far, the Committee on Fraternity Investigation has not given us a chance to show that we can do good; it has merely called in individuals and asked them facts, and given them no chance to argue. What would you all do if you were in our position? We should really be very grateful for suggestion and ideas.

It seems to me that the last ARROW would be sufficient argument for anyone, that fraternities are a benefit. When you read about all the splendid work the Pi Phis are doing in the outside world, doesn't it make you prouder than ever that you too, are a wearer of the arrow? It always makes me think of that little verse,

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime;
And, departing, leave behind us
Foot-prints on the sands of time."

MARGUERITE SCHORR.

MARYLAND ALPHA—GOUCHER COLLEGE

(Chartered 1897)

INITIATES

(Initiated, December 14)

Alice Eldridge

So many things have happened since our last chapter letter that I wonder how I can tell you about them all. After the usual much-enjoyed Christmas vacation we came back ready for the three weeks hard work before mid-year examinations. The latter over, everyone has taken a new hold on life and is again doing her best to know the freshmen and help them to know and like Pi Phi.

In January, we gave a rather formal tea in the cozy corner inviting, in addition to the all-important freshmen, girls from other fraternities and our alumnae, about seventy in all. Mrs. W. S. Baldwin (Ella Garvin, '11) and Edna Garvin, ex-'14, at that time visiting in the city, were our especial guests, and were most gladly welcomed back after more than a year's absence. We give weekly "drop-in" teas, when the girls just come over from classes and have a very informal chat over their cup of tea. Then once in a while we have a more elaborate affair, for which the number of invitations is increased and our best gowns brought forth. It is quite a pleasant custom here at Goucher the way the different fraternities give their weekly teas. Even before the days of sophomore pledging the plan was in use, while now it assumes a more important aspect, being practically our only means of entertaining freshmen. Early in February, Eleanor and Caroline Diggs, '15, gave a lovely little tea for some of the new girls we liked best, and a few from other fraternities. Everyone seemed to enjoy it, and the girls from the dormitory especially appreciated the cozy, homelike atmospheres of the Diggs' home. We fondly hope that that afternoon helped very materially to make an "impression" for $\Pi \Phi$.

I wonder if other chapters have as nice alumnae as we have? Some of us usually attend alumnae meeting, they come to our teas, and we go to theirs. One afternoon in February, Miss Keller invited us to spend a very delightful hour at her home, where we met Miss Pomeroy, Celeste Janvier—who is so absorbed in her work at the Hopkins Hospital that Pi Phi welcome a chance even to see her—Edna L. Stone, one of the founders of Maryland A; and other alumnae. Sarah Porter, '10, was there and told us of her trip abroad last summer, especially of her visit with Gretchen Schmidt, ex-'13, in Paris, and of Gretchen's Montessori's school there. I only wish I had time to tell you the interesting story. During the same month the chapter was entertained by our patronesses Mrs. Janney and Mrs. Lindley; and February 4, by Mrs. George Heubeck (Isabel Drury, '09) at a reception in honor of Annabel Miller, '09.

Since the Million Dollar Campaign Fund is a matter of such vital importance to all the students, I just want to report its progress. There is still over \$100,000 to be raised. Under the leadership of the President of our

Student's Organization, the college girls are hard at work, getting what little they can; and several have been successful to the degree of raising five or six-hundred dollars. By April, we will know whether or not Goucher is to remain in Baltimore.

The sophomore class gave a pantomime, "Coppelia", before vacation and turned over the proceeds, about \$110 to the Fund. An effort is being made now by the women of the First M. E. Church and by the Methodist bishops to raise the remaining thousands.

This year our dramatics seem to come all at once. The senior class instead of waiting until June, gave its play, Percy Mackaye's *Jeanne D'Arc*, in February. The play is usually considered too heavy for amateur work; but 1913 did not find it so and gave it wonderfully well. At both performances there was a crowded and enthusiastic house, and everyone declared the play to be the best senior dramatics given for years. A good deal of favorable comment from outsiders was aroused by the production, and much unsuspected histrionic ability was brought to light. Maryland A is proud of the fact that six of her seven seniors took part in the play. Junior dramatics come in March, only the freshmen are invited to that play.

On Friday night, February 21, the college gave its annual mid-year reception in Goucher Hall. This is the most informal evening affair of the year and gives a fine opportunity for really becoming acquainted with everybody. At different times during the evening the various classes gave their songs, and the glee club some of its song hits.

I suppose, in most colleges, basket-ball is still in season; but here the plan is to have match games over before the Christmas vacations. In a series of very exciting games the sophomore class won the championship again this year, playing the final game against the seniors. Soon now the practice for the spring field meet will begin, and with it baseball and tennis.

After the initiation in December which was held with Mrs. Tottle (Helen Doll, '99) the alumnae and active chapter girls lingered and laughed over the good old-fashioned cooky-shine. We all gathered around the open fireplace and talked, sang or were quiet, just as the spirit moved. You who have never spent an evening around Mrs. Tottle's cozy fireplace with her four darling children, have indeed missed a great deal, and would not understand why we always accept invitations there.

Aren't you anxious to get the April ARROW and learn what other Pi Phis think about equal suffrage? The attitude of the college students in general here is very strong for it, although no vote has been taken on the subject. We have no suffrage organization, but can often be found in groups, discussing the matter in the halls or in our friends' rooms. Dr. Thaddeus P. Thomas, instructor in social science here, is firm in his belief that women should have equal rights with men, and is the means of converting many of his students to that view. Dr. Lillian Welch, head of the anatomy department and our college physician, is another firm believer. She is quite active in work connected with suffrage organizations, and in her class room lectures continually brings out points in favor of the movement. As proof of her enthusiasm,

I may say that she has offered the college girls places in the suffrage parade to be given in Washington March 3 and a number are considering the proposition seriously.

ETHEL CHAMBERLAIN.

COLUMBIA ALPHA—GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
(Chartered 1889)

Our first semester is over, with its strenuous work of mid-year examinations, and now we are looking forward to two most important events which as Washingtonians we will be privileged to enjoy, the suffragist parade on

March 3, and the Inauguration of the new President of the United States, March 4.



Those of us who are advocates of "Votes for Women" are indeed fortunate to be so near the scene of action and to feel the pulse beat of the great movement which at this time is attracting such world-wide attention. In college, interest

in this movement is keen and tense. The majority of the students are ardent supporters of this cause and are doing everything in their power to further its interests. Of course there are some who are "antis"; but they are in the minority.

The mammoth parade of March 3, is attracting a great deal of public attention. Elaborate plans have been made to make it one of the most novel and beautiful parades in history. Women from all parts of the country are coming to take part in it; there will be a beautiful pageant, given by some of America's most prominent women, at the close of the parade. The college women's section appeals to us most strongly, perhaps, for George Washington expects to be a part of it. About twenty-five of our college girls are planning to march in this section, and among them will be a number of Pi Phis, both active and alumnae. The college women will wear the academic cap and gown and we feel that this will be one of the most dignified and interesting sections of the parade.

The organizers of this parade were indeed fortunate in choosing such a time for it. Many thousands of visitors will be in Washington and cannot fail to be impressed by this army of earnest women. Several suffrage leaders have spoken to the college students in the last few weeks, among them Mrs. Mary Beard of New York City. Her talk was especially forceful, and as a college woman, she brought to us an added sense of our responsibilities as college men and women in regard to this problem.

A college dramatic society has just been organized and before the end

of the school year, we hope to be able to give a proof of our work and enthusiasm by producing a play. The local Pan-Hellenic Society has also commenced rehearsals on its annual play, given for the benefit of the university athletic fund. The George Washington track meet has just been held in which men from many southern and eastern colleges were entered, and in which our university made a very creditable showing.

An honor society, the "Sphinx", has just been organized for the girls of the university. It is composed of those women who are actively interested and represented in college activities. $\Pi \Phi$ has three members out of the entire membership of seven.

The senior class entertained the college students at an assembly recently and everyone had a splendid time. On February 3, the chapter entertained our ARROW Editor, Miss Pomeroy, at luncheon. We were very glad of this opportunity to meet and know Miss Pomeroy. Later in February Mrs. Stockton, wife of the president of the university and one of our patronesses, gave a tea for Columbia A. The chapter is going to entertain all visiting Pi Phis at tea in the chapter room, 2024 G. street, N. W., immediately after the suffrage parade on March 3.

In January, the joys of a cooky-shine were revealed to our freshmen. We were also fortunate in having with us at that time Mabel Nichol, Iowa Ω , and Addie Keenan, Minnesota A, who are studying in Washington. Ethel Trowbridge attended the Junior Week festivities at Cornell, in February.

GENEVIEVE FRIZZEL.

FLORIDA ALPHA—JOHN B. STETSON UNIVERSITY
(Chartered 1913)

Since I have already told you so much about the history and recent activities of your "baby" chapter in another part of THE ARROW, I am going to confine my letter to the particular subject which we were asked to discuss this time.

The question of equal suffrage in Florida and her neighboring states has only been slightly agitated. Conditions in this state which would arouse an interest in this question are almost entirely absent. Suffrage in all its phases has never been brought home to us, since there has been no urgent need for it. There are comparatively few wage-earning women in Florida and these work under good conditions for the voters of the state govern wisely and well.

Here at Stetson, which is a co-educational institution, the subject has not been recently discussed. There is no equal suffrage league here. However two years ago there was a debate, on the rights of women to vote, in the college literary society. At that time there was much interest manifested as the hall was crowded. Although the general feeling was opposed, the decision was rendered for the affirmative. Among the men of the university the professors are almost to a body for equal suffrage while the men students are against it. There has been no vote among the college women but the large majority approve.

When this matter was discussed in our meeting most of the girls seemed undecided. All were opposed to suffrage in its radical form as is so noticeable

in England at the present time. Suffrage in theory has several adherents and there was a heated argument between pros and cons. The discussions which took place prior to voting caused us to realize the importance of this issue and has created a lasting interest. Now we are anxious to know how other Pi Phi regard the question of equal suffrage.

LILLIAN ELDRIDGE.

BETA PROVINCE

PENNSYLVANIA ALPHA—SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

(Chartered 1892)

Swarthmore has a very strong equal suffrage club and many of the girls are deeply interested in it. Our proximity to Philadelphia affords us the opportunity of hearing many good speakers who come there. The recent Suffrage Convention held in Philadelphia was well attended by Swarthmore students. Just now many of the college girls are canvassing the village to ascertain how many are opposed and how many are in favor of equal suffrage. There is also a men's equal suffrage league at Swarthmore which has a large enrollment of members of the faculty and men students. They started the canvassing movement.

The Philadelphia alumnae club has just given the chapter a beautiful silver loving cup for sophomore scholarship. Each year the sophomore having the highest average, providing it is a B plus or over, has her name engraved on the cup.

During the latter part of February there will be a small Y. W. C. A. Conference held at Swarthmore. Delegates will be present from Dickinson, Bryn Mawr, Goucher, and Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia. Several good speakers will be present and we feel sure that much benefit will be derived for the local Y. W. C. A.

At a recent meeting of the Men's Student Government Association it was moved and carried that all forms of hazing be dispensed with at Swarthmore. The first step was taken in this direction when the paddles were abolished two years ago.

The sophomore musical comedy was given in January and $\Pi B \Phi$ was especially proud of it this year because Margaret McIntosh, '15, wrote the words and lyrics.

Our annual dance, will be given March 1 and we expect to have twenty-two alumnae back for it and several guests so we are looking forward to the largest dance Pennsylvania A has ever had. We are planning to have the whole club house decorated with carnations.

Our freshmen are planning to entertain the freshmen of the other fraternities at cards. $\Pi \Phi$ started this custom last year.

Two of our girls attended the Philadelphia alumnae club's luncheon and meeting at the home of Mary Sproul, '07, in Chester. Each month some of the active girls attend these meetings and enjoy them very much.

On Valentine's day each girl made a valentine for another girl in the

chapter and after fraternity meeting we distributed them. Some of them were decidedly original.

For the fifth year in succession Swarthmore met and defeated the University of Pennsylvania in basket-ball. Although our team has not won so many games as for the last few years, it feels that this victory marks a very successful season.

Pennsylvania A has been gaining honors lately. Anna Spackman, '14, has been elected a member of the executive board of the Women's Student Government Association. Florence Miller, '14, is captain of the junior gymnasium team which won the championship last year, and several of our girls are on the various squads. Sara Boyle, '16, is pledged G. I. K., the interfraternity eating club.

MARION BAKER.

PENNSYLVANIA BETA—BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY

(Chartered 1895)

INITIATES

(Initiated February 17)

Helen Wainwright, '15.

We are all looking forward to spring vacation with all of its fore-runners: bid day, fraternity and term examinations and our $\Pi \Phi$ dance. However, as our thoughts turn in retrospection, many good times stand out prominently and these have helped wonderfully to lighten our toil and to cheer us after the disappointments which seem inevitable to all mortals.

Frances McNall, '14, has been acting as president of the Y. W. C. A. owing to the absence of the president from college this term.

The annual college girls' reception was held on February 14 and was a grand success. We were disappointed in not having Miss Pettit with us for this affair as we had planned, but the fates decreed otherwise, so we are still anticipating her visit and feel sure that realization will not be less pleasant than the anticipation. Edna Whittam, '14, and Ramona Lenington, '15, were vice-president and treasurer, respectively for this function. The chapter was informally entertained one evening in February by the $\Delta \Theta \Upsilon$ fraternity at their home. Mrs. Simpson (Mary Wilson, ex-'99) entertained the girls at her home on the afternoon of February 8.

February 15 was a busy day. Helen Hare, '10, entertained the alumnae and chapter at a sewing-party in the afternoon in honor of Emily Lane, '10. In the evening the chapter had a cooky-shine in the suite for Emily Lane, '10, and Ruth Lenington, ex-'15. There was mirth and enthusiasm a plenty.

Saturday, March 1, is our bid day and we are confident that the freshmen to whom we extend $\Pi \Phi$ bids will return acceptable answers. When all the answers have been given, we shall take dinner at the Cameron House and celebrate in a fitting manner.

Frill and Frown, our dramatic club will present "Ingomar, the Barbarian," on March 6. Joletta Arthur, '13, and Winifred Miller, '15, are taking leading and responsible parts.

Last but not least, we shall have a $\Pi \Phi$ dance in the Armory on the eve of vacation, March 19, when we shall make merry with our friends.

EDNA A. WHITTAM.

PENNSYLVANIA GAMMA—DICKINSON COLLEGE

(Chartered 1903)

This year Dickinson has a flourishing suffrage club which has not done anything very definite as yet but whose plans for the future are great. The men in the college do not seem to regard it very seriously but this is probably on account of its extreme youth, it being only about two months old.



The twenty-second of February is a busy day for the college. In the morning, the freshmen always have a parade. They wear very original and unique costumes and show the town that the college is very much alive. This time, the parade caused a great deal of comment for

all boys were dressed as suffragettes and imitated the march which is now taking place from Albany to Washington. Then, in the evening, a large banquet was held in the college gymnasium. Each class had a table and vied with one another in the decorations. As a result, the effect was quite artistic and much increased the pleasure of the evening. Members of the faculty and student-body made stirring speeches and there was a fine exhibition of college spirit.

A few weeks ago, the chapter was very delightfully entertained at the home of Elsie Hoffer and another evening Mrs. Craver, one of our patronesses, entertained us together with members of $\Phi \kappa \Sigma$. Needless to say, we had a splendid time. The chapter itself, or rather part of it, has also been busy entertaining. The sophomores gave a Valentine party in the rooms and invited their non-fraternity as well as fraternity class friends. Their scheme was a most successful one and all spent a delightful evening.

HARRIET H. STUART.

OHIO ALPHA—OHIO UNIVERSITY

(Chartered 1889)

The first three weeks of the new semester have passed and now, we are proud to claim as our new pledges: Josephine Higby, of Higby, Ohio; and Alice Henry, of Athens, Ohio.

At this time Ohio University is very much interested in a fraternity bill

which is now being widely discussed. This bill provides that all the state colleges in Ohio shall abolish fraternities. The question is of great importance to the whole Greek world, and everything is being done to prevent the passage of the bill. You all know, the fraternities have been taken out at Wooster. Of course this fraternity bill is the topic of conversation of to-day—especially among the Greeks in Ohio.

Great interest has been shown in basket-ball games this year. Games have been won and games have been lost but the team has worked hard for the college, and we, not on the team, have worked as long and as loud as our voices would permit.

Ohio A is looking forward to her annual dinner dance to be given March 7 at Masonic Hall. Special effort is being made with the decorations. We are all anticipating the Junior Prom.

The question of Woman Suffrage has been much discussed in the college in debates and the majority seem to be on the negative side of the question.

Ohio A has been very busy studying for the fraternity examinations for the last two weeks.

HENRIETTA V. CRONACHER.

OHIO BETA—OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

(Chartered 1892)

At last we can say that our rushing season is over and are able to announce the pledging of three splendid girls; Helen Shepard and Dorothy Simpson, from Columbus; and Alice Ward, from Sandusky. They are all girls of the most desirable type and we feel certain that we shall have just cause to be very proud of them.

The Woman's Pan-Hellenic has been highly commended for the standard it has set for the freshmen regarding scholarship. No freshman could be bid to a fraternity this year unless she passed all her work without conditions. Those receiving conditions this semester are not eligible for membership unless they pass next semester's work without condition.

I want to give you all an idea of Ohio State's attitude toward equal suffrage. I must say at first that this question is not discussed and agitated here as it is in a great many universities. The student body, girls as well as men, seem to be indifferent on the subject of equal suffrage. Most of the attempts made to arouse them on this question have not been successful. There is, however, an Equal Suffrage League which has about fifty members. This league meets every two weeks and often the members from the city league come up to speak at these meetings. Most of the men on the faculty favor equal suffrage but a few are actively opposed.

The Student Government Association which was established here, last semester, has started its work and from present indications, we may judge that the experiment is going to be a success. The rules made by this association concern those girls who come here from out of town and live in the lodgings that are near the campus. The rules are enforced by means of proctors. The idea of the association is not so much to govern as to unify the girls.

Next week sees the end of the basket-ball season at Ohio State and it has

been a very successful one. These games have had a special significance to us, since they are the first to be played by Ohio as a member of the Western Conference.

We are going to have our initiation next week but instead of having a banquet afterwards we are going to wait and have our banquet on Founders' Day.

TERESE KENNEDY.

OHIO GAMMA—WOOSTER UNIVERSITY

(Chartered 1910)

INITIATES

(Initiated, February 14)

Elsa Mechel, '13.

Olive Johnson, '15.

Susan Wickham, '16.

Cora Wickham, '16.

Cora Louise Schlicht, '16.

Mildred Nicholls, '16.

Virginia Boone, '16.

Helen Burnham, '16.

Helen Morgan, '16.

For the last few months the principal topic of discussion at Wooster has been the fraternity question. At their semi-annual meeting on February 13, the Board of Trustees drew up the following resolutions:



WHEREAS, in view of the fact that the board of trustees has learned that the majority of the faculty of Wooster feel that fraternities should not exist in the University of Wooster; and

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the board of trustees of the University of Wooster it would be for the best interests of the university to prohibit the further growth and extension of fraternities and sororities among its students, therefore

Be it Resolved, by the board of trustees of the

University of Wooster that it is the sense of this board that further initiation of members by fraternities and sororities among the students of the University be prohibited on and after this date, and that the faculty be instructed with the execution of this action.

Be it further Resolved; That the executive committee of the board of trustees is hereby instructed to assume any land contract that any or all of the fraternities may have entered into before December 20, 1912.

In taking this action the board desires to place on record the fact that it is not influenced by any monetary consideration whatsoever.

Before notice of this action of the Trustees was given to them, three of the four sororities at Wooster initiated; $\Pi \Phi$ was the first of this number. We have nine new girls of whom we are proud. Two of them, Cora Louise Schlicht and Virginia Boone are sisters of Pi Phi's, Susan and Cora Wickham

are cousins of one of our seniors. As a result of the initiations K A Θ, K K Γ and Π B Φ were forced to surrender their charters immediately.

We were very glad to have Miss Elda Smith, Illinois E, as representative of the national organization with us at the time of the trustees' meeting and consequent fraternity excitement. She proved herself an invaluable friend and adviser to Wooster Pi Phis. Several of our alumnae also made us short visits, Esther Boyer, '10, Nell Boyer, '12, Helen Harrington, '12, Elsa Schlicht, '12, and Irene Morley, '12.

In these few short years Ohio Γ has come to mean very much to us and it is inexpressibly hard to give up our chapter privileges. Π B Φ and her interests will always be near to our hearts and we hope that she will not forget us, although we shall have ceased to exist as an active chapter.

LEOTA MUNN.

MICHIGAN ALPHA—HILLSDALE COLLEGE

(Chartered 1887)

INITIATES

(Initiated February 1)

Maude Arthur.	Gladys Goddard.
Lois Cone.	Marguerite Grandon.
Florentine Cook.	Ruth Harper.
Marie Dibble.	Rae Whaley.

The winter term is really the busiest time of the year at Hillsdale. It seems that every college activity has been exerting its ability to the utmost, these last few months. Both ladies' and men's glee clubs, now well trained, and are giving successful concerts in the neighboring small towns. The dramatic club has begun work on a play to be produced some time this spring. Just recently a "Deutscher Verein", open to all students of German, has been organized and its members are already giving some entertaining and beneficial programs. All four liter-



ary societies are industriously engaged in debates, plays, and the like. And we are no less proud of the basket-ball team than we were of the football team in the fall. Every game, so far, has been won.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by the annual college banquet, which is under the management of the senior class. Class-spirit at this occasion, especially, runs high, and all classes and departments almost out-do themselves, vying with one another in table decorations, songs, yells, toasts, and stunts.

There is no doubt about there being some clever and ingenious productions. It is the one time of the year when the faculty and whole student body get together at such a function, and the Hillsdale spirit there displayed is enough to lighten the daily routine of college work for the rest of the year.

In spite of their widely varying interests and activities, East Hall girls have many good social times together. Both old girls, with pleasant memories, and new girls, with happy expectation, look forward to the "Judge Ambler Box Party". Each year Judge Ambler, who lives at Cleveland, Ohio, and who is one of East Hall's best friends, in more ways than one, sends two immense boxes at Christmas time. One contains books for the East Hall library, and the other,—well, all sorts of good things to eat that can possibly be imagined are in that box! The party took place this year, two nights before the general breaking up for Christmas vacation, the nearness of which, I dare say, added to the merry-making of the evening. Everyone had this pleasant memory to take with her on her way home. Then, again, on February 12, Mrs. Baine, the matron, Miss Congdon, the dean, and Miss Fisher, the domestic science and art teacher, gave another party to the dormitory girls. The family spirit is very strong and it is just impossible to tell how much enjoyment these jolly, informal times contribute.

Shortly after our return from vacation, our $\Pi \Phi$ pledges surprised us with a sleigh-ride to Jonesville, a small town five miles away. There they took us (who were still "in the dark" as to what was going to happen next) to a most satisfying supper. Of course, everything was under their control, and when, in addition to the songs we sang, they demanded toasts, impromptu, from different ones, we were obliged to respond as best we could. Although the snow was fine for sleighing, it happened that a light rain fell steadily both going and coming. But it was just enough to invigorate us and make us let those old $\Pi \Phi$ songs ring out.

And now those same pledges are full-fledged Pi Phis. Don't you all have the best feeling when you finally see the arrows securely pinned on your freshmen? Initiation was held at the home of Mrs. A. D. Stock, $\Pi \Phi$ patroness and mother, from there we went to the Smith Hotel for the banquet. Everything was splendid. There were thirty-six of us, altogether. Besides the alumnae and patronesses living in Hillsdale there were with us Mrs. Murray Stillman (Edna Tompkins, ex-'12) who was on her way back to Oregon after a visit in the East, Mella Van Meter, '12, from Marion, Ohio, and Winifred Whaley, '06, who is teaching in the high school at South Bend, Indiana. Toasts from alumnae, patronesses, active chapter, and our freshmen were inspiring to all. Our freshmen are already helping us plan out the wonderful things we are going to do, and we don't know how we ever managed without them before.

LORENA SMITH.

MICHIGAN BETA—UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

(Chartered 1888)

The most interesting and helpful experience that has come to Michigan B in some time, is the visit of Mrs. Elizabeth Helmick, fraternity historian and chairman of the Settlement School project. While Mrs. Helmick is known



by name and work to every $\Pi \Phi$, those who have not met and talked with her personally, have missed more than they know. Mrs. Helmick was with us for several days and during that time established the closest ties of love and friendship with the active girls. More than that, by her own unbounded enthusiasm and loyalty for $\Pi B \Phi$ she renewed and quickened fraternity spirit

in every one.

We have been favored by a visit from another widely-traveled $\Pi \Phi$, one of our own alumnae, Mrs. Louis Van Schaick (Nellie Kellog, '05). Mrs. Van Schaick was hostess to a chapter cooky-shine during her stay.

Jessie Schee (Iowa B, '08) and Marjorie Beebe (Ohio B, '12) were over night guests at the chapter house shortly after Christmas. We enjoy these visits from members of other chapters.

We managed to have a sleigh-ride one of the few days that there has been snow on the ground this winter. I'll have to admit that the bob scraped several times also that it rained a little, but what are these trifles?—it takes more than that to dampen $\Pi \Phi$ ardor. The event was in the nature of a rushing party and later, we pledged four fine girls, Helen Hayes, Ethel Garrigus, Donna Edwards and Leola Royce, '16. This proved to be one rushing party that was enjoyed by the chapter as well as the rushees.

Alice Wiard, '15, and Alta Welch, '14, have been elected to membership in $\Omega \Phi$, an honorary rhetoric society.

Three pledges became full-fledged Pi Phis at our second semester initiation, Leola Royce, '16, Martha Gray, '16, and Grace Bowen, '16. After the ceremony the chapter was entertained at dinner at the chapter house by several of the alumnae.

The freshmen in the fraternity have distinguished themselves this year by giving the upper-classmen a very enjoyable dance at Packard Academy.

Local Pan-Hellenic is absorbed at present in the discussion of two questions, first the abolition of high-school pledging and second, the adopting of second semester pledging. It is almost a certainty now that these will be adopted very

soon. Everyone is rather skeptical as to the results of the trial of the new system but at least, hope that it will be an improvement on the old conditions.

ALTA I. WELCH.

GAMMA PROVINCE

MINNESOTA ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

(Chartered 1890)

Although it's only February now, yet I'm absolutely positive that spring is nearly here. Would you believe it—the boys are playing marbles, and the college girls are even studying for the fraternity examinations?



In the intervals of this study, though, Mildred Loomis, '13, found time to rehearse and take part in the "Arms and the Man" which was given by the Dramatic Club. Doctor Burton of the English department is very much in favor of Bernard Shaw, and it was through his influence that the piece was presented.

According to newspaper criticism, Louka, the part played by Mildred, was by far the best acted one in the play. A week or two ago the Euterpean club gave a musical presentation of Hiawatha's Wedding Feast in which many of our girls sang. The glee clubs under the direction of Carlyle Scott are planning a pretentious operetta, so you see we are not very lazy people, hereabouts.

Minnesota has been most interested lately in the woman suffrage debate which has been waging in our legislature. The senate finally rejected the bill, and many of the ardent workers were disappointed. At the university, itself, there has never been a vote taken, and the suffrage club is loath to take one, just at this time; so I was unable to determine the exact sentiment of the college. There is no anti-suffrage organization as yet, and there is a very active club of suffrage believers. Prominent women, fresh from their sociological researches, address the club and present to the members questions which the uneducated woman must answer. Student sentiment, especially among the men, seems to favor the adoption of equal suffrage. Our chapter of thirty voted in favor of the question, and I believe if a straw vote were taken among the student body, the majority would be affirmative. The suffrage club, itself, is a new organization, and, though it is doing fine work, has not been able to overcome the inertia among the college girls. There seems to be a prevailing idea among the women that the disgusting antics of a few infatuated fanatics in the east and in England are tokens of the result of equal suffrage.

The alumnae have been entertaining at a series of Charity Bridges for the

purpose of raising funds for our Settlement School, and we have had a good time at all of them, besides contributing to a worthy cause. The other day our freshmen were introduced to the college people at a large reception, and everyone seemed to be conquered by their charms. Since Minnesota is trying to adopt sophomore pledging, we are hampered by the difficulties of a large chapter this year, and so we had quite a few "little women" to introduce.

What do you suppose? We nearly had a chance to hear Captain Amundsen, but we didn't hear him. His appointments were arranged so that he couldn't come, and we were sadder and no wiser! But we did have the honor of hearing Herman Ros, who lectured in French on the "Contemporary in French Literature." He will lecture at several of the colleges; so I suppose many of you girls heard him.

School has settled back in its old rut and we're very seriously studious just now. The next excitement will be the appearance of the "Gopher", and we're all anxiously awaiting its coming to see what they said under "her" picture! Is it not so with all of you?

FLORENCE BERNHARDT, Pres.

LILLIAN McLAUGHLIN, Sec.

WISCONSIN ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

(Chartered 1894)

The new semester has begun after examinations giving us inspiration to start in anew and work harder than ever. Junior Prom was as successful this year as it always is, and $\Pi \Phi$ was proud to have it led by Genevieve Hendricks '15,

with Albert Tormey, ΔT .

During Prom Week, Wisconsin A was very glad to entertain Elizabeth Ohr, Indiana Γ , and to receive a visit, if only a very short one, from Drue Smalling, Missouri B.

The basket-ball season of Wisconsin University is drawing to a close, for there is now only one more game to be played; Wisconsin has apparently had



very little difficulty in overcoming her opponents except the strong Ohio team. We are now hoping very much to win the championship.

Local Pan-Hellenic gave a dance to all the university girls in the girl's gymnasium in February. It was a great success for everyone came in spite of the inclement weather. Although we have sophomore initiation, Pan-Hellenic is working hard to receive the sanction of the faculty in putting through a late spring pledge day, which we all desire very much as it will help us greatly in our housing problem. Our rushing thus far has consisted mostly in having

freshmen over for dinner once or twice a week. Beginning with this semester, Mrs. Luta P. Hendricks, Iowa F, is kindly opening her home for a series of teas for the girls, and a limited number of freshmen.

Wisconsin A misses Marguerite Palmstrom, '15, very much. The serious illness of her brother made it necessary for her to leave this semester, but the chapter enjoys having Ruth Birchard, '13, with them again after an absence of a year and a half. Anne Hutchinson, '13, visited Illinois Z over the week-end of February 22 and reports a very fine time. Dorrit Osann, '14, has been elected head of bowling on the girls' athletic board, Carol Cotton, '14, made the junior basket-ball team, and Jeannette Munro, '15, and Barbara Mullon, '13, have parts in a French play, "La Malade Imaginaire", which is to be given soon.

Π Φ has not yet lost a match in the Intersorority Bowling League. Six games have been played and only four remain.

Mrs. Mullon, our chaperon, was forced to leave us at Christmas time on account of illness, and we now have Miss Louise Jones of New Orleans, La., who has proved herself to be an ideal chaperon.

Although the majority of the men at Wisconsin are not favorable to the idea of woman suffrage, still there are many who have thought on the question, and who are its hearty supporters. During the campaign for suffrage in the state of Wisconsin, many of the men students and professors, together with the girls, wore VOTES FOR WOMEN buttons. At the beginning of the year, the College Suffrage League struggled hard to obtain new members and did obtain a good many. Even after defeat of the bill in the legislature, many joined the league who had been indifferent before.

In the first four weeks of school, during the campaign, the girls worked very hard, managing the sale of the *State Journal* in Madison and in the surrounding small towns. They distributed literature in all the men's boarding houses; and wrote articles to be published in the smaller papers around the state. In order to pay for the literature which they distributed, the Equal Suffrage League gave a candy sale in the university buildings. They are now getting out a booklet containing a statement of three principles—why they believe in suffrage, and why and how they are working for it.

They are planning in the future to give a play, and have made arrangements to enter a float in the Spring Carnival parade at night. Because they cannot be represented in the Inaugural Parade, members of the league are planning to have a big meeting here.

Senator and Mrs. Robert LaFollette have spoken before the university on the subject of equal suffrage, and Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery has spoken before the league at its meetings.

The College Equal Suffrage league and the Dane County League together have headquarters down town. Although equal suffrage was defeated by the large foreign population and the conspicuous pink ballot, its defenders are storing up their energy for their next opportunity, and hope to win out in the coming campaign. The league has infinite faith in its ultimate success and each of her members is pledged to do work in her home town during the summer months.

VERA SIEB.

ILLINOIS BETA—LOMBARD COLLEGE

(Chartered 1872)

INITIATES

(Initiated January 18)

Dora Telford.

Jane Teeple.

Since my last letter, we have pledged two dandy girls, Rena Logan of Sheldon, Iowa; and Alice Porter, of Galesburg. Mildred Mabee, '12, gave a pledging cooky-shine for Rena in January, which both the active achapter and

alumnae attended. It was a great success and we all appreciated it.



With the beginning of the new semester two of our girls thought it best to leave school. Helen Edgerton, who has been in very poor health for some time, has gone to Wichita, Kansas, for several months and Georgiana Pugh is

spending the winter with her father and mother in Port O'Connor, Texas. We certainly do miss these girls and we will be glad when next year brings them back to us. Before they left two parties were given for them, a card-party by Janet Chapman, and a cooky-shine by Sue Lapham, which was also in honor of Alice Porter, our latest pledge.

On Washington's Birthday Theo Golliday, '07, entertained the active chapter and alumnae at a cooky-shine. This was just one of many things that our alumnae are constantly doing for us; which keeps the idea ever before us that our chapter is not a mere group for passing pleasure but a big group bound together by the ties of Illinois B. And in our alumnae association meetings in which we become so well acquainted, we remember also Illinois Δ is bound to us by the ties of $\Pi B \Phi$.

In January the $\Phi \Delta$'s had their formal party at the Elks' Club and ten days later we had ours. This year, Illinois B and Illinois Δ joined in giving a dinner-dance and both active and alumnae agree that it was a great success.

Recently the students and faculty decided that the gymnasium was too small for the present and growing needs of Lombard especially in this, the basket-ball season. Since then, we have all been working to raise the necessary funds, for a new building. The Dramatic Club has given a play, and the alumnae have responded well so that we hope to have our gymnasium of a splendid size before the close of the basket-ball season.

The interest in Lombard on the question of equal suffrage has not been keen. Most of us seem to be indifferent on the subject. We agree that women should vote, if they so desire, but personally we do not care to. Many of the girls in college, however, believe strongly in woman suffrage, and as a rule

I think that the boys do. It is their attitude that all property holders should vote if they choose to. In our chapter the following vote was taken—for suffrage two, against—none. Indifference, final result.

As I hinted before, the association meetings have been enjoyed by all. Since Christmas the alumnae of Illinois B have entertained at the bungalow. And the alumnae of Illinois Δ have given a cooky-shine at the home of Mrs. Wolf. Then it was the turn of our active chapter to entertain again and an afternoon tea at the bungalow when people were invited to bring their sewing and spend the afternoon was offered as a variety in the mode of entertaining. Our girls and our guests too appreciate our bungalow more every time we use it for we find that it is so cozy and so well fitted to our needs. Already plans are being made for our Founders' Day Banquet, and enthusiastic schemes are being laid for the Convention in 1917.

DOROTHY PAYN.

ILLINOIS DELTA—KNOX COLLEGE

(Chartered 1884)

The interest in woman suffrage at Knox is not strong, at least not so far as definite organizations are concerned. Many of us have strong convictions on the subject, but there is no suffrage league in school. There is one in

town, and a few years ago quite a few of the college women were actively interested, but at present Knox is represented, so far as can be discovered, only by a few faculty ladies. So far as sentiment is concerned, the women seem to be about equally divided. Somewhat more than a majority of the men seem to be against the proposition;



as was indicated last fall in the political campaign, when the Roosevelt Club, the only endorsers of equal suffrage, were in a decided minority in school.

Both the regular work and the outside activities of the college are progressing without excitement at present. This year we have done nothing spectacular in basket-ball, though we have had a good average team. The first preliminaries for the Knox-Beloit-Iowa Wesleyan Triangular Debate took place in February, and much good debating material is evidenced. The big event of the year excepting Commencement occurred on February 14, when we celebrated the founding of Knox, February 15, 1837. The celebration took the form of a luncheon at Central Congregational Church. Our banquet of last year was such a wonderful occasion that we feared this would suffer by comparison, but it was of such a different character that comparisons were difficult to make and we enjoyed ourselves hugely. The whole affair was

delightfully informal. During the luncheon we were regaled by original songs from the various classes—the seniors particularly showing much originality and “pep”. After luncheon, President McClelland introduced Dean Simonds as toastmaster. The classes responded to their toasts with stunts pulled off *en masse* or by a few members of the class, all of which were decidedly clever and amusing. A great many alumni and quite a few of the trustees were present.

During May, Professor Palmer of Harvard will be with us, as our second exchange professor.

Interest has been added to the Pan-Hellenic situation at Knox by the chartering of Σ chapter of ΦM December 18, 1912. The charter was granted to an independent group of girls—there had been no local organized. The charter members are ten splendid girls, and we are very glad to welcome ΦM to our Association. Both $\Delta \Delta \Delta$ and $\Pi \Phi$ entertained them separately, and on February 15, at an informal reception at Pauline Arnold's home, both chapters welcomed ΦM into our Knox Pan-Hellenic Association. No change is made by their admission, as they have agreed to be bound by the previous constitution.

On February 7, we held our formal party, held in Elks' Hall with Illinois B. It was a dinner-dance, and a large number of people were present. It is not often that two chapters can entertain together in this way, and it proved very delightful. The day after we had a cooky-shine at Alice Felt's home. Soon we intend to entertain our patronesses and as many mothers as are here in town.

The graduating vocal recital of Jessie Gaddis, one of our seniors, and daughter of Mrs. Libbie Brook Gaddis, took place on February 20. The $\Pi \Phi$ seniors ushered. There was a large attendance, and we were very proud of Jessie. Viola Ness is to give her piano recital soon.

ILLINOIS EPSILON—NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
(Chartered 1894)

We have a new pledge to announce: Vivian Linderman, '15, of Marengo, Ill. Not very long ago, we began the custom of having an “alumnae supper” once a month. All alumnae living near, are cordially invited and they have eagerly responded. In this way we keep in touch with our own alumnae and with the Chicago Club. But Illinois E does not do all of the entertaining. We are welcomed at all of our older sisters' meetings and entertainments; they open their homes to us for rushes and parties; and when we need anything badly we do not hesitate to call upon them for they are always glad to help us. And so, we consider ourselves more fortunate than many chapters.

Our freshman entertained us with an informal dance in January, and everyone enjoyed a delightful evening. Northwestern is gradually reviving the old custom of inviting a certain number from each sorority. By doing this, the democratic feeling, so prevalent in our school, is kept up.

$\Pi \Phi$ was extremely fortunate in having two girls in the Sargent's Contest. This contest takes place once a year, and two prizes of fifty and twenty-five

dollars each are given to the persons winning first and second place. Eight people contest, and there were three girls this year, although there are seldom more than one or two. We are proud of Ruth Porter and Helen Horning.

Although Northwestern is situated in the midst of much active woman suffrage work, the school itself seems to be only passively interested. The chapter is about equally divided on the subject but only two girls belong to the Woman Suffrage League. This league is a branch of the National Collegiate League. It meets twice a month, besides holding two open meetings each year, and one open chapel. No doubt you all know, that Evanston is the home of the well known suffragist, Mrs. McCulloch. We are fortunate in having the opportunity to hear her speak once in a while. We know that she is an affectionate mother and an ardent settlement worker. Her son, a B Θ II in school here, is a firm believer in women's rights. C. MARIE HAKES.

ILLINOIS ZETA—UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

(Chartered 1895)

INITIATES

Aureka Kiler, P. G.
Salome Balkema, '16.
Helen Trevellyn, '16.
Clara Prosser, '16.

Mildred Forkey, '16.
Margaret Houston, '16.
Mary Wheelhouse, '16.
Muriel Barker, '16.

Genevieve Alvord, '16.

PLEDGE

Grace Jackson, '16.

Illinois Z is indeed proud to announce the initiation of every one of her freshmen. Our Pan-Hellenic rules provide that each freshman must pass twelve hours of work before she can be initiated. Illinois 'Z was not only able

to initiate her nine freshmen, but every girl passed all her work. The Dean of Women congratulated us on our scholarship, and we feel that we have a right to be proud of our record.

We pledged two girls at the beginning of the new semester, Grace Jackson of Pueblo, Colo., and Aureka Kiler of Cham-

paign, Ill. Aureka is a post-graduate student and is working for her M. A. degree. We now have an active chapter of twenty-three, for we have lost several of our number. Jessie Morse has been quite ill for several weeks, and has not registered as yet, and Phoebe was forced to withdraw on account of ill health. But Katherine Saxton is with us again after an absence of a year and so is Myra Eberhart after a long illness.



Our town alumnae have been especially lovely to us lately. Mrs. Weaver gave us a delightful tea just after Christmas; and Mrs. Hecker and Mrs. Pilcher gave us a book-shower. All of the alumnae from the Twin Cities contributed, so our new book-case is well filled. Between semesters, the third annual Pan-Hellenic dance was given, and on March 1, we are to give our first informal of the year.

Among our visitors we can number several Pi Phis from other chapters. Edestina Beggs, Maryland A was with us for the Pan-Hellenic dance, and we are expecting her down for our informal. Josephine Thomas, Indiana B was here for Junior Prom, and Anne Hutchinson, Wisconsin A visited us at the time of the Military Ball. Irene Gould, ex-'11, and Louise Osman, ex-'15, of Chicago were with us for an enjoyable visit a few weeks ago.

We do not have an equal suffrage association at Illinois and at present the question of equal suffrage does not seem to be an important one. Among our university activities of the last month we must mention the dedication of Lincoln Hall. Between semesters, the annual Post-Exam Jubilee was held. This is a yearly affair, and is given for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. It consists of a number of stunts, put on by the various school organizations.

RUTH WILSON.

ILLINOIS ETA—JAMES MILLIKIN UNIVERSITY
(Chartered 1912)

On January 27, Illinois H initiated eleven girls, one junior and the rest underclassmen. We certainly are proud of the new girls and they are so interested in the fraternity.



This is a very busy time of the year here because of the many class and organization formals. Last Thursday the senior class of the university entertained the faculty and student body with a reception in the new Conservatory of Music. The juniors entertained the seniors, March 10, with a banquet at the St. Nicholas Hotel. According to the custom here the Dean of Women and girls of Aston Hall entertained on Washington's Birthday.

The university has been fortunate in securing Dr. Harvey W. Wiley and Dr. Hugh Black for the lecture course. The

student body was especially favored when Doctor Black remained to speak at chapel.

The Millidek Board, the college annual publication, are planning to give a play in which two of our girls, Marie Scott and Mabel Edmunson, have leading parts.

The whole university is very much interested in the basket-ball Tournament of Minor Colleges of Illinois. It is to be held here on March 6, 7, 8.

Because of the number of schools participating, we feel very fortunate in securing the tournament. Coach Ashmore has every hope of our winning the championship.

We have been having informal teas on Monday afternoon. The girls are divided into groups and each group plans for an afternoon. The house girls entertained the patronesses February 3. Mrs. Taylor, the president's wife, poured.

Miss Muline of Michigan B visited at the house February 22. We are delighted to say that Irma Anderson, who has been ill for some time in Chicago, has returned home very much improved.

Normal Council, '12, came back for the "formals". We are planning great things for our annual, which is to be March 29-31. March 29 is the date of the banquet for the girls, and we are expecting many of our alumnae. March 31, we give a formal dance for our guests. MARIE SCOTT.

INDIANA ALPHA—FRANKLIN COLLEGE

(Chartered 1888)

INITIATES

Mary Graham.

Carolyn Richardson.

We pledged five girls at the end of rush week last September, and initiated four of them, December 7. The last day of the winter term, just before everyone left for home, we pinned our colors on Florence Sayer. Then two weeks after this term had commenced, we pledged Mary Graham, a senior.

One real treat we have enjoyed, was Mrs. Helmick's visit in February. The alumnae club entertained the active chapter one night at the home of Herriott Palmer, and Mrs. Helmick gave an informal talk about the Settlement School. After her talk, everybody was full of enthusiasm and asked many questions. Then the talk drifted to sophomore pledging and high school rushing and it was midnight before anyone left.

There are six $\Pi \Phi$ seniors this year. Early in February, the six enjoyed a week-end house party at Edith Wilson's near Elizabethtown. What those six did in those days only time can tell. But best of all they came back, with wonderful plans for a camping party for Indiana A two weeks after commencement next summer. The plan is really going to be carried out and we are all very enthusiastic over it. The celebration of our charter day and a valentine party are the only social affairs we have had this term. We entertained the local alumnae club at a tea in the fraternity hall in January and in February we held a valentine party at the home of Mrs. R. V. Ditmars, one of our patronesses. It was a very informal party, and everybody seemed to have a good time. Franklin College is now in the midst of a half million

dollar campaign for endowment, which closes June 30. Dr. Myron W. Haynes is doing the canvassing and when he spoke in chapel, February 14, he urged the students to pledge as much as possible. Enthusiasm was great that morning; ninety-one people pledged almost \$5,000. There are more than 170 enrolled, so you can see that there are a great many more yet to pledge, and the necessary amount will probably be raised.

The college dinner is to be held on March 7. RUTH D. MCCOLLOUGH.

INDIANA BETA—INDIANA UNIVERSITY

(Chartered 1893)

It is hard to tell just where the Indiana girls stand in regard to the question of woman suffrage but it seems that the majority favor it. Most of the faculty men endorse the movement, although there are a few exceptions. Doctor Fite of the philosophy department has an article on the *Feminist Mind*, in the *Nation* for February, which makes woman out to be a very inferior being, whose mind never gets beyond the adolescent stage. Throughout the article there is a tinge of masculine prejudice which has a tendency to make us feel more than ever sympathetic with the woman movement.

Our Franchise League has done much toward interesting university women in the suffrage cause. Many of the faculty women, who are well-informed on the subject, attend the meetings where they have an opportunity to set forth their ideas. In February, Mrs. W. B. Campbell addressed the league. Her subject was "Delinquent Children", while it did not bear directly on equal suffrage, it showed that women should have a part in remedying our school system, and in bringing about more intelligent marriage laws.

At the Bryan Prize Contest which was held in January, the subject for discussion was "Equal Suffrage for Women in Indiana". John Sweeney, '13, won first place and Juanina Young, '13, a $\Pi \Phi$, was awarded honorable mention and was given second place. Mr. Sweeney declared that his thesis was not universal suffrage, but limitation of the ballot to those men and women who are really qualified to use it for the best interests of the state.

Miss Charity Dye of Indianapolis will speak to the university girls, March 18, on "The Ideals of Womanhood". Another event of interest—especially to $\Pi \Phi$ s—will be the coming of Mrs. Demarchus Brown, who will address the league members later in the term.

Owing to a new Pan-Hellenic ruling, freshmen are having only week-end dates, but upperclassmen may have dates Wednesday nights and week-ends.

Indiana has a fine new crop of organizations this term. The Writers' Club, English Club and Unorganized Men's Club are three of the latest. The university is proud to have a branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. Only those colleges and universities are admitted, which rank in class one in the report of the U. S. Bureau of Education. The object of the association is to encourage high ideals in educational matters.

The Y. W. C. A. realized \$170.00 from the County Fair. The $\Pi \Phi$ had a candy booth which cleared \$20.00. The most popular "stunts" were the $\Delta \Gamma$ minstrel, and the $K \Lambda \Theta$ revised version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin".

Our chapter recently held a reception for the faculty. We have three new pledges to introduce: Frances Henderson, of Indianapolis; Cornelia Wulfman, of Huntingburg; and Clara Creath, of Lawrenceburg.

MARGARET PADDOCK.

INDIANA GAMMA—BUTLER COLLEGE

(Chartered 1897)

We began the winter term with twelve active girls and two pledges in attendance. Soon afterward, the alumnae club gave a theatre party followed by a tea at the Claypool Hotel for the active chapter and rushees. January 20 the active chapter gave a dance for girls only at the home of Dorothy and Hazel Gay for the rushees. Two Butler reporters came to our dance (uninvited) and quite enjoyed giving us a scare as we rushed to pull down blinds and lock the doors. The next morning there was an item in the *Indianapolis Star* which was headed "Naughty Co-eds, how you romp". Read these harrowing details of that mysterious dance in sedate Irvington. "Men there, but not there." No names were mentioned and we have kept this "harrowing" write-up for our stunt books.

Two underclasses at Butler have introduced themselves by giving a dance, which they hope to make an annual affair. Harold Summerlin, $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ and Inez Johnson $\Pi B \Phi$ led the grand march at the sophomore dance.

College Founders' Day was celebrated by a banquet at the Claypool Hotel. Several hundred guests were present. Among the speakers were Professor Kuno Francke, professor of Germanic Culture at Harvard University, Professor Forrest and Dr. Charles P. Emerson. President Howe was toast-master at the banquet.

A Pan-Hellenic reception was held at the home of Mrs. Hope Graham Indiana B on the afternoon of Founders' Day. More than two hundred guests attended. Edith Habbe and Ruth Tharp assisted in the dining-room.

On February 5 the active chapter gave a banquet as the final rushing-party. It was called "A Dinner with Mark Twain" and was given at the University Club. Several of the alumnae were present making about forty Pi Phi's with ten rushees as guests. The table was decorated with carnations and the menu cards were embossed in gold with the new coat-of-arms. Mrs. Demarchus Brown was toast-mistress and toasts were responded to by Mrs. Wright, Indiana A; Mrs. Hope Graham, Indiana B; Mrs. Violet Wilson, Indiana B, and Edith Habbe, Helen Thornton, Francis Hill, and Cleo G. Millikan of the active chapter. The toasts were unusually clever and interesting.

February 8 the alumnae club had their monthly meeting at the home of Miss Ruth DeHass and Mrs. Helmick who was present gave us a long talk on the settlement school.

February 15 was final pledge day and we secured eight splendid girls. They are: Edith Cooper, of Middletown, Ind.; Louise Russell, of Amarillo, Texas; Stella McCash, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Vance Garner, of Brownsburg, Ind.; and Ada Miller, Alice Dunn, Margaret Finley, Geraldine Eppert, of Indianapolis. Edith Cooper is the third sister of the Cooper family, and Louise Russell the

fourth sister of the Russell family in Indiana. Γ . $\text{K A } \Theta$ secured eleven fine girls and $\text{K K } \Gamma$ seven.

The faculty of Butler has appointed a committee to take into consideration the matter of arranging the schedule for next year on a semester basis instead of the present three term system. This will cause considerable confusion in credits but will be met favorably by the majority of the students.

Cleo G. Millikan has been elected secretary of the Y. W. C. A.

Theresa Bowen, ex-'12, of Anderson; Mattie Empson, '12, of Brownstown and Edith Johnson, ex-'12, of Noblesville visited the chapter this term. Ruby Winders, one of our pledges, has been selected as a member of the trio, organized to furnish special musical features at the chapel exercises. Mary Jackson was a guest at the $\text{B } \Theta$ II Convention dance in Lafayette and the $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ dinner dance, February 22.

Professor Mark Liddell who taught last year in Butler College will go to the University of Illinois this summer to take charge of the summer English course.

Edith Habbe entertained the active chapter at a dinner party recently.

Helen Thornton is taking post-graduate work, preparing to enter Mount Holyoke next year. Our pledges have asked us to reserve the date, March 8, and, as we are not able to secure any more information, we are looking forward with pleasure to their first "stunt".

CLEO G. MILLIKAN.

DELTA PROVINCE

IOWA ALPHA—IOWA WESLEYAN COLLEGE

(Chartered 1869)

Examinations are past and the second semester is well started at Iowa Wesleyan. There is great rejoicing among us over the fact that Mr. Daniel Heller $\Sigma \Phi E$, '13, won first place in the eastern Iowa preliminary oratorical contest. We are expecting him to also win first honors in the state contest at Des Moines, March 7. The record which we are making in basket-ball this year is also very pleasing and the interclass games have aroused the greatest enthusiasm among the student body.



Harlan House, the home of President Schell, has been closed since Christmas while Doctor and Mrs. Schell are in the Philippine Islands where Doctor Schell has been sent by the United States Government to give a series of lectures during

the month of April before the Teacher's Assembly at Baguio. This is

the first time that a president of a denominational school has been sent on a mission of this sort. By their return in June, Doctor and Mrs. Schell expect to have made a circumnavigating trip. Just before their departure, word came that Mr. John Harper, of Fairfield, Iowa had given \$10,000 to the endowment fund with the understanding that it should go toward the endowment of the chair of English Bible. This marks a splendid beginning for the campaign for a greater Wesleyan.

We recently welcomed Maude Calhoun, of Keosauqua, into "pledgedom" with a spread at the chapter rooms.

This year the active girls have very much enjoyed attending the meetings of the Mt. Pleasant alumnae club. We have been invited by twos and threes until all the girls have been privileged to attend. In this way a closer feeling has grown up between the alumnae and active members.

Iowa A sends a unanimous vote of no toward equal suffrage. We do not want to vote and, I think, this is the general attitude of the women of our college. We have no Equal Suffrage League.

We are looking forward to a visit very soon from Miss Janvier. While she is with us we are hoping to have initiation and in our next letter we expect to announce some new Pi Phis.

AMY POPHAM ZIMMERMAN.

IOWA BETA—SIMPSON COLLEGE

(Chartered 1874)

INITIATES

(Initiated, February 9)

Mabel Chase.

Jesse Coffin.

We are looking forward with great pleasure to a visit from Lois Janvier, who comes to us March 6 for a few days. We know that we shall have such a lovely visit with her. The past week has been full of festivities for Pi Phis. Four of our old girls have been back to visit us. Mrs. Howard Baer (Margaret Pemble, '10) and her little son, Kenard, from St. Louis have been spending a few weeks with her mother. Mrs. Charles Trowbridge (Edith Beall, '10) and her daughter Margaret from Bishop, California; Edna Payton from Nebraska B, and Vera Martin from Hancock also spent the week-end with us.

On Tuesday evening, Mrs. Baer, delightfully entertained the active girls and the Montgomery Club. On February 21 occurred one of the biggest events of the year, the "Fête des Fous" or carnival, given by the members of the "S" club. The affair opened with a victorious basket-ball game and continued through the evening. Everything that one finds at a Carnival could be found there, and in Japanese Tea Room, which made you think you were really in Tokio, supper was served. The girls helped the boys very much in their undertaking. Two of the chief committee chairmen were Grace Moss and Hazel Perley. January 18 we entertained at an informal party at the home of Mrs. Carl Sigler. For entertainment, the guests were divided into five groups, each group to give one act of an impromptu play. Some very original and clever scenes were presented.

Recently Iowa B received a personal letter from Kate Miller telling of her visit to our Settlement School and it set us to planning enthusiastically to do something to help the work. We are also looking forward to a visit from Miss Miller the last of March. From February 28-March 2, the State Student Volunteer Convention is to be held at Simpson.

Maide Baker, '11, has recently been chosen librarian of the college library. Now the librarians of both the Indianola libraries are Pi Phis.

The prospects for Iowa B are very bright this year. Just now we are getting ready for our fraternity examination.

AVA HATHAWAY, Secretary.

IOWA GAMMA—IOWA STATE COLLEGE

(Chartered 1877)

Just now we are enjoying a visit from Miss Janvier. Perhaps you would like to know what we are doing this week-end. In view of the fact that a beautiful snow fell on Friday, the chapter had a jolly bob ride on Saturday morning and enjoyed sleighing on Sunday afternoon. Saturday afternoon, we went to the basket-ball game in the new gymnasium. Ames was defeated by a score of 16-14 in a fast game with Nebraska University.



Saturday evening, the Y. W. C. A. gave a beautiful colonial party in our fine new gymnasium. Large American flags and more than four thousand carnations with palms and woven fences furnished decorations for the hall. All those in colonial costume took part in the grand march, minuet and Virginia reel. Living pictures, such as the paintings by William Taylor, and a pretty little play were other prominent features of the evening.

To-day, Monday, February 24, Mrs. Curtiss gives a one o'clock luncheon at her home for the alumnae club in honor of Miss Janvier.

We expect to give a beautiful spring party on April 26 in Olsen's Hall. Great plans are being made for the event, as it is the prettiest party of the year.

Two national fraternities have been granted to Ames locals. The local fraternity, $\Gamma \Theta$, was installed as a chapter of $\Pi K A$ last week, and the local Caduccia fraternity has been granted $\Phi \Delta \Theta$, which will be installed within a month.

A careful study of the equal suffrage question has been made in many

of the college English classes and, as nearly as I can ascertain, the girls attending school at Ames are opposed to equal suffrage.

HERMINE KNAPP.

IOWA ZETA—UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
(Chartered 1882)

There has been nothing of great importance to record in our chapter life, since my last letter. Our regular Monday night meetings and informal good times have been held as usual.



In our university the attitude of the students toward equal suffrage is very indifferent. It seems a pity that in such a large school as Iowa there should be such indifference toward a movement that is gaining ground in almost every other school.

Time and again the senior society of the Staff and Circle has discussed the subject and tried to arouse some interest among the girls. No one seems to take the initiative in promoting equal suffrage so the subject is dropped. And if any do try to "start the ball a rolling", they soon find that one after another leaves them until finally they find themselves in the small minority.

The most favorable conditions for girls exist in this school. The girls' organizations are very strong, and there is good work being done by all. It is quite impossible to lay one's finger upon the *cause* of this lack of spirit toward equal suffrage. It may be that the right persons are not back of it, or that the girls are too busy with other activities to care to take any part in the work.

It seems to some of us that there should be some way out of the difficulty and that a movement for promoting equal suffrage should be started.

ELLAUISE KESSLER.

NEBRASKA BETA—UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
(Chartered 1895)

So far this year we have been busy with rushing. Semester pledging has been tried here this year and we have had to devote a great deal of our time to the rushees. Saturday, we pledged seven grand freshmen, Dorothy Carns, Bernice Heckler, of Lincoln; Erma Naeve, Denison, Iowa; Pauline Killian, Wahoo, Nebraska; Ruth Maher, Blair; and Leah Shaw, Osceola. Pledging was in the morning and at noon we had a cooky-shine for thirty-eight Pi Phis. Many of the old girls were back and it certainly seemed good to have them with us again.

The rushing rules have been very complicated this year and have proven very unsatisfactory. $\Delta \Gamma$ withdrew from intersorority council on January 22. Just what their action will result in can not be ascertained as yet, but there

is much talk of making new rushing rules.



University removal is being much agitated. This subject has been the bone of contention during the state legislature. Just what will be done about the removal has not been decided as yet. Many of us are hoping that the down town buildings will eventually be moved to the State Agricultural College, campus, at the edge of town.

Our province president, Lois Janvier, of New Orleans spent four days with us. We are certainly glad that we could meet her. She is so cheerful, hopeful and enthusiastic that we will remember her visit for a long time to come.

At present we are having heavy snow storms and impromptu sleighing parties are in vogue. It is no uncommon sight to see one poor little horse dragging three or four sleds up the Main street. The people in a college town certainly get accustomed to seeing anything and they merely smile and say "oh it's just some college people".

Many of the old girls have been back this month and we are expecting quite a number for our freshman party, March 2. Mrs. Doctor Dunham, (Jasmine Sherraden, ex-'15, Mrs. Simms (Tenna Beeler, '11), Florence Rush, '12, Ruth Heacock, '11, Mrs. Ralph Weaverling (Beatrice Moffet, '11), Ella Schwake, '11, Eula Bates, '12, Jean McGahey, '12, Georgiana Davis, ex-'14, Ruth McMillian, ex-'14, Bess Alexander, '12, Lois Logan and Susan Gillette, ex-'15, also Bertha Mansfield, ex-'15, and Hazel Thompson ex-'14, have visited us this month. Faye James of Iowa Z was another guest at the house.

GENEVIEVE LOWRY.

MISSOURI ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

(Chartered 1898)

INITIATES

(Initiated February 19)

Clara Dunn.	Virginia Payne.
Zoe Harris.	Annalee Vernon.
Dorothy Bryson.	Ethel Sykes.
	Helen Robnett.

Another semester ended! What a steady grind it has been ever since we came back after the Christmas holidays, and by dint of arduous labor we feel that we have done very creditable work. Every year the standard of scholarship here is being raised, so we feel doubly proud to have acquitted ourselves so well.

Whenever the subject of woman suffrage is brought up in this house, a violent discussion arises. Some few of the girls argue against it, and they are always pushed into a corner, and forced to fight for their old-fashioned views; because, as a whole, we are a rather progressive group.

While this subject has been uppermost in the minds of our university women for a long time it is only very recently that any effort toward organization has been made. Only one meeting has been held so far, and nothing definite has been done; but plans are rapidly progressing, and soon we hope to have a thriving organization. As to the attitude of the men—well, it seems to me it is one of amused tolerance, "If the women want to vote, why let them." How kind this is of the lords of creation! How magnanimous is their self-restraint! This, in brief, is the condition of the equal suffrage question in the University of Missouri.

Pan-Hellenic has adopted a plan to increase friendship between the girls of the several sororities. According to this plan, two girls from each sorority are invited to dinner at another sorority house, every Tuesday night. This plan seems to be working very well, and fosters a growing feeling of friendship.

We are looking forward with pleasure to a visit from Lois Janvier, in the early part of March.

EMILY WYATT.

MISSOURI BETA—WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

(Chartered 1907)

INITIATES

(Initiated February 17)

Pauline Brooks, '16.	Elizabeth Ehlers, '16.
Mary Brotherton, '16.	Mildred Fox, '16.
Francis Duffet, '16.	Ruth Herring, '14.

Lora Otto, '16.

At last the examinations are over and we have settled down to the work of the second semester. Our rushing for this term was limited and lasted only nine days but we were rewarded by three splendid new pledges, Mona Alden, Marion Brown, and Augusta Parker.

Somehow the time never comes at Washington when there is no rushing. We have started in already to have the rushees out who are going to enter college next fall. Of course we are not giving big parties yet, but I think the plan we have adopted is a very good one. We have a very informal tea every Friday afternoon, after our fraternity meeting, in our rooms. Each chapter girl has a rushee assigned to her and it is her duty to see that her rushee is brought up to the rooms every week. By having the tea after the meeting we know that all the girls will be there and by assigning a rushee to each girl we are sure that the new girl is invited every time. A committee of

two girls, an upperclass girl and a freshman, is appointed each week to take charge of the refreshments, which are usually very simple. By this plan we hope to all become acquainted with the new girls in an informal way so that, when pledge day draws near, no girl in the chapter can say, "I can hardly tell how I feel about Miss Rushee, I have barely met her."

Mildred DeCourcy, '14, has the leading girl's part this year in the big play which Thyrsis, the dramatic club, gives annually. The play which has been chosen is "The World and His Wife" by Nirdlinger. There are only two women's parts in the play, consequently we feel doubly proud that one of our girls has the leading rôle. It is a very difficult and highly emotional part and offers a splendid opportunity for "Shrimpie" to display her dramatic ability.

The "Sun-of-O'-Gun", the annual musical comedy given by Quadrangle club, was an unusual success this year, judging from the size and the enthusiasm of the audience. The play was written, the music was composed, and the cast was made up entirely of Washington students. There were thirteen Pi Phis in the cast and the two leading girls' parts were taken by Pi Phis.

ERMA B. PERHAM.

KANSAS ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

(Chartered 1872)

INITIATES

(Initiated February 17)

Alice Coors.

Ruth Peairs.

Marion Osborne.

Marguerite Stevenson.

Dorothy Darlington.

Lillian Smith.

Helen Hershberger.

The event of greatest interest at the university this spring is the Exposition to be given on the campus the first and second of May. The prime motive of the Exposition is to show the people throughout all the state what the university is doing in its various departments of work. Each school will contribute exhibitions which are to show

along what particular lines of study its courses are carried on. The May Fête and the Annual Indoor Circus will also be given at that time. Then there will be the ever-popular "pike", the concessions of which will be



managed by the various fraternities and sororities. The Exposition is in the hands of very competent students and it promises to be a most interesting affair.

On April 25, we will entertain for our seniors with a dance at Fraternal

Aid Hall. We are expecting many of our alumnae back for it and we hope to make it our one best time of the year.

We are glad to tell you of our new pledge, Davida Sawtell, of Kansas City, Kansas, who entered the university at the beginning of the second semester.

Our freshmen are hard at work on their annual farce which they will give for the upper classmen, March 8. The farce consists of various original "stunts" and clever "take-offs" on the upper classmen. Afterward the hard-working freshmen are rewarded for their labors by a cooky-shine which the older girls give in their honor.

GENEVIEVE M. HERRICK.

ARKANSAS ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

(Chartered 1909)

INITIATES

(Initiated February 22)

Beatrice O'Neal, '16.

Ellen Scott, '16.

Sue Woody, '16.

After mid-year examinations, we welcomed the visiting committee from the state legislature. As our university is dependent on the appropriations of this body for its chief financial support, you may well imagine how anxious we were to make a favorable impression. After being entertained by the boys and the faculty the members of this committee took dinner at Carnall Hall, the girls' dormitory, February 6, the second night of their visit. After the toasts, a short musical program was rendered by some of the girls.

When the committee departed the next morning they left with us the assurance that if they had any influence with the legislature, we would have all the appropriation we asked for, next year.

We are very sorry that Katherine Banta who has been very ill for the past four weeks will probably not re-enter school this term. She was our corresponding secretary and a member of the *Cardinal* staff and an officer of the junior class.

Katherine was to have been pledged to the *Skull* honor society, February 19. However, we are glad to state that another of our juniors, Mildred Moss was pledged.

The passing of mid-year examinations also ushers in the season of fraternity dances. ΣN heads the list with a delightful affair given in February. Our dance will probably be some time in March,

Pledge day was February 15. We have not yet been able to initiate Thyra Gordell, '16, of Van Buren because of illness, but we initiated the other pledges February 22, and celebrated with a cooky-shine afterwards. We enjoyed this one more than any we have had this year for, in addition to having our three new members, we had a piano for the first time in our rooms and we made the walls ring with the beloved $\Pi \Phi$ songs.

The Student Council, a legislative body composed of fourteen students representative of every organization in school, recently adopted a resolution to abolish the violent hazing of freshmen. This step has been very highly commended all over the state as it is thought that many will enter the university

next year who have been kept away by the rigorous practices of the upper-classmen.

"Stunt-night" came March 1. This is an annual affair in which nearly every organization in school gives some "stunt" not exceeding five minutes in length. There were about twenty given and with the exception of one or two, they were strikingly original. Janet Reid and Mildred Moss were our representatives in a Parisian breakfast-cap display.

ELEANOR FORWOOD.

LOUISIANA ALPHA—NEWCOMB COLLEGE
(Chartered 1891)

The strife and noise of the suffrage movement has not penetrated to us in Louisiana. As yet, we have been undisturbed by its commotion. However, when a straw vote was attempted in the chapter the other day, you would have thought that we had a couple of ward bosses, such was the discussion. The general attitude of most of the girls seems to be that, although they personally do not care to vote, and never expect to have any personal interest in woman suffrage, they wholly approve of the movement, and think it only right that women, having interests vitally concerned, and desiring to enter the political world, should be allowed to do so. There seems to have been no thought of suffrage among the Newcomb students. It came to my notice that the secretaries of the several classes received data on this subject, with the request that the names of the persons wishing to join the suffrage league be sent to headquarters, but it was taken rather as a joke, and hooted at by the students. Nothing ever came of it.

In order to foster the interest and approval of outsiders and non-fraternity girls, local Pan-Hellenic adopted the plan of giving a series of lectures, open to the public. The first of the series was given Friday, February 14, by Professor Woodward of the art department. *Greek Art* was the subject, and the lecture was accompanied with slides of the masterpieces in Greek Sculpture. The lecture was a great success, and although not very many college girls outside of the fraternity girls attended, it is to be hoped that next time they will come. The subject of the next lecture is to be *The Passion Play* by Dr. Robert Coupland.

The greatest excitement at college now is basket-ball. Morning, noon, and night each class practices hoping to win the silver cup! The first of the inter-class games was played February 15, when the sophomores completely overwhelmed the seniors. The biggest game is the alumnae-varsity game. Then all the old stiff alumnae creep about and try to win from us.

I am sure every $\Pi B \Phi$ has been celebrating the end of mid-year examinations. Louisiana A did, and invited a great many people to celebrate with her—rushees, other fraternity girls and some non-fraternity girls. But we asked each fellow to bring her own contribution. What a feast we had!

MILDRED POST.

EPSILON PROVINCE

OKLAHOMA ALPHA—OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY

(Chartered 1910)

INITIATES

(Initiated, February 11)

Flora Carey.

Helen DeBarr.

Eleanor Hanford.

Anna McCall.

Carrie Martin.

Emiline Miller.

Bootie Townsend.

Amelia Weaver.

Marie Whinery.

Marguerite Wycoff.

We have just started on our second semester's work, and are planning to have "open house" at the time of our Pan-Hellenic meeting, the first week in March. The pledges entertained the active chapter and the alumnae living in

Norman, at a spread, on January 14. After the spread dancing and games were enjoyed. We have five pledges in all now; two of them are new this semester: Miriam Wycoff and Pauline Bretch.

Because the question of equal suffrage has never been brought up in our school, we have thought very little upon that subject, but we voted



upon it in chapter meeting.

A great many of the alumnae were back for the initiation. All the new girls were given a chance to meet the alumnae and be drawn closer to them by their new ties.

Oklahoma A is proud of the fact that one of its late initiates, Anne McCall, is the first girl in the history of the university to be president of her class. Also that Lina Bryan is secretary of the junior class, and a member of the Women's Council; Gladys Anderson is secretary of the senior class and Bess McMillan is a member of the Student Council.

HELEN DEBARR.

TEXAS ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

(Chartered 1902)

Of all the terms in the University of Texas, the winter term, is the shortest and yet the busiest! Busy not only with studies but with social affairs as well, for the four social clubs have entertained with elaborate dances and the very interesting course of lectures given in the domestic science department has attracted many visitors. Texas A has enjoyed this period because a few of her alumnae have returned.

Last year the Final Ball which had been an important function—given for alumnae, seniors and in fact, all the students, was abolished and no similar affair has been selected to take its place. To lead this dance has always been considered quite an honor and electioneering for candidates was keen. As equal suffrage exists in the University of Texas this election has been quite as important to the girls as to the men; especially since the leadership of the ball has been an honor of which any fraternity might be proud.

It is not only in the elections concerning social affairs, however, that the girls take an interest for in the election for president of the Students' Council, and for the presidency of the several classes, and all questions of interest to the university, the votes of the women have a vital influence. All the mass meetings where matters of importance are discussed are well attended although not yet has one of the fairer sex been bold enough to raise her voice in these debates. In every way equal suffrage has proved successful in this institution, the girls appreciate their votes and attempt to use them for the best,—the men respect and regard this right and, if conditions should be changed and equal suffrage abolished, there would be a cry from both men and women.

During January, Texas A entertained with a tea in honor of her mothers and patronesses and Miss Green, the Grand Secretary of K A Θ, who was visiting the Texas chapter of K A Θ at that time. During her visit at Texas, Miss Green gave an interesting lecture on second-year-pledging at an open Pan-Hellenic meeting. The fraternities here have adopted second-year-pledging and the girls have been seriously considering adopting the same plan.

Doctor Geisel, Miss Barrows of Columbia University and Mr. Parsons of New York, three celebrated lecturers, who attracted large audiences during the week of lectures in the domestic science department were entertained at dinner in the chapter house. All the girls thoroughly enjoyed the after-dinner talk with them around a roaring fire for all three were exceedingly interesting.

How fortunate the house has been! Frances Dixon, '09, has given three beautiful mission chairs to match the dining-room furniture, and the freshmen have presented a handsome davenport for the library. These articles add greatly to the appearance of the house, and we feel sure they will aid in our next rushing season, for it is necessary at that time for the house to look its best.

The chapter has been strengthened by the interest of a new patroness, Miss Anna Richardson, of Columbia University, now an instructor in the university.

ADELE GLASGOW.

WYOMING ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

(Chartered 1910)

INITIATES

(Initiated, January 10)

Grace Jordan, '15.

Margaret Mullison, '16.

Nora McNeese, '15.

Ruth Swanson, '16.

We held our initiation at the home of Helen Nelson and a banquet followed at the Conor. Agnes Wright, '13, presided as toastmistress; Merle Kissick,

'11, Mary Ben Wilson, '11, Dorothy Worthingham, '12, and Ruth Greenbaum, '13, responded to toasts.

One of the most important events in the history of the university was the



inauguration of Dr. Clyde Augustus Duniway as President of the University of Wyoming on January 24. The members of the state legislature, which was then in session, attended the ceremonies in a body; fifteen colleges sent representatives and many distinguished people from all parts of the country were the guests of the

Board of Trustees and the university for the exercises. Great disappointment was felt by all when it was announced that Doctor Jordan, who was to have made the chief address, was unable to be in Laramie on account of sickness. Doctor Duniway's address was splendid in every way. Alice Downey, '14, delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the student body. At noon, a buffet luncheon was served by the members of the domestic science department to three hundred guests. In the afternoon the corner-stone of our new agricultural building was laid. Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey of Cornell delivered the chief address at that time. In the evening a banquet was served in the gymnasium to about four hundred people. At the last minute the caterer disappointed the committee in charge of this affair and on three days' notice the members of the domestic science department under the direction of Professor Whitcomb and Mrs. Knight, Dean of Women, served the most elaborate and beautifully appointed banquet ever given in Laramie. One thing is sure no one will ever laugh at our domestic science department again.

"The Mikado" has been presented very successfully by the men's and women's glee clubs at the "Empress". Gladys Corthell, '14, Marion Roberts, '13, and Mary Hollenback, '15, had leading parts. We are now very busy rehearsing for "The Road to Yesterday" which we will present on March 28 together with the members of the $\Delta \theta K$, one of the men's fraternities.

A constitution for an associate student organization was recently adopted by the student body. Helen Nelson is secretary of the association and Agnes Wright is editor of the college paper. During the last month an honorary journalistic club was organized. Among the charter members are Agnes Wright, '13, and Alice Downey, '14.

Wyoming A was very glad to welcome Z H chapter of $\Delta \Delta \Delta$ which was formally installed in this university on February 15. The day previous, we entertained at a valentine reception in honor of the Tri Delts and their guests.

Since women have voted here ever since Wyoming was made a state the college girls here simply regard the ballot as their natural right and, in general,

take an active interest in political questions. I think, for the most part, that the college men are perfectly satisfied with existing conditions. The question is but seldom discussed now, however; since it has been decisively settled by the constitution of our state.

Alice Downey.

COLORADO ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

(Chartered 1884)

INITIATES

(Initiated February —)

Charlotte Pughe, '16.

Dess Taylor, '16.

Margaret Tourtelotte, '15.

Dorothy Terwilliger, '15.

Mary MacIntyre.

Slap! Bang! Down goes that cover and I can rest in peace and contemplation for awhile. You see I'm just a worn old note-book and I truly have been overworked of late. In fact, I have never quite returned to my normal



state since the last siege of finals. After each attack my constitution becomes weaker and I hardly feel able to withstand another.

These Pi Phis do work me to death, for if one of them isn't poring over my notes, another is. I hear lots of interesting things though, and I'm sure I shouldn't be happy any where else. I had a rest Lincoln's birthday, for the girls had a vacation and I heard lots of things that day—you may be sure. I heard all about the basket-ball team. Yes, its the best in years, and Oh! the Prom—the first Friday of the second semester. It was lovely. I was still feeling indisposed but some one knocked me off the table and my cover flew up so I saw all the beautiful dresses. They were really, creations! All satiny, shimmery and fluffy with sparkles and long trains. Yes, they had the sophomore German too, and everybody went and must have had a grand time from the hullabaloo I heard afterwards. I've heard a lot about the Y. W. circus too—with the ringmaster, a clown and an educated frog discussing things when I was doing my best to pour out my knowledge of history to them from the best notes of my body. I heard echoes of orations on Lincoln's birthday and again on Washington's, but even a loud-voiced speaker can seldom make himself heard by me when I lie on a table in a $\Pi \Phi$ house bed-room.

At Christmas time the girls had a lot of fun and received some lovely presents for the house. During vacation those left in town had a dance and invited all the other lonesome people to come and have a good time, too. Then the

week before finals there was another dance, just Pi Phi's this time and I am glad they had it, for it does me good to see them have such a jolly time.

Two weeks ago there was much excitement around here, for five of the grandest girls I have ever known were initiated into Pi Phi. When such times come around I do so wish I were a girl and a Pi Phi, but it can't be, you know.

Zula Simmons, '15, was pledged just before Christmas. All of these freshmen are going to give a play for the rest of the Pi Phis and their mothers soon. It is going to be splendid, for I heard all about it while my pages were drying on the radiator one day when I had been dropped in the snow.

Founders' Day everyone is going down to Denver to be the guests of Colorado B. I do wish I could go along, but I know they will leave me home. Anyway it is so far off I won't begin to grieve about it yet.

Barbara Shattuck, '15, and Florence McGrath, '14, are back in school this semester and I am so glad, for they take such fine notes it is a pleasure to have them use me once in awhile. Barbara said something about a Pan-Hellenic dance to be held on March 1, but I haven't heard much about that yet.

Hush—here comes some one. Do you hear them?

"But, Mary, the girls here are mostly in favor of woman suffrage and since Colorado is an equal suffrage state it is only natural. They do not appear to have much enthusiasm about it, though—have you noticed? In fact, I know lots of girls who vote and yet, when you ask them if they think women ought to vote, they say in a half indifferent tone—'no, I don't think they ought to'."

"Yes, that's true and I get angry about it sometimes—but the men are fine about it. There are only a few whom I know who don't believe women ought to vote. No one ever says much about the subject unless asked outright and it certainly isn't discussed much, is it?"

Now they are gone, what do you suppose they were talking about woman suffrage for? I'm glad they are in favor of it, for I am, aren't you?

Oh dear! its twelve o'clock and I must say good-night for if I'm ever going to get any rest I had better take it now.

LOLITA SNELL.

COLORADO BETA—DENVER UNIVERSITY
(Chartered 1885)

"Faith and begorra, Dooley, Oi don't know just pwhat to make of this suffraigt intoosiasm that's swampin' us these toimes. Oim glad that Oi live in Colorado instid of England whire the wimen are after the votes boi means of shling shots".

Mr. Hennessey lit his pipe with a live coal from the fire, put his feet on the mantel and relapsed into his usual argumentative comfort.

"Will", said Mr. Dooley benignly, "lit thim vote if their blissid hearts are afther bein sit on it. Now in Dinver University the gurrils are quite politicians. Kathleen says she's goin to be a Wilson dimocrat even if her poor old Republican ancistors do all turn summersets in their graves. Bliss the gurril. She's got a moind of her own jist loike her mither. The students are all quoite in favor of suffragits. The gurrils have a debatin society. They are rale active in

history clubs, oratin and sich loike. The boys treat the gurrlls near loike rale humin being and quoite favor their votin."

"Is the Poi Phoi association mostly suffrijit?" asked Mr. Hennessy with mild curiosity.



"Yis, Hennessy, most of them. A few that leans towards hope-chists and specialoize in fancy cookin and embroidery don't set much store by the ballot box, but the majority of the dear gurrlls is quoite attached to the polls."

"Oim beginnin to think th a t famale britherhoods

are a splendid institootion afther all, Dooley," Hennessy nodded approvingly.

"Faith and you're roight," Dooley beamed, "especially the order of Poi Phoi, They are so dimorcatic. Nixt term the Poi Phoi's are goin to entertain all the gurrlls in school by sictions—that don't be afther belongin to sororities, savages they call them (Divil if Oi know whoi). They lit literary sassoitiees meet in their little cabin. They are goin to give a play to help the Chapel Guild. Begorra they be afther loiking the foot-lights. They are goin to execute another play for the endowmint fund."

The wind whistled down the chimney and Hennessy hitched closer to the fire.

"Faith and it must be roight cold for the poor little frishmen to build foires in the bunghole this wither".

"Begorra and they don't be afther needin to", Mr. Dooley answered. "They meet up at Hilda Beggs's house. No, she ain't to home. She's in collige at Goucher but her mither loves to have the gurrlls come and meet in her parlor and litter up the kitchen getting their eatables ready afther the meetin."

"Yis, Hinnissy, they do meet in their own house for intertainin purposes. They give the noicest luncheon for their mithers, and they enjoyed themselves eatin and visitin and comparin their gurrlls. Elizabeth Bowman's mither gave thim an oven to be company for the gas stove that Martha Pillsbury's mither gave, afther the seniors of last year had the house fitted up with gas connic-sions. The mithers of the older gurrlls are goin to give all the gurrlls a lunchin, nixt week. Each older gurrl plays she is mither to a freshman gurrl this year. Faith and its a good thing to bring up the young ones in the paths of throoth and roighteousness.

"The young ones are rale good gurrlls, though. They are goin to have phwat is called a slumber party for all the older gurrlls at Edith Biggs' big house, Froiday noight, the old folks bein away.

"Faith and phwat may be a slumber party," asked Mr. Hennessy, scratch-ing his head.

"Its an all noight cillibration where they go to bid but don't sleep a wink", answered Mr. Dooley.

"Have the gurrlls ploighted their troth to any new gurrls since the last toime"? asked Mr. Hennessy, moving his feet from the mantel to the coal scuttle.

"Wan, Oi think, Mabel Dickerson her name is—a rale noice gurrl, Kathleen says, good at rocoitin in class and debatin and wroitin fur the school newspaper".

"And how is the Y. W. C. A. tea room that Poi Phoiss gave twenty-foive dollars for, progrissin?"

"Foine, foine. They give big lunches wance a week. Polly Biggs had charge of wan a whole back and made the most money of any wan yit. She's the proize cook, Kathleen says. The Y. W. C. A. is doin record breakin wurrk this year with Viola Pillsbury guidin".

"Will, Dooley", a hoigher education is surely wan round of county fair week and revoival meetins all mixed thegither, with courtin days and picnickin. O'm beginnin to loike it all, even the suffrajit performances", said Mr. Hennessy, looking admiringly at a picture of Kathleen on the mantel.

CAROLYN E. HOSMER.

ZETA PROVINCE

CALIFORNIA ALPHA—LELAND STANFORD JR. UNIVERSITY

(Chartered 1893)

INITIATE

(Initiated January 27)

Gertrude Mary Mendenhall, '16.

When the Legislature, in 1911, granted suffrage to the women of California, the Stanford Woman Suffrage League became the Women's Civic League. Just before the measure was passed, a vote was taken among the girls to find

out what percentage favored it, but the result was never recorded. Our house proved to be in favor of woman suffrage 12 to 9 and I think that would be true of most of the other houses. It is impossible to tell the attitude of the Stanford men as a whole because no vote has ever been taken but from prevalent rumors I think they



would be against it.

During the last presidential campaign the Civic League held open meetings before which men and women of the different parties discussed the situation.

Now prominent people explain the bills that are before the legislature and try to tell the girls what is best in them and why. It is really a political education club.

Gertrude Mary Mendenhall, '16, our newest member, is the daughter of Mrs. Homer Phillips (Kate Dinsmore, Iowa A, '80). After her initiation we held a cooky-shine; all our alumnæ, of Palo Alto, were present, and after that the freshmen gave their "stunt" which was an exceedingly clever and realistic "take-off" on some of the other girls of the chapter.

We are well represented in college activities this semester. Anna Laura Bradley, '13, is president of the Economics Club and she and Marie McClurg, '13, and Josephine Cressey, '13, are members of different Senior Week committees. Clara Cram, '14, is on the Junior Prom committee and Agnes Maloney, '14, on the Junior Opera committee. Mary Sloss, '15, is chairman of the finance committee of Y. W. C. A. and is therefore a member of the cabinet. Miriam Bryan, '15, is on the Sophomore Play committee and Ruth Shelton, '15, is in the play. Leigh Shelton, '16, is on the Freshman Jolly-up committee.

BARBARA ALDERTON.

CALIFORNIA BETA—UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

(Chartered 1900)

INITIATES

(Initiated February 1)

Katheryn Anderson.

Ethel Mills.

Irma Riley.

The second semester began January 13, and an unusually large number of the old girls were back. After a few weeks of informal rushing we were happy in pledging three dandy girls: We were pleased to have Mrs. P.

F. Carney, our province president, and Helen Ryan, Illinois B, with us during initiation ceremony and the banquet which followed. Several alumnæ from our own chapter were with us too, making more than forty who sat at the table which was appropriately decorated in wine and blue. Toasts, speeches and songs constituted the programme.



We have again begun a Bible Study class this semester, for a half hour, one afternoon a week. Doctor Eldridge of the St. John's Presbyterian Church talks to us and answers any questions we may ask. Hitherto we have met alone but, this semester we have tried meeting with the Kappas which we like very much better.

The Freshie Glee, the annual dance given by the freshman class, was held

in Harmon gymnasium February 21, the decorations of red and green were very elaborate.

We expect to celebrate Founders' Day with the Stanford girls—they have very kindly invited us down to spend the day and have a cooky-shine in the hills.

We have been pleased to have a good many of alumnae present at our meetings this semester, and also to have one of them, Agnes Miller, '12, from Portland, Oregon as our house guest for a few weeks. She has just returned from a year's trip around the world and has told us many interesting things about the different countries she visited, especially India.

Alice McCoy.

WASHINGTON ALPHA—UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

(Chartered 1907)

INITIATES

(Initiated February 8)

Elizabeth Baldwin.

Hazel Jones.

Mabel Baldwin.

Elizabeth Richardson.

Frieda Bock.

Marion Spelger.

Leslie Davis.

Virginia Watson.

Helen Howell.

Marjorie Young.

Among the alumnae, who were present at initiation, were our dear Ina Smith-Soule, Mrs. Davis (mother of one of our initiates), and Dr. Clementine Bash. Miss Bash is now here at her home for a few days before she leaves for China, to take up her work as medical missionary in the Douw Hospital. We hope that she will be able to find a few minutes aside from her many duties, to write through the ARROW to all her $\Pi B \Phi$ sisters.

After the initiation, the alumnae gave a spread for the chapter and about sixty-five had their usual happy time together.

Just now we are not having the busy rushing season that has been the custom here for some time. Pan-Hellenic, after much discussion and several special meetings, voted to do away with the two week rushing after registration, and have semester rushing instead. There will be no formal rushing dates, no all-night dates, no registration dates, and no rushing parties with men. $\Pi \Phi$ early took her stand for semester rushing.

The women of the university have been excited lately over the proposed new Women's Building. It is now before the State Legislature whether the building shall cost \$100,000 or \$300,000. Will it not be fine to have a girls' gymnasium, women's lunch and rest rooms, and department of home economics all in one grand building? And if we are granted \$300,000, we can have a bowling alley, a swimming tank, three laboratories for cooking, and a model kitchen. This is indeed what our university needs and we are all working for it.

As to equal suffrage, in our college there has been no vote taken among the students in recent years whether women should have the ballot or not. From all the statistics, that could be gathered, the general sentiment both of the men and of the women, seems to be in favor of equal suffrage.

Marjory Johnstone.

WASHINGTON BETA—STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON
(Chartered 1912)

INITIATES

Euphemia Crouch, ex-'13.
Ruth Evans, ex-'14.
Lucile McKay, ex-'14.

Bessie Babcock, '14.
Elizabeth Painter, '16.
Alma Pritchard, '16.

At last we have had our initiation and it was a very happy one, initiating, as we did, two freshmen and one junior, as well as three girls from our former local chapter. We were fortunate in having with us Betty Hetzell, Michigan

B, who is teaching at Colfax, and Mrs. Sam Kimbrough (Gladys McCroskey, '12), but were disappointed because Anna Webster Lytle, and Mary Wilson McGahey, of Nebraska B, and Grace Loomis Terry, of Illinois Δ, all of Lewiston could not be present.

All of our freshmen are active in college affairs. Alma Pritchard, '16, was elected captain of her class basket-ball team, and Ruth Latham, '16, was elected president of the Broadway Club, an organization made up of students who have graduated from the Broadway High School at Seattle. One of our sophomores, Inez Weaver, '15, was elected to the Y. W. C. A. cabinet. Zelva Mechlem, '14, has the leading rôle in "The Marriage of Kitty" the

annual play given by the Websterian Debating Society. She is also on the executive committee of the Masque and Dagger Club. One of our seniors left us at the end of the first semester, having completed her work, but she will be back in June to take her degree.

We gave our annual formal in January, and it was a decided success. We asked a representative from each sorority, this being the first time that other sororities have been represented at formals given by the different groups.

Our President, Doctor Bryan, brought the college very welcome news when he returned from Olympia. The appropriation for the State College will be allowed in full by the legislature, and this provides funds sufficient for the construction of the proposed Agricultural and Mechanics Arts buildings.

QUEVENNE MECKLEM.



EXCHANGES

Kappa Delta announces the establishment of Kappa chapter at the Woman's College of Alabama on January 11, and of Omega Xi chapter at the University of Cincinnati on January 25.

Kappa Kappa Gamma announces the installation of Beta Omega chapter in the University of Oregon, on January 11.

Delta Delta Delta announces the establishment of Theta Eta chapter at the University of Wyoming on February 15 and of Theta Theta chapter at the University of Nevada on February 22.

Alpha Gamma Delta announces the establishment of Lambda chapter at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., February 22.

The items given in this department in this issue are all devoted to two questions of the hour, *The Century* articles and anti-fraternity legislation.

Following are extracts from a four and one half page editorial in *The Key*.

Fashions change in "muck-raking", just as they do in hats. Once the magazines "muck-raked" vicious social conditions and criminal misgovernment, now they are "muck-raking" colleges and college organizations. Perhaps next year they will be "muck-raking" home and mother.

The Century takes a hand, in the November number, in an article entitled "The Fraternity Idea Among College Women—What Does It Stand For?" by Edith Rickert. The prefatory note tells us that it embodies the results of "a comprehensive and impartial investigation" made by the author. This sounds statistical and unalluring; but cheer up! the article is illustrated by a spirited sketch of a new girl tied to a radiator in a fraternity house "until she puts on the fraternity badge", and another one, showing a group of fraternity girls at a railroad station sizing up "the new girls as they arrive". (You can tell which is which, because the new girl wears a last year's hat and spectacles, while the fraternity girls wear sneering smiles).

The picture and the prefatory note are thus at variance, and the article proves to be in line with the pictures. Therefore it is not quite possible to criticize the contents of the article seriously; but readers of *The Key* may be interested in learning how the author obtained her information of fraternities and what use she has made of it.

* * * * *

What Miss Rickert has done is to solicit from a large number of specialists, unpaid contributions on their specialty, and to use the material in these contributions for an article over her own signature at the excellent rates paid by *The Ladies' Home Journal* and *The Century*. Considering the advantage accruing to Miss Rickert from her exploitation of other peoples' ideas, those who have given of their experience, time and effort to make her articles acceptable by the magazines, might at least seem entitled to courteous treatment at her hands. Fraternity women are in the main, gentlewomen. The answers that she quotes breathe a spirit of graciousness, courtesy, and sincerity, in marked contrast with the bad taste and bad faith with which they are handled. Almost without exception the statements favorable to fraternity are merely put up as arguments to be pulled down. Even the mention that one fraternity woman makes in all sincerity, of the beauty of her ritual is attributed to an "enthusiast", and Miss Rickert adds, "I have heard it also described as 'childish', 'poppy-cock', 'bunk'."

This series of questions, by the way, is the third from Miss Rickert with which the editor of *The Key* has been honored within a year and a half. The first was on

the subject of women's colleges, and the answers were used in four articles in *The Ladies' Home Journal*. These articles were preceded by a prefatory note, stating that they were based on answers received to questions "substantially" as followed in four fair-minded questions; but those four questions were not, in form or in spirit, the ones sent out. Those that were sent out presupposed that the women's colleges are not "doing their job", and were calculated to draw out answers confirming that view.

The second series of questions emanating from the facile pen of the versatile Miss Rickert was on the subject of the financial relations of husbands and wives. The Editor of *The Key* must admit that she didn't keep a copy, and cannot quote from memory the detailed questions on the sharing of the income, and whether the wife had an allowance, or had to ask for it every time, and whether she had any friends or neighbors whose money experiences with their husbands ought to be given to the world, and what remedy she would suggest for it, anyway.

These two questionnaires were sent to the Editor personally, on the recommendation of a college friend whose name was mentioned; the third was sent to her and to the members of the Grand Council officially.

The Editor of *The Lyre* of Alpha Chi Omega says:

If the preservation of American democracy really did depend upon the abolition of women's fraternities; if the best development of the whole body of women students really did demand the breaking up of organized groups of congenial students—if these two important things were disastrously threatened, as the claims go, by the fraternity system, it is my sincere conviction that the Greek letter women the country over would be the first to say "Down with Fraternities." For intimate work with many Greek letter women has shown me that there exists no more large-souled, devoted body of college alumnae than the fraternity alumnae—and large-souled and devoted as regards country and womanhood and college as well as regards their own college organization.

Let us then keep the issue clear. When we consider social conditions of our college women, let us consider them in all fairness, and not cloud the situation, and retard what should be our common cause, be we independent women or fraternity women, the cause of the best possible development of college womanhood.

The Editor of *The Trident* in an article in *Banta's Greek Exchange* says:

For each exception given by Miss Rickert, I can give one or more on the other side. I know personally a number of fraternity girls of Jewish name, feature and religion, and can add a full blooded Indian, many Catholics, two native Spanish girls and even a couple of Mormon descent. Yet the Y. W. C. A. excludes all Catholics, Jews, Mormons, and non-professing Christians, and the University club of Salt Lake City, unless its rules are changed since last spring, excludes all Utah graduates because some are Mormons. I know many excessively homely fraternity girls, also a daughter of a butcher, of a dressmaker, and one even of a saloonkeeper: girls with shabby clothes, girls who serve as waitresses at dormitory tables for their board, and even in summer hotels in order to be able to complete their education. I even know a non-engaged non-fraternity girl whose mother permitted her to have 103 "dates" with the same young man within less than three months. If exceptions to the general rule prove Miss Rickert's point then exceptions will certainly exonerate fraternities for everything for which they are condemned. Conclusions reached by exceptions and isolated cases are manifestly unfair.

* * * * *

Are then, exceptional cases and half truths sufficient to constitute a "comprehensive" and "impartial" article? Decidedly not. Are these exceptions the result of fraternities or in spite of them? Decidedly the latter. Miss Rickert chose in closing the words of a College President whose opinion was adverse to fraternities. She could have used the following from a nationally known President and educator, with equal impartiality: "I would not be President of a College without fraternities. They are the strongest forces for good in a college. If I did not have a family to provide for I

should ask nothing better of the Lord than to be allowed to spend the rest of my life working with college fraternities."

After these comments it is well to read and heed the thoughtful advice in the following paragraph from *The Lyre*:

Whatever sentiments the *Century's* articles may awaken in us, let us follow Mrs. Loud's earnest wishes in realizing that every incident cited by Miss Rickert actually happened somewhere, some time, and in seeing to it that Alpha Chi Omega in small things and in great be worthy only of sincere respect, and worthy of her opportunity. Let the articles be read in chapter meetings and thoughtfully discussed. They should make us thoughtful and careful.

And also these extracts from an editorial in *The Angelos* of Kappa Delta.

The results of the *Century Magazine's* investigation of sororities, published in the November issue of that magazine, will undoubtedly be of great interest to every sorority woman. The far-reaching effects of the Greek organizations are good or bad, according to the point of view: hence a non-Greek, even though giving a fair valuation of the merits, as well as an exposure of the defects—and no system is without them—almost invariably reaches the conclusion that the sorority is not "the best thing". Obviously, the real value is known to such ones only from the critical standpoint. However since the wise always profit by intelligent criticism let us "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" the objections made to the aims, methods, or even existence, and see if after so doing, we can justify our existence, to ourselves, and any opposition.

* * * * *

Sorority conditions, at present are not ideal, but every National Pan-Hellenic Congress is a great step forward. All reform must come from within, and might be profitably directed along the following lines:

First, careful study of undergraduate conditions in the Alma Mater, and improving those conditions in the chapter.

Second, greater insistence that the sorority be regarded as the means, and not the end, and that each member do the best possible work, thus securing the best possible training.

Third, co-operation to study how to eliminate waste of time, money, and energy in college career, as this element is considered by some to be prevalent in the sorority.

Fourth, to instill a greater sense of personal responsibility, and a deeper realization of the fact that a sorority is judged not by wealth, age, or numbers, but by its effect on the lives of the individual members. Herein will be shown the real value of its output for the more highly, and broadly developed the individual the higher the influence of that personality on the student body.

The attitude and actions of the women at Wooster are described elsewhere in this issue. The following taken from the pages of *The Rainbow* of $\Delta T \Delta$ shows what the men did.

The letter from the fraternities, signed by officers of the Pan-Hellenic organization and by the president of each fraternity here, follows:

Inasmuch as the fraternities of Wooster have recently been requested to surrender their charters in order that the university might retain the financial support of L. H. Severence, we, the undersigned, students of the University of Wooster, members of the Pan-Hellenic Conference, beg to submit for your consideration our reasons for declining to recommend to our national organizations the surrender of our charters.

First—We wish to express to you our loyalty to Wooster, our appreciation of the friendship Mr. Severence has shown to Wooster, and to assure you that the high ideals and standards of Wooster are first in our hearts and are our greatest pride as Wooster University men.

Second—Knowing that the purpose of the college and the fraternities is the same, viz., to make strong, Christian characters, we believe that the university has its strong-

est ally in the fraternities. This has already been determined by our president and the university board of trustees through their official recognition and indorsement of the fraternity system.

Third—Since our love of Wooster is founded upon its unswerving adherence to its high ideals, we hold it to be our greatest duty to support these ideals of honor, integrity and Christian manhood. Therefore we regard any threat or offer of support conditioned upon the surrender of these principles as inimical to the best interests of the university, and we deplore the fact that the administration has even considered the bartering an integral part of the university.

Fourth—We also regard with alarm any dictation or sordid principles as a tendency to depart from the high ideals which were established and so honorably maintained during the administrations of Drs. Loard, Taylor and Scovel, and the position taken by the Synod of Ohio in its rejection of the Carnegie Pension Fund conditioned upon the surrender of the basic principles of the church.

Regretting that a condition has arisen which seeks to compromise the integrity of the university, we remain

Yours very respectfully,

THE PAN-HELLENIC CONFERENCE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WOOSTER.

—*Gazette-Times*.

The Wooster decision called forth the following editorial in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

That is an interesting experiment which is to be tried at Wooster in dealing with fraternities. Offered a large sum of money for endowment if fraternities were abolished, the trustees have voted to prohibit further initiations into the societies. The division of opinion in the board itself was such—the vote being 13 yes to 10 no—as to bring into question the wisdom of the action. But it has been done, and it is to be supposed that the order will be enforced.

A good deal is to be said on either side of this question of college fraternities. They have been objected to as undemocratic, but many other organizations are subject to the same criticism that never receive it. Excesses of conduct are frequently attributed to them, not without truth, but there is no reason why the same excesses might not be fostered by other associations. They are said to encourage extravagance, but as many instances of their influence for economy might be cited. It is charged that they have run to prodigality in the matter of chapter houses, for the purchase and equipment of which alumni are too strenuously solicited. That is probably true, but if there is trouble of that sort, it can be corrected without destroying the fraternities.

There are colleges where fraternities are adroitly used as a spur to scholarship and right living. That depends upon the attitude and tact of the faculty; it depends also on the personnel of the chapter, for a chapter may be one thing one year and quite another the next. But that they can be used for good is an important consideration, and the absence of such use is in a sense an indictment of faculty wisdom.

Fraternities are also an effective advertisement for many of the colleges and serve to keep the alumni spirit of helpfulness alive. If it be admitted that a fraternity among youth of college age is a mixture of good and evil, it remains to be proved that the latter predominates. It will be interesting to see what the fraternity men say to the Wooster order.

After all the adverse criticism, it is comforting to read the following:

President Hughes of Miami spoke before the Association of State Universities at its meeting in Washington on "The Rights of College Fraternities to Exist in a State-Supported Institution." President Hughes is in favor of fraternities in state schools and bases his feeling on two grounds.

First, the state institution is preparing men and women for life in the world as it is. Men and women everywhere group themselves naturally in social groups within which certain customs are maintained. This being so it is only natural that college men and women should group themselves together with certain social and moral ideals and ambitions.

In the second place the service fraternities have rendered to state institutions justifies their continued existence. The institutions are unable to provide board and lodging within college halls. The fraternity house affords good lodging and comfort to many. This lack of ample accommodations for students has no doubt fostered the growth and strength of fraternities. If all men lived under college control possibly an entirely different sort of social development would have resulted.

If the universities will only recognize fraternities as a part of the institution and utilize them as a part of the university organization, they may become a large factor in controlling student sentiment and maintaining good standards of morals and scholarship.—*Delta Zeta Lamp*.

President Pearce of Brenau is another advocate of the fraternity system. After pointing out the dangers in an article in the *Atlanta Journal* he says:

The advantages of sororities are numerous. I shall point out only a few which have been manifest in my own experience.

First. The individual is differentiated from the mass. Eleven sororities will certainly develop eleven leaders and probably many more.

Second. While individuality is emphasized by separation from the mass, the spirit of unity and co-operation, of subordination of the interest of the individual to the interest of the group is developed in a remarkable degree.

Third. Practically the members of a sorority help each other in numerous ways. For example, after each term examination a committee from each sorority is given the privilege of copying the record of each other of their own members. If a member is deficient in her studies she is called to account, and, better still, some of the older members are appointed to coach her if it seems to be necessary. In matters of conduct the sorority as a rule is very decided and definite in its demands upon its members, and frequently, as is characteristic of young people, the sorority is more radical in its discipline than the faculty would be in a similar case.

Fourth. From the standpoint of the college the sororities are of much value. They foster college spirit, support the administration in matters of discipline, and solve the problem of the division of an unorganized mass into separate units.—*The Caduceus—The Eleusis of Chi Omega*.

SUFFRAGE ITEMS

(This takes the place of College Notes, in this issue)

Kappa Alpha Theta has a woman legislator. She is a Theta herself and the mother of a Theta. In November, she was elected to the Washington State legislature from the fifty-fourth district in Whatcom county. *Kappa Alpha Theta* says of her.

Mrs. Axtell was not a worker for woman suffrage. She always thought that the women had as much abstract right to vote as men, but, having a couple of very charming young daughters, her time was taken up with other matters. She would really prefer to have men in charge of the country's politics, but, as some of them in days gone by seem to have made a sad failure of good government, is willing to help improve conditions. It is somewhat of a bother for women to have added duties, but they will undertake this new duty cheerfully. Now that the women have acquired the right of franchise and have elected Mrs. Axtell to the legislature, she intends to make the best of her opportunities by introducing a child labor law; laws improving the support of the schools, especially the university; a teachers' pension law; a budget system of expenditures; and last, but by no means least, a mothers' pension law. Having two daughters of her own, Mrs. Axtell feels qualified to speak upon the rearing of children from a practical standpoint, beside, she has made a thorough study of the subject and of the effect of the mothers' pension law in Illinois.

Just before his death Kellogg Durland, the brilliant newspaper correspondent and journalist whose opinion was so respected, wrote an article for the *Boston Transcript* on "Votes for Women—an Unbiased study of the Suffragettes". In it, he made the following statements:

I attended the great meeting at St. James's Hall at which this militant campaign was voted upon. Mrs. Pankhurst presided. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christobel Pankhurst were among the speakers. The hall was packed to over-flowing. The atmosphere was electric with earnestness and enthusiasm and determination. To everyone present it was clear enough that the women did not come to their determination from their own choice, or because it gives them personal pleasure. Their militancy is a last resort, accepted only after all other means have been repeatedly tried and to no avail. In this connection two important points should be recognized. First, militancy is only an incident in the movement. Other work is being carried on on a very large scale. Last year over 20,000 meetings were held and some of these were larger than the largest meeting of any political character. Also, tons of literature are annually distributed. Secondly, the militancy of the women is a mere drop in the bucket compared to the violence of the men of England when a bill for the increase and extension of the franchise was held up for a short while by the House of Lords. As Israel Zangwill recently said, England should be grateful to the women of the suffrage movement for "the feminine mildness of their violence." The men burned blocks of buildings and instigated riots all over England, the casualties of which were a hundredfold more serious than anything that the women have as yet done.

The suffrage movement in England during the last few years, despite certain surface features, which appear objectionable, has proven the biggest educational movement that England has ever known. Through it women have come out of their bondage and have realized that the greater, wider world toward which they have for so long aspired in secret is a reality near at hand, and with this realization has come the determination to win that full and complete freedom which they believe is the inherent right of every human being. Votes for women is their war cry to-day, because they believe that it is only by first obtaining the vote that they can attain all the other things which lie beyond. The political end of it looms large only in so far as it is a barrier between them and all the rest.

Alpha Xi Delta says:

It is interesting to note the names of some of the really great men who have stood for equal suffrage in the past. We find such names as these, Abraham Lincoln, Wendell Phillips, Phillips Brooks, Charles Kingsley, Henry Ward Beecher and Henry W. Longfellow. To-day we find hundreds of educated, thinking men favoring the movement, such men as Judge Ben Lindsay, Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Brand Whitlock, Dr. Cyrus Northrop, Rev. Chas. F. Thwing and among the governors, Governor Osborn of Michigan, Hunt of Arizona, Foss of Massachusetts.

In the closing paragraphs of an article on Equal Suffrage in California Mrs. Ella M. Huntington, wife of the former President of Boston University, says:

Although the express train from Los Angeles to San Francisco is called the "Saint," and the returning express the "Angel," yet the men of California are not all saints, nor are the women angels; yet we find the enfranchisement of women in California has incurred man's respect for woman. It tends to strengthen the feeling of unity in the home life and to broaden and elevate the lives of its women. We have faith to believe that together they will accomplish more and better work for righteousness than either sex could alone.

As the Missionary Jubilee awoke many society women to the grievous needs of the heathen world, so may the example of the women of California arouse the Eastern women to their privilege and duty! God grant that our Eastern women may not be less womanly or love their dear ones less, but with clear brains and large hearts, may they claim their privilege of standing beside their brothers in the defence of right and the overthrowing of grievous wrongs.

The following is taken from the introductory paragraphs of an article entitled Votes for College Women in *The Key* of K K I.

It was a delightful occasion. They were women of culture and intellectual attainment, old girls and girls not so old met together at a Kappa gathering in a college town. The woman physician and I had withdrawn with our tea cups to the sofa in the corner to talk of many things. And after fraternity matters, we reached the great world events. So we came to the topic most vital to women because it is at the beginning and the end and the shortest way across to so many interests that concern their welfare.

"But," she declared sadly, "there are still college women who do not know and cannot understand. You are a suffragist and I am a suffragist. But there is only one other woman here whose name is written in the cause." And there were some thirty women present!

It seemed an amazing statement. But I have found statistics that are more so. There are something like 40,000 women enrolled as students in the colleges of the United States to-day. Yet the National College Equal Suffrage League counts 2000 members. They are making every effort to enlist recruits from the class room. And Wellesley has recently taken definite steps to train college girls to a sense of a responsibility in citizenship by establishing woman suffrage as a branch of study in its economic course. There are college women among the active suffrage workers. The handsome capable president of the New York State Association is a college woman who is giving her life to the cause. And a college woman who is a K K I, and one of the brilliant suffrage orators, is in charge of the Women's Party in New York. But where are all the other thousands of us who ought to be demanding votes for college women?

What is the matter with our education, that we are not waving the banners in the movement that the centuries have been unfolding to make two continents thrill with its fulfillment in this our time?

The following interview was first published in *The Lyre* of A X Ω.

"Speaking of suffrage," said Ellen Beach Yaw, the world-famous young American

singer, land owner and literary genius, who is now on her 'Grand tour' of America, "there is a question deeper than suffrage in its importance, and which, properly solved, might answer the question of the suffragette movement, which seems to be constantly embroiling England and the United States.

"That question is the economic education of women.

"You know, and I know, of thousands of women who cannot vote who are far better qualified to vote than most men—who can vote—but on the other hand, how many thousands of women are there whose lives have been so restricted, whose training and tutelage have been so narrow, that they have little conception of their statute rights regarding property, and none at all on the proper function of the polls and the individual ballot.

"I hope that the next generation will see to it that woman is instructed from her earliest youth, in the importance of public affairs.

"Do you know that if such were the case at the present time I have no doubt there would be political revolution which would sweep the country?

"Why?

"Because of woman's tremendous influence in the home. She unconsciously exercises the power to make or break a vote right there. Now she exercises it very little. She seldom thinks about it. If she does she expresses small opinion, because she does not consider it her sphere. But let woman once study the public problems as she studies her club and sewing-circle questions, let her get her mind on municipal affairs, state uncleanliness, insurgency, the tariff—any one of the real issues, not forgetting the momentous question of soaring prices, and capital and labor and you have a new face on the whole matter.

"Then, in my opinion, the suffrage question would solve itself."

* * * * *

The Woman Suffrage Party, of Cleveland, Ohio, in an effort to reach all the voters, had its literature published in English, Bohemian, Hungarian, Yiddish and German. This is regarded as a severe test of patriotism by native-born American women.—*The Eleusis of Chi Omega.*

After experiences covering a period of over forty years it cannot truthfully be said that there were any "gentle thrills" for the women voters of Wyoming during the November campaign just closed. Yet this statement at once demands two qualifications; not many women have been in Wyoming long enough to exercise the right of suffrage for two score of years, and, secondly, there were many "first voters" who really did "thrill" from the novelty and responsibility of casting a ballot in our National election.

In going from one registration booth to another one was forcefully impressed with the simplicity and ease with which one might take the initial step toward exercising suffrage. Quiet and order reigned everywhere. One country woman after subscribing to the age, residence and citizen blank, said: "Is that all? Don't I have to have my measures taken?" It was a question with the observer whether she had not confused her immigration examination or dressmaking ordeal with that of franchise requirements. At one precinct registration place, when the morning hour was quiet, the judge sat reading one of "the best sellers" from the Carnegie Public Library, while the clerk worked with her dots and dashes from a stenographer's text-book. At another booth the judge was scanning his newspaper and the young woman clerk worked on her hoop of embroidery. The calm and quiet dignity of the entire atmosphere forced one to wish that all opponents to equal suffrage might observe the preliminary steps of an election where women really voted.—*Contributed.*

The woman's class at New York University is probably unique in that it is not intended to prepare women for the practice of law, but to give them sufficient legal knowledge to conduct the administration of trust estates and other forms of business.

Two thousand one hundred and ninety women attended the University of Paris during the past year. Ninety-nine studied law, 570 medicine, 248 science, 32 pharmacy, and the remainder were in the course in letters.

SUFFRAGETTES 2000 YEARS AGO.

The earliest protest by women against taxation without representation was, according to the *Giornale d'Italia*, uttered nearly two thousand years ago. Under the empire of Augustus, Antony, and Lepidus it was proposed to tax the property of 100 wealthy Roman matrons in order to meet part of the expenses of the civil war then raging. They refused to submit to the imposition, and sent Hortensia, one of their number, to plead against it before the Senate. In the course of her speech she asked: "Why should we be asked to pay for a war into which we had no wish to embark, or for the support of a Government whose policy we have no means of controlling?" This argument proved so forcible that the proposed tax was reduced one third of the amount originally proposed.—*Boston Transcript*.

The following was first quoted by *The Eleusis* of Chi Omega.

"In Switzerland a woman has been appointed to the chief inspectorship of factories, a coveted position hitherto held only by men. This appointment is the outcome of a special commission which met to inquire into factory conditions of the various cantons. Owing to the great increase of women in industrial life the desirability of a woman as chief inspector was unanimously agreed upon by the commission."

"The 'California League for the Protection of Motherhood' has just been organized with one hundred charter members. It was the purpose of the league to work for state pensions for widowed mothers with dependent children and during enforced idleness of mothers who are compelled to support themselves and children."

"Several newspapers edited by women, with women as contributors, have lately been started in China. Mrs. Chang, widow of a Chinese official, is editor of the Peking Woman's Paper, devoted exclusively to women's interests, the world-wide suffrage movement being a favorite topic. In Peking there are nine journals edited, composed, printed and sold by women; Canton produces four, Shanghai six and Foo-chow three."—*Woman's National Journal*.

"The 'suffragette' in ancient Greece," says the *Dial*, "appears to have made her presence known as early as 392 B. C., the date of the performance of Aristophanes's comedy, 'Ecclesiazusa,' or, as one might freely render it in English, 'The Female Suffragists,' or 'The Women in Town-Meeting.' This laughable picture of a feminized republic should be just now the timeliest sort of play for amateur presentation on the part of young ladies' dramatic associations. A recent meeting of the classical and archaeological clubs of Mount Holyoke College was enlivened by the performance of this comedy by members of the senior and junior classes, under the direction of Dr. Mary G. Williams, the professor of Greek. So successful was this Aristophantic revival that the project is now favorably considered of producing a Greek play every year."—*The Angelos* of Kappa Delta.

"MR. DOOLEY" ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

But why should we give them a vote, says I. What have they done to injure this imperyal suffrage that we fought an' bled f'r? Whin me forefathers were followin' George Washin'ton an' sufferin' all the hardships that men endure campin' out in vacation time, what were th' women doin'? They were back in Matsachusetts milkin' the cow, mendin' socks, followin' the plow, plantin' corn, keepin' store, shoein' horses, and pursuin' th' other frivolous follies in th' fair but fickle sect. After the war our brave fellows came back to Boston an' as a reward f'r their devotion got a vote apiece, if their wives had kept th' Pilgrim fathers that stayed at home from foreclosin' the mortgage on their property.

An' now, be hivens, they want to share with us what we won.—*The Adelphean* of Alpha Delta Phi.



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