

# LINDEN BARK

Volume 17—No. 9 Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Missouri, Tuesday, February 15, 1938. \$1.00 A Year

## From the Office of the Dean

Dr. Gipson found that the great majority of the first semester grades were satisfactory; taking all in all, the freshmen particularly have adjusted themselves to their academic life and have done a good grade of work.

Dr. Gipson said, "I feel that many students have made records of which they, their parents, and the college can be very proud. I urge those who did not do so well not to be discouraged. They are better adjusted to college life now, and should try to bring their work to a higher standard second semester."

The Dean feels that the girls are starting out very well in the second semester, and all indications are that they will do good work.

## COLLEGE CALENDAR

### Tuesday, February 15:

5 p. m., Student Recital.

### Wednesday, February 16:

11 a. m., John Mason Brown.  
4:40 p. m., Little Theater Play.  
6:45 p. m., Y.W.C.A.

### Thursday, February 17:

11 a. m., Music Recital.  
5 p. m., Triangle Club.  
6:30 p. m., League of Women Voters.

### Monday, February 21:

5 p. m., Pi Gamma Mu.  
5 p. m., Movie *What's in a Dress* (Auditorium).  
6:30 p. m., Spanish Club.

### Tuesday, February 22:

5 p. m., Student Recital.

### Wednesday, February 23:

6:45 p. m., Y.W.C.A.

### Thursday, February 24:

11 a. m., Speech Recital.  
6:30 p. m., Talk on Spode China (Home Economics)

### Monday, February 28:

6:30 p. m., Pi Alpha Delta.

## Additions to Choir

Six new girls have been taken into the choir for this semester. They are Mildred Anderson, Betty Schroeder, Barbara Gray, Joanna Benecke, Margaret Wedge and Marjorie Carroll. The choir continues under the direction of Miss Gieselman.

## Artist Honored Whom Lindenwood Knows

Miss Pearl Fenske, artist of "The Sentinel", which hangs in the corridor of the art department, has painted another picture which has been accepted for the current annual exhibit in Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Academy of Art.

This work, which she called "Winter's Blanket", is a snow scene which she painted while sitting at the window of her home located on Forest Park Boulevard in St. Louis. It is a decidedly picturesque view of the boulevard, and is to be commended for the honor it has attained. The exhibit is now on display in Philadelphia, to remain until March 6.

## Lindenwood Rule Changed

Announcement was made today that the rule of having quiet hour on Sunday afternoon which has long been a tradition of Lindenwood will no longer exist. For many years the students were required to remain quietly in their own rooms for four hours on Sunday afternoon; later it was reduced to two hours, and remained so until three years ago when only one hour became the requirement.

Dr. Roemer abolished this rule entirely today in chapel, permitting the girls to leave the campus after dinner to return to the campus by 5:30 in the evening. They will be allowed to attend the theatre if they wish. "Any additional permission will be given by the house regent of their respective halls", he said.

Concerning automobile riding, Dr. Roemer said that each girl should obtain permission from her house mother and have her escort call for her on the campus. "Everyone likes to go automobile riding, but let's do it in the right way", he concluded.

## L. C. Teachers Participate

The program for the January meeting of the American Association of University Women in St. Charles included a book review by Miss Dawson. The organization plans to sponsor a series of book reviews to be held at the St. Charles Public Library from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock on Monday nights.

Dr. Benson is chairman of the committee which is in charge of the reviews and among those who will take part in the future are Dr. Betz and Dr. Gregg.

## Dr. Gregg Tells About Lindenwood's First Pupil

Dr. Gregg recently gave a very interesting talk in Y. W. meeting about the founding of St. Charles County and the part Daniel Boone and his son played in it while they were here. She also told about the war of 1812 and the Black Hawk war. She led up to the early history of Lindenwood, how it came to be started and who the first pupil was.

Major Sibley on a trip through St. Charles had seen the land and liked it very much. He then started negotiations for it, and after sometime secured it. His finances were in a rather poor state, so Mrs. Sibley said she would help him . . . that was the reason for the founding of the college. The first pupil was a daughter of a very wealthy friend of theirs who lived in St. Louis, by the name of Mr. Russell. Through his influence and recommendation several men who were large land-owners and river captains in Arkansas sent their daughters up to Lindenwood to be educated. Within a few years the enrollment had increased to several times its original enrollment.

The first pupil, Miss Russell, married her father's secretary. With her brains and his money they founded the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is one of the best known in the United States to-day.

## Originality in Art

### Harvard Lecturer Commends "Ferment" of the Middle West.

Dr. Rollo Walter Brown, of Harvard, spoke in chapel Thursday, February 3, on "The Art Spirit In The Middle West."

Dr. Brown mentioned that we live in a very interesting part of the United States, because of the interesting mental ferment going on, "Creative-mindedness doesn't spring up in one particular field and lie dead in the rest of them", stated Dr. Brown. "There are many social and economic problems to be solved and when one's imagination has gone into that, literature also has an inspiration."

Dr. Brown said when he called upon Vachel Lindsey's sister, he was shown several of Mr. Lindsey's early drawings. Most of them were drawings with verses to illustrate. The editors wanted the verse without his drawings and it was in this way that Vachel Lindsey became the great poet he is today.

Dr. Brown called on Ben Cable, in Illinois, famous for his sculptures such as "Maternity" and "Homeward." Upon calling on Mr. Cable he found him in his barn and because of this he called himself just a common ordinary dirt farmer. Mr. Cable showed him his sculpture reproductions, on the posts of the front steps. When asked if he wasn't afraid someone would walk off with them, Mr. Cable said "Oh no, they're too heavy for that". Dr. Brown stated that Mr. Cable was one man who was getting "life right out of where he lived". "Eventually where there is a great deal of ferment, all the arts thrive to a certain extent", said Dr. Brown.

"It is very difficult to combine good art and humor together" he said. He spoke of four types of art. Etchings, Lithographs, Wood Blocks, and Aqua Tint. "If I were investing money I would invest it in lithographs and etchings rather than stocks", stated Dr. Brown.

In closing, he showed several reproductions of many pictures he had brought with him: for those students especially interested. Dr. Brown remained throughout the early part of the afternoon and had his pictures on display in Dr. Linne-mann's studio.

## Lindenwood Students Practice Teaching

### Fulfill Requirements by Teaching In St. Charles Schools

The girls who are practice-teaching second semester in St. Charles include Martha Lott, who is teaching home economics in the high school; Leonora Blackhurst, who is teaching English in the high school; Dorothy Fullerton and Florence Murer, who are teaching reading in the third grade of the elementary school.

There is a rather large number of music students who are also teaching this semester. They are Mary Ahmann, Cordelia Buck, Kathryn Craig, Pearl Lucille Lammers, Mary

## Honor Societies

### Announce Pledges

#### First in Scholarship and First in Music

Pledges for two of the honorary societies on the campus were announced Friday, February 11. Those pledging Alpha Sigma Tau were Sue Sonnenday, Marion Daudt, Christine McDonald, Dorothy Wagner, Julia Lane, Jane Griswold, Kathryn Wagner, Lucille Vosburg, Sara Hurdis, Martha Lou Munday, Elizabeth Faxon, Mary Elizabeth Belden, and Evelyn Heiser. Membership in Alpha Sigma Tau is the highest scholastic honor Lindenwood College confers upon students in the College of Arts and Science course. A student must take 14 hours of literary work for three consecutive semesters to be eligible. Eight per cent of the three upper classes may be elected to membership, providing their work is satisfactory as far as grades are concerned, and providing they are considered desirable from the point of view of conduct and loyalty to the school.

The new pledges of Alpha Mu Mu were Bernadette Fehlman, Ruth Hoeck, Nelle Motley, Dorothy Nieman, Sara Phillips, Ruth Elise Shanks, Vera Douthat, and Mary Catherine Booth. Alpha Mu Mu is the underclassman sorority of the Music Department. To be a member one must be a major in music, have an S or better in that major and M in other studies. The purpose is to aid and further the development of music.

## Original Research

### By Two L. C. Girls

On Monday, January 17, the regular meeting of Pi Gamma Mu was held in the Library club rooms. Pi Gamma Mu is the national honorary social science fraternity. Sara Lee Auerbach is president of the fraternity.

The program was a most interesting one. Dr. Benson and Dr. Pugh gave reports on the meeting of the American Historical Association, which they attended in Philadelphia during the Christmas holidays. The reports were quite interesting and a great deal of valuable information was brought back.

Two members of the club reported on findings that they had made from research in the public schools of St. Charles, under the direction of Dr. Garnett. Lois Null reported on findings of research study on Tests in Arithmetic given to the children of the schools in St. Charles. Sara Lee Auerbach reported on various rates in Reading Tests of the same children. The two girls did extremely well on these original research problems and they proved to be very interesting.

Benner, Kathryn Thompson, Dorothy Mieman, Margaret Anne McCoId, Rebecca Lou Cox, Corneille Davis, Margaret Hull, Doris Danz and Ruth Reinert Rau.

# Linden Bark

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by the Department of Journalism

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FEBRUARY 15, 1938.

## The Linden Bark:

Oh, if it be to choose and call thee mine,  
Love, thou art every day my Valentine!  
..... Thomas Hood

## Prospects Excellent for Lindenwood's Pennant

The second Missouri University sports day will be forthcoming before long. It was instituted last year in Columbia, by the university, to be an annual event. Last year there were 14 schools represented by 184 girls who competed in various sports. Lindenwood was presented with a pennant for first place which signified that our girls made the highest number of points in the total score.

The students whose cooperation won the two baseball games in the tournament last year were Effie Reinemer, Maxine Mann, Eleanor Blair, Aline Day, Martha Norris, Sara Hurdis, Mary Books, Wilma Schultz, and Grace Stevenson. In tennis, Betty Smith tied with Stephens for first place in singles; and doubles were won by Jean Simcox and Geraldine Harrill.

Lois Penn held her own exceedingly well in golf; she took third place but one of her opponents was Missouri's State Champion.

Lindenwood took first place in individual sports, which consisted of ping-pong, badminton, and shuffle board.

This year, also, we have some good material for the occasion. For instance, Betty Harper, our star archer should "go to town"; Lois Penn will enter for golf again; Mildred Anderson for tennis; Mary Books, captain of the basketball team, expects the team to win honors this season. There are many outstanding swimmers who will train for the event.

We are looking forward to a successful outcome and are confident that our girls will again bring fame to their alma mater.

## Is Everybody Happy? Well, I Should Say.

According to an old custom in the United States, the "ground-hog" was supposed to come out of his hole on February 2. He is popularly called the "ground-hog" or the "wood-chuck." Hopes have been high that this little animal would not see his shadow because everyone has been more than ready for spring—spring clothes, parties, and the beautiful flowers and green grass which come with spring.

All day long we waited and watched and not once did we see the sun come out from behind the clouds. If nothing was over-looked, the "ground-hog" did not see his shadow. Looks like everybody can be happy and the farmers can start planting 'cause if nothing happens, Missouri is not supposed to have any more snow.

Girls, start smiling because it looks like the sun has come to stay.

## Brief, But Always Memorable

February is the shortest month of the year, but it ranks at the top. Not only as the second month of the year but because it has several outstanding people connected with it. Two of the most illustrious men in Americas history are in the month of February. Washington, the Father of our country, honors the month highly and Lincoln, the liberator of the slaves, adds to its glory also. Another day, although not directly American, is St. Valentine's day. Every girl looks forward to this day, with high anticipation of receiving gifts from her admirer or admirers. Most girls away at school anxiously await the day to arrive and the day is filled with an air of subtle competition. Who will receive the most boxes of candy, telegrams, gifts, and letters from the amorous swains? But perhaps the young swains look at the day a bit differently. They oftentimes forget the day, and then are in serious trouble with the "girl-friend", for not having remembered her on this day-of-days. He must spend perhaps his last cent to give a box of candy to her, which will last only a day or two at the most, and he has saved the money for weeks. A few days before Valentine Day nearly everyone at school starts writing letters to her friends, with a hint in it, but ever so subtle a hint that she would like to hear from them in the near future. Letters that have heretofore been rather indifferent and casual have suddenly taken on a very friendly and chummy attitude. The young swain may at first be somewhat puzzled over the matter, but with the help of his schoolmates who have received similar letters he soon learns what it is all about, and must quickly dig up some money to buy a gift for the girl rather than be in ill favor with her. But even so Valentine day is continued throughout the years, and even the men haven't voiced too much disfavor upon the day and its practices. For, it is also a grand opportunity for them to send lovely valentines to one whom they admire and for whom they want to show their high esteem.

Washington and Lincoln always wash a large part in the lives of younger boys, mostly in grade school. Washington's birthday brings forth the story about his honesty and goodness and the tale of how he "could not tell a lie, and told his father he chopped down the cherry tree with his own little hatchet." Lincoln is remembered for having done his country such a great service by uniting the North and South and freeing the slaves from the cruel masters. These two men and their histories have affected most children at some time or other. We all want to go out and chop down a

## Well Worth Reading

Miss Margaret Stookey, Director of Physical Education, had an interesting article published in the current number of the "Health and Physical Education" magazine, which is edited by the American Association for Health and Physical Education. Her article is entitled "Dance Adventures Abroad".

Miss Stookey tells of her experiences in Europe last summer when with a part of fifteen, she visited various countries. Miss Stookey said that when the party left they had decided that their prime interest should be the dance. They visited many notable dance studios, such as the Dorothy Volp school of Dalcroze Eurhythmics in Munich. Here they saw the different dances given entirely in German and found it very interesting. At Oetz in the Tyrolean Alps the girls watched the Schuhplattler dance every night at the Cafe Tirol, and during the day took lessons from the village youths.

One afternoon they started in a large, bumpy bus for a long ride to some distant peasant villages. They passed innumerable loads of hay and queer, square, horse-drawn carts filled with peasant families. The peasant villages were very much the "Story book" type with colored designs painted around the doors and windows. After riding a long time they saw their first group of peasants dressed in the elaborately embroidered costumes. They were having a celebration in the village of Treborjevo for two political leaders.

"The village was a sight to be remembered for a life time," says Miss Stookey. "We, the only tourists there, were seeing a tableau of life just as it was centuries ago." They were invited to several houses and found it ever so interesting.

"One Sunday in Budapest we went in taxis to the small village of Boldog in the country of Pest. We passed soldiers with cock feathers in their hats, and peasants carrying banners on their way to mass. Farther on we saw a 'goose girl' guiding her flock with a long stick. When she heard the cars she started to run and her cloud of short, pleated skirts rippled and rolled up in the most intriguing way.

"We later went to a peasant wedding out to the edge of the village. The scene was set near a bridge on one of the waterways where a small log cabin had been built. First, eight peasant girls in their fantastic headresses came out with their spinning wheels and sang as they spun. Then came young men who sang and danced. Soon the bride and groom were seen down the river in a barge, and the entire bridal party made a very spectacular entrance, over the rustic bridge. The bride's costume was similar to the others except that she wore around her neck an enormous white muslin ruff which was fastened under the chin by a large bow of figured ribbon. The head gear was of lace—very high an oval shaped. The short ceremony was followed by more dances.

"The outstanding event in Berlin and I might say of the entire summer", says Miss Stookey, "was the opportunity to visit Dr. Artur Michel's apartment in Charlottenburg and see his unusual collection of books, engravings and etchings on the dance. At that particular time Dr. Michel was writing a history of dancing.

"All in all, our tour has yielded a

cherry tree so we can prove our honesty to our parents. What little boy hasn't dreamed of leading a great army to Europe and uniting his country and being famous for the rest of his life? So February may be the shortest month of the year, but it ranks high and has had more effect on our nation through the people connected with it than any other month of the year.

## CAMPUS DIARY

by M. L. M.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.—The Athletic Association held a meeting at 5 o'clock today. What happened to Y. W. this week? There wasn't any, that's all.

Thursday, Feb. 3.—Dr. Rollo W. Chapel was the guest speaker in chapel today. His talk on art was very interesting to everyone. After lunch his collection of pictures was placed on display in the art department for the convenience of the students. Dean Gipson left for Nashville today to attend two inaugurations.

Friday, Feb. 4.—Many coeds were seen getting their hair waved for the big dance tomorrow night; lots of people went out for dinner and there were quite a number of dates tonight.

Saturday, Feb. 5.—Everyone encountered everyone else today with "who do you have a date with"? But the seniors really put on a "snazzy" affair; the decorations were blue and silver. It was delovely.

Sunday, Feb. 6.—There were quite a number of "picture takers" today, it was so warm out that campus roamers were encouraged. Miss Giesemann and Miss Englehart gave a grand recital in vespers tonight.

Monday, Feb. 7.—Everyone looked so sleepy today; could it have been the dance?

Tuesday, Feb. 8.—Grades were out this afternoon and many groans were heard—some for relief and, undoubtedly, some for disgust. The German Club had a meeting this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Some of the girls went to the symphony tonight.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.—The Commercial Club had a meeting. Y. W. C. A. was good tonight, Miss Burns gave a book review. Dr. Roemer mentioned in chapel today that lower classmen might be allowed to go off campus on Sundays. The final announcement will be made Friday concerning it. Will it really happen?

Thursday, Feb. 10.—The speech recital in chapel today was well done. Delta Phi Delta had a meeting at 5 o'clock and Mu Phi Epsilon at 7:30.

Friday, Feb. 11.—The freshmen gave a Valentine dinner-dance tonight. It was a lot of fun. The decorations were white and red and hearts hung from the ceiling.

Saturday, Feb. 12.—Classes are over for another week; my! how time flies! Since no dates were allowed last night the girls were making up for it tonight—everyone seemed to have a date. Eight girls of Tau Sigma went to Monticello for the day, and will participate in the dance symposium.

Sunday, Feb. 13.—Another pretty day, many girls went to church today. Dr. McPherson delivered the sermon in vespers tonight.

Monday, Feb. 14.—The music societies entertained the girls of the music department with a Valentine tea at 4:45 this afternoon. It looks like the girls are doing alright for themselves, judging from the number of valentines seen and heard about. Flowers and candy were especially popular as a remembrance.

fine harvest of ideas on what is being done in European dance, both in the simple, remote villages and in the most advanced studios", said Miss Stookey.

## SUPERSTITION IN MEDICINE

By Betty Jo Rhine, '41

The ancient healer seemed to know

Much more than incantation  
Since twenty thousand years ago  
He practiced trephination.

With charms and spells and plant  
lore

And crudely fashioned flints  
He cured despite a scant lore,  
From Nature taking hints.

Superstition in medicine has existed through the ages with the primitive people and it exists today with the civilized and uncivilized people of the modern world.

Among the savage tribes of people witch doctors, shamen, and medicine men translate all in comprehensible signs, cure all illness and interpret religion. These three types of "doctors" are loosely termed as medicine men. The medicine man was the first musician, painter, historian, priest, physician, and astronomer. Thus, literature, history, medicine, education, and science had their origins with them. They are human parasites as they live off of the other members of their tribe by asking fees for their services. They keep their knowledge a secret and it is passed down from one to another. The fees for the services rendered are either large or small according to the success of the cure. Many people sell themselves into slavery or go into debt in order to secure aid of the medicine man. In Korea, sickness is costly. It is estimated that \$2,500,000 annually is aggregated by these medicine men. Here is a Sarawak doctor's list of prices: for getting back a man's soul—six gallons of rice; for getting the soul of the rice at rice harvest festivals—three cups of rice from every family in whose neighborhood he obtains it, for extracting an evil spirit from him—six gallons of rice.

All medicine men believe that the presence of supernatural beings and certain spirits cause disease and death. Thus, when the medicine man is called to the bedside of a patient the diagnosis he gives falls into the general headings of: anger of an enraged spirit, loss of "kidney fat", the absence of the soul, possession by an unclean spirit, or presence of foreign substances placed in the body by some adverse wizard. The medicine man practices exorcism, that is, the extraction of the evil spirit or whatever he thinks is causing the illness. One method is to make the patient's body disagreeable to the unclean spirit so that it will depart from it. Another method is forcing the evil spirit. Fire has always been used as an effective method of exorcism, and many offerings are placed around the patient's body with the hope that the spirit will be won over and thus depart.

The witch doctor is a certain kind of medicine man whose special duty is to detect witches and counteract their magic spells. Among the Mohammedans, Africans and some of the ignorant classes in southern Italy the belief in the "evil eye" prevails. These people believe that a certain member of their group is a witch and is thus afflicted with an evil eye, and any person who looks into her eyes will be bewitched. It is because of this that these people wear charms and amulets to attract the eye of the witch away from their face. Some have even been known to blind themselves as a permanent protection against bewitchment. If an article is reported stolen, the witch doctor informs the people that he has set magic on the thief. As a result the thief usually dies, a victim of fear and his own imagination. Charms and amulets such as little

images of the hand, the horseshoe, heart, tooth, elephant or horn are worn in order that the wearer of such articles will have a "charmed existence" against any evil spirit. The Indians believe that the offended spirit of an animal is the cause of sickness and disease. The evil spirit of a woodpecker is blamed for a toothache. The Nootan Indians believe that the spirit lives inside of the flesh of man or beast and eats the food taken in by the stomach, thus starving the individual. The Finns believe that evil spirits must eat and drink as do humans, so the souls of the dead feast upon the hearts of the living. There is a belief that evil spirits can be frightened away by howling and dancing outside the house of the patient. The Indians resort to this practice to a great extent.

The medicine man often prescribes a "medicine" for his patient. In this case the patient had been severely wounded in a combat with a grizzly bear. A dose (one pint) of this concoction was prescribed to be given every half hour: boil several kinds of weeds and then add a handful of burley leaf tobacco, four rattlesnake heads and a few worn moccasins. Then season the whole mixture with a generous portion of cayenne pepper together with a little kerosene oil. Needless to say, the patient died. In this case the doctor is very much perturbed for if he fails to cure three patients he is put to death, and if he refuses to respond to a sick call his reputation is in a dangerous condition and often he is executed. Thus, is the unhappy life of a medicine man.

The shaman is a medicine man who goes about preaching shamanism, a primitive religion which believes in gods, demons, and ancestral spirits. A young man could become a shaman only by following a certain method: he must apply first to an elderly practitioner. The latter would feel his pulse in order to determine his strength, because all the knowledge that a shaman must know would drive a weak man insane. The young man then must practice celibacy for twenty years. He is then allowed to marry after this apprenticeship. He must respond to call at all times. The fee is determined by the length of time required for the cure to be effected and it is only paid when there is a complete cure. When the shaman calls at the home of a patient he first must ask permission of the household god. Before the treatment begins, he is presented with a demijohn of fiery native "balche" which he is required to drink. The shaman has many peculiar ways of curing his patients. He believes in curing like with like. Any wasplike eruption is treated with a crushed wasp's nest. He is required to drink during the treatment because it is believed that under a stimulant he is better able to combat the evil spirit which is causing the illness. A vine that resembles a snake is used to cure a snake bite, yellow plants are given for jaundice and biliousness, an dred plants and fruits are given for dysentery. Should the shaman need to go to the forest to gather herbs for medicine, he must go alone and carry "balche" instead of water in his canteen.

The medicine man in all his blundering stumbled upon some important fact. The world is indebted to these people for cascara, sagrada, quinine, ipecac, sarsaparilla and cocaine. The Indians were the first to use anesthetic in connection with surgery. The natives were given the leaves of coca plant to chew, thus the cocaine produced the desired effect.

Among the people of the civilized world to day there is surprising amount of superstition in medicine.

The world could easily do without such.

Superstition has sacrificed countless lives, wasted untold treasures, embroiled nations, severed friends, parted husbands and wives, parents and children, putting swords, and worse than swords between them; it has filled gaols and mad-houses with its innocent or deluded victims; it has broken many hearts, embittered the whole of many a life, and not content with prosecuting the living it has pursued the dead into the grave and beyond it, gloating over the horrors which its foul imagination has conjured up to appall and torture the survivors.

There are many causes for this ignorance. Practical jokers, vivid imagination and false reporting to the press are some means by which silly superstitions flourish. There is a report of a large snake found in the intestine of a woman. This was attributed to the fact that she had once swallowed a snake's egg. This could not have possibly happened as the contents of the stomach are constantly being combined with gastric juices which would destroy any living organism, and no animal except the internal parasites could live. Possibly an internal parasite was falsely reported as a snake due to the vivid imagination of some reporter. Practical jokers often deceive the public with their unlimited shrewdness.

Educated men and women today carry a horse chestnut, rabbit's foot or a lump of camphor for good luck or for escape from disease. Many people hesitate to say that they are in the best of health because they are afraid that bad health might befall them. There is the belief that a deer's foot rubbed over a painful area will bring relief, a spider set in a nutshell will cure ague and the kneecap of a sheep worn next to the skin is a cramp-cure. It is very common among day laborers to wear a strap of leather around a wrist. This is worn because it denotes power to strengthen muscles. Small branches of mistletoe cut with a gold knife when the moon is six days old and placed around one's neck is supposed to ward off epilepsy.

A peony root carried in one's pocket prevents the fear of insanity. It is an old Belgian custom to bring wax eyes, ears, noses etc., as offerings. These are given as thanks for a cure or a plea for a cure.

Strange ideas and beliefs of today can be traced back to primitive times. Since primitives believed that all maladies resulted from an internal demon they concentrated their efforts on extracting it. These people evidently were successful in performing operations on the skull. They interpreted epilepsy as a "falling sickness" and thus believed that the evil spirit dwelt in the head. In order to get the demon out, they bored holes in the skull with a trephine. According to the scientists these operations were nearly always performed with some degree of success. There is some controversy on this, however.

The ancients believed that when a person sneezed the vital spirit of a person could escape. To prevent this escape a blessing was uttered. Today among the English this old superstition still prevails. When a person sneezed "God bless you" is often uttered. The Germans say "gesundheit".

The primitive man was the first to practice isolation to prevent contagion. They believed that the evil spirit was transferrable. All other people were kept away from the patient, but every means was used to transfer the disease to some other animal.

Many superstitions get their results by turning the attention away from the real thing. For example, a headache is said to be cured by pressing the thumb against the roof of the mouth.

The curing of common ailments even is connected with superstition. In order to cure a cough it is necessary to tie a small cotton bag with a live worm in it around one's neck. When the worm dies, the cough will be cured. The superstitions concerning the cure of colds are very peculiar: chop up some onions and put them on over night. Ear aches are cured by putting the heart of a well-baked onion in the ear, or three drops of warm rabbit fat in the ear, or blow smoke into the ear. Headaches are cured by placing a paper on the forehead providing that it had previously been dipped in vinegar, salt and pepper. For a severe pain in the back of the neck, leeches should be applied. A cobweb is stuffed in the nose in order to check a nose bleed. Whooping cough is treated by applying skunk grease and sugar to the throat. For all infections apply a raw tomato to the area infected. Gollers can be cured by wearing amber beads, and fever sores are treated with earwax. Sore throats can be cured with an application of kerosene and sugar. The above citations are the treatment of disease and illness to which many superstitious people have resorted. Modern medicine, of course, has proved all of these theories absolutely false.

Scholarly people and ignorant people of the world today believe in these superstitions and many more, and the reason for this is the ignorance of facts that effect certain causes. Superstition has and will continue to leave in its path human suffering and even death until the people of today are made to understand absolute cause and effect relationships.

## THE NEED FOR CONSERVING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

By Mary Ellen Lane, '41

The occupation of this continent has been accompanied by an unprecedented destruction of its natural resources. The first thought of early settlers was to secure land for their farms and homes. In their haste to gain it, they ruthlessly burned many acres of trees, so that by 1880 twenty-four per cent of the eastern forest had been cleared away! Land-grabbers and many pioneers were opposed to Theodore Roosevelt's practice of setting aside forest reserves. They did not understand the benefits of conservation. They resented the curtailment of their liberty in using the resources which nature had provided, and any restraint from wasteful and lavish use of them which endangered personal profit. The railroad, making its way swiftly from coast to coast, was also responsible for mercilessly burning forests which were considered encumbrances. Today as the limit to our resources becomes visible, the elimination of waste in their utilization and their renewal becomes imperative. When the first settlers began to move westward, they found a huge continent in which to do so. It was a continent so large and possessing such a store of natural resources that they could always move on and find more land and wealth when their present holdings were exhausted. In this way the American "concept of infinity" grew, because people could not see an end to the resources and concluded that there was none. This impression that resources are inexhaustible, the activities of land companies in land speculation, and the desire of farmers to make as much profit as possible from crops and

livestock, with no thought of improving the soil at the same time, has resulted in the depreciation of capital and the liquidation of natural resources instead of commercial benefit. Resource destruction was augmented by modern machinery, such as the iron dredge, the gang-plow, the steam shovel, and by modern chemicals and biology which both induced more intensified farming methods.

The increase in destruction and waste of resources entails six major problems which have a vital effect upon America and her people. In mining coal it has been the policy of companies in recent years to work only the richest seams, so that they may carry on in the face of excessive competition. The mines are closed and abandoned when they are but a fraction exhausted. When they are deserted in this way, they fill with water and collapse making it impossible to ever open them again because of the great expense and danger connected with such an undertaking. As a result, sixty per cent of the coal is mined and forty per cent is lost forever. Formerly, eighty per cent was recovered and only fifteen per cent was made inaccessible. Although the depletion of the coal supply is rapid, and anthracite coal is one quarter gone, lack of coal is not a great a resource problem as other underground fuels are, because bituminous and poorer grades of coal will last for another four thousand years. The known oil reserve totals between ten and thirteen billion barrels. Our present consumption is one billion barrels in thirteen months. At this rate we will be confronted with an oil shortage within 15 years if no new fields are discovered, and none have been for six years. In the process of pumping oil, gas is released from the ground at the rate of one billion tons a day, or frequently, it is allowed to burn underground for years. As the life of a gas well is short, some action is necessary to reduce gas waste either in production, transportation or distribution. Still more pressing is the need to conserve underground minerals. It has been estimated that the iron and copper supply will last for only fifty more years, zinc, fifteen to twenty years, tungsten, eight years, vanadium, ten to fifteen years and lead fifteen years.

In the Great Plains region between the Mississippi and the Rockies where wheat and corn are the chief crops of dry-farming and cattle and sheep are grazed, the disastrous Dust Bowl is spreading. Tractors drawing batteries of plows overturn the soil twenty times as fast as a team of horses and a plow once ripped it. The sharp hooves of many cattle and sheep tear the grass from the land and loosen the sod changing level land to dusty prairie and slopes to caving bluffs of dust. As a result, if rain falls it transforms cattle paths into tunnels which soon become gullies with the aid of water and wind erosion. When sheep were introduced to the Great Plains, they invaded the high summer ranges of the cattle converting ranges which had been permitted to rest half of the year into grazing land the year through. Besides not giving the land a chance to rest, the sheep check its cover in another way. By eating down to the growing nub of the grass with their cloven lips, they kill the new buds on which the grass depends for spreading more than it does on seed. As a result of this type of destruction, when new vegetation grows, it is inferior to the old and one hundred and sixty-five million acres of grass land are now seriously devastated. Following this condition dust storms easily arise and scatter

a fine silt over the fields which is impenetrable by water. Even heavy rains merely slide away instead of percolating into underground basins.

Upon the arrival of the first settlers nine hundred and fifteen billion acres of our continent were capable of supporting either forests or open woods. Today this number is reduced to six hundred and fifteen billion acres. This depletion has principally resulted from forest fires, clearing forest land for farms and from lumbering. Forest fires started intentionally or carelessly by campers and cigarette smokers consume one hundred and forty-one billion acres of land annually. Eighty-one billion acres of land are now unproductive, because nature cannot reforest without assistance. Today forests are cut with new high-powered machinery. The bandsaw can clear one million feet of timber a day removing trees five times as fast as they can grow. Moreover, more than one third of the tree crop is needlessly wasted by premature cutting, poor seasoning, and utilizing but thirty-two per cent of the one hundred per cent of the wood which is cut.

Although it might not appear necessary to conserve water, its conservation is really of great importance. The earth which has been baked and packed after the soil has been broken prevents the water from sinking into storage basins. The reason for this is that when the water first runs into the tiny holes on its way underground, it carries with it movable particles of earth from the tilled field and forms a film closing the pores of the soil. Subsequently, the water gets no farther than the top soil and then runs down the slopes into streams and rivers. It reaches the ocean in a fraction of the time that it should take. In some watersheds, runoff that should take three months to travel to the sea arrives there in one month. As the water runs so swiftly, it carries with it much of the top soil which is deposited in reservoirs and dams causing their water levels to rise and their usefulness to decrease. River beds are also silted and floods are accelerated because the river is not so deep. Many lakes and streams are polluted by sewage from industrial plants, and domestic use. Towns along a river draw water from it, convert the water into sewage and return it to be carried on to the next town without being treated. Finally, the water is saturated with the accumulated disposal and so much of the oxygen is removed that the river can no longer purify itself. Much water is wasted by carelessly drilled and finished wells which cannot keep the water from leaking away into the sandy strata where it cannot be recovered. Draining swamp lands to use for farm land is also a malignant procedure when it is carried out on a large scale. As much swamp land is not suitable for farming, the ground is eventually left dry and useless. Whereas, it could be used as a refuge for migratory birds, for wild life, for hunting and recreation, and for farming a natural crop such as cranberries. Peat bog deserts created by dried marsh land are subject to long smoldering fires which destroy vegetation and animal life. Stopping the water in its flow to artesian and surface basins has, indeed, resulted from the haphazard management of our water supply.

Of all the problems relating to conservation, the control of soil erosion is the greatest. Of the three kinds, sheet erosion is the only one which is not perceptible. Every rain, melting snow and puff of wind removes soil from land which slopes in excess of five per cent, and as three fourths of the land has a slope

of two per cent, a great deal of soil is eroded. Finger erosion leads to gully erosion in which one furrow becomes a main channel with lesser ones feeding into it. Gullies cut deeper and deeper and some of them attain a depth of two hundred feet and cover thousands of acres. This has happened in Stewart County, Georgia, where seventy thousand acres of land have been destroyed. As the gullies enlarge schoolhouses, farm buildings and graveyards are engulfed. The road running to Alabama has had to be moved three times. If it is changed again, travel must be extended ten miles to either side of the original road in order to reach Alabama. In Arkansas seventeen million acres of crop land have been gashed to the point where cultivation is no longer possible. Certain areas which have been measured show a loss of one inch of top soil in the last thirty years. Arkansas has many steep slopes, and cotton a clean-tilled crop is cultivated on them. The rainfall there is usually heavy and winters are open with little snow, so that the "washing" season lasts throughout the year. Therefore as too much land is planted in crops in comparison to the prevailing soil types and topography which can produce good crops, erosion occurs rapidly. One fourth of the land which is planted with cotton should be covered with forests and grass. Large farms which are able to rotate their crops do well, but small farms which have to cultivate intensively are in a terrible plight. Iowa is considered to be the most fertile state in the union. However, it could be a still more productive state if the fifty per cent of top soil which has been eroded from forty per cent of its land was returned. Ducktown, Tennessee, is one of the most vivid examples of our future if erosion continues. The landscape of Tennessee is ordinarily of a hilly nature, but the scenery before entering Ducktown presents a wild appearance with sheer precipices, deep ravines, tumbling cascades and a gray lake. Rocks lie in the road where they have fallen from the cliffs above. In the lake there is a "chocolate-colored tongue" of mud extending its shaking form for half a mile and surrounded by trembling islands. They are formed by silt deposits washed down from higher levels. The formations are constantly caving in where the current strikes them. The banks of the river are always changing and "good honest mud has become a forbidding red brown jelly." The river that runs through the town is not water but "boiling mud". Rocks and logs and grass are covered with silt. Trees are dead charred logs. Bunches of withered grass spot the hills which are ribbed with cracks. Where terracing has been tried, breaches of raw open gullies appear. Fences fall in the gullies and the road seems to be the only firm place. A smelter outside the town has destroyed living things within a radius of five miles with its sulphur fumes. Ducktown supports gas stations, billboards, schools and Masonic Lodges, by mining copper from the earth, but in the process its land has gone. When silt completely fills the reservoir, Ducktown will have no more electric power. Mine elevators will stop and Ducktown will die. Everything will slide into the gullies; life and man will go. Industry feeds on copper mining, a declining resource, but the people think they have a high standard of living as long as they can buy automobiles and have jobs.

Practices connected with farming are the predominant ways by which erosion is begun. Overloading and over-grazing the land with stock

checks the growth of grass and partially destroys it leaving land in a desert condition unfit for further farming purposes. The farmers also disrupt the grass cover by continual cultivation with combines and tractors, and as a result the natural firmness of the soil is speedily diminished. Farmers in semi-arid regions neglect to sow drought resisting crops, and plow up and down hills against the natural contour of the soil on slopes with from ten to twenty per cent inclines. They fail to rotate and diversify their crops selecting only commercial products such as cotton, corn and tobacco which must be cultivated in rows which form smooth channels to carry the water away instead of retaining it. During heavy rainstorms the soil which has been broken washes away, and in times of drought, crops easily wither and die. In washing away, first the top soil is taken; then the stones and gravel. This debris usually collects on lower lying land destroying it and clogging irrigation ditches and canals. If this silt is carried into streams and rivers, the sediment is deposited forming bars which hinder navigation, slow the rivers, build deltas in harbors and fill reservoirs. The heavier materials underlying the top soil which remain after it has eroded away tend to increase runoff still more as they will not absorb water as readily as the top soil. As the soil goes, its plant food and fertility also disappears. From reasonably accurate estimations, it has been concluded that three billion tons of phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen slide away every year. The Natural Resource Board judges from this that all organic, plant-nourishing matter will vanish within one hundred and thirty six years, a short time in comparison to the twenty thousand years they have been accumulating. Mineral depletion and loss of land structure also ruins the water holding capacity of the soil, lessening its ability to resist drought and making it still more susceptible to wind and water erosion. Other losses to our continent ensue from dust storms which remove several inches of soil in a single duration. First the loam and fine sand and then the coarser sand blows away. Eventually the wind may take all the soil down to the hard-pan and true desert conditions will be created with sand dunes laid down. More than nine million acres of western land have been destroyed by wind erosion, and eighty million acres have been seriously damaged. In 1934, dust from farms of Wyoming, Colorado, Oklahoma and the panhandle of Texas blew out to the Atlantic Ocean two thousand miles away. In one day, three hundred million tons of rich top soil were lifted from the Great Plains, never to return again, and caused much damage and discomfort. Deserts were created and people were afflicted with dust-pneumonia.

When plant life is removed, the fauna depending upon it goes, too. Mammals and birds are deprived of food and shelter which they obtain from trees, grass or swamps when these are destroyed. Then, too, the balance of nature is upset; when man takes it upon himself to eliminate pests like coyotes he is apt to complicate the rodent situation and do more harm than good. If he had not destroyed larger wild animals years ago, they would have kept down the number of coyotes which in turn would have destroyed the rodents. It is this way in which nature preserves a balance. Over-fishing and fishing at the wrong time of the year threatens the fish supply. In uncounted streams fish lie dead, killed by waste from mines and factories. When the sun cannot penetrate the water because of

mud, tiny water plants die and fish lose their basic food. Altogether, pollution destroys more fish than fishermen, and silt kills more than pollution.

It is expedient that conservation becomes a nation-wide program. We must keep our land intact for future generation. If certain present day trends are projected into the future, large stretches of once fertile land will be stripped of their life-giving humus; rivers will break forth into floods of increasing severity as denuded slopes will permit an ever swifter run-off; industry and agriculture will become more and more precarious; the life of people on farms will become more and more disorganized; and there will be a steady increase of farm tenancy and economic dependence. There must be erosion control to maintain the fertility of the soil and to prevent crop yields from decreasing. Moreover, as has been stated before, erosion can completely destroy the land as proved by the fact that eight hundred and sixty-four billion acres of land have been subjected to gullying.

It is apparent that forests are needed to retard water in running off slopes, to harbor game, to sustain the lumber industry and for other uses. However, if we continue to cut forty billion board feet annually, the forest reserve of one thousand seven hundred billion board feet will be gone in forty years. Thus, when fast growing trees take at least forty years to grow and mature, it is evident that we must eliminate all waste in the cutting and utilization of forests.

As man measures time, such resource as coal, oil, and gas can never be replaced. Similarly, an extinct animal can never be replaced by either geology or biology. It is from the lack of conservation that the last passenger pigeon died in 1914, and the last heath hen, in 1932, and that buffalo are almost extinct.

Although water will not disappear as other resources may, there is still a need for its conservation in order to keep underground basins full and prevent them from drying up in times of drought, and to keep it from running wild and flooding rivers in the summer. Floods destroy life and property and waste water which otherwise would be available for irrigation in the dry season.

In considering all our resources at once, it can well be repeated that their conservation is most important to preserve the strength of North America, for our continent moulds and nourishes its people by feeding its vitality into their veins.

### Free Movie On Feminine Topic

Monday afternoon, February 21, at 5 o'clock in Roemer Auditorium, Pi Gamma Mu, national honorary social science fraternity, will sponsor a moving picture entitled "What's in a Dress?" This movie is prepared by the United States Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, Washington. The picture deals with the labor of women in the production of dresses and is highly educational as well as interesting.

Although the picture is brought especially for the social science students, it is open to the entire college, including faculty and students.

HAVE YOU  
EATEN  
CHOCOLATE  
CAKE  
IN THE  
TEA ROOM?

### Teachers in Recital, Vocal and Piano Numbers

Miss Englehart and Miss Gieselman presented a faculty recital Sunday evening, February 6, at 6:30 o'clock. Miss Shrimpton accompanied.

Miss Englehart, dressed simply in black, opened the program with a group of three piano numbers: "Organ Prelude, G Minor" (Bach-Siloti); "Andante with Variations, F Minor" (Haydn); and "German Dance No. 1" (Beethoven-Seiss).

Miss Gieselman's first group of numbers included "Recitatif et Air D'Iphigenie en Tauride" (Gluck); "Ouvre Ton Coeur" (Bizet); "C'est L'extase Langoureuse" (Debussy); and "L'Insana Parola (from Aida)" (Verdi). Miss Gieselman wore blue chiffon.

In the next group by Miss Englehart were: "Poem, Op. 32, No. 1" (Scriabine); "Etude Tableau, Op. 39, No. 4" (Rachmaninoff); "The Music Box" (Liadoff); and "The Irish Washerwoman" (Leo Sowerby).

The voice numbers concluding the recital were: Two Chinese Lyrics: "Wild Geese" and "Absence" (Rogers); "Contrary Mary" (Malot'e); "Transformation" (Watts); and "Ecstasy" (Rummel).

### Will Go To Play

The Commercial club held its regular business meeting, Wednesday, February 9, at 5 o'clock in the library club rooms.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Sue Smith, and the minutes and roll call were then read. It was decided that the girls would go into St. Louis to see Burgess Meredith in "Star Wagon", May 9. The girls then took part in a spelling contest and Mary Roberts, a new student this semester, carried away first place.

### Opportunity to Hear Noted Theatre Critic

John Mason Brown, dramatic critic of the New York Evening Post, will speak in Roemer Auditorium, Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. The same "alert mind and infectious enthusiasm" that make John Mason Brown an ideal dramatic critic also make him an ideal lecturer on the theatre. He speaks as brilliantly as he writes. His experience and training in the theatre have given him a rich background.

John Mason Brown began his writing career as a reporter on the Louisville Courier-Journal during the last days of the Henry Watterston regime, even before he attended Harvard University. In Harvard he was a member of George Pierce Baker's famous 47 Workshop course. He was graduated with a cum laude degree in 1923 and before the degree was in his hands he accepted a position as head of the Dramatic Department of the Summer School of the University of Montana. So began his career as lecturer.

Since then Mr. Brown has been staff lecturer for the American Laboratory Theatre, in New York City, and is now staff lecturer for the Institute of Arts and Sciences, Columbia University, The League for Political Education, New York City, The Philadelphia Forum and The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He is head of the Dramatic Department of the latter institution. In 1931-32 he gave a series of lectures at Yale University on "The History of Criticism from Aristotle to the Present."

Mr. Brown has been busy with his pen and is the author of five notable books on the theatre.

### FASHION totsy

The warm days do encourage lighter clothes, and a few early spring outfits are beginning to dot the campus here and there. But the fact remains that appropriateness is half the secret of the stunningly dressed person. Notwithstanding, there are "between season" things which can be worn at first signs of spring.

Light wool dresses in delicate colors are good for wearing beneath a fur coat. Jean Hahn looks stylish in her blue one which is trimmed with a black suede belt; Lois Penn wears a beautiful gray one with red trimming.

Most any time girls can be seen thumbing through the latest fashion magazines deciding what color and type of new outfit they want to "slay" the world (especially THE one and only) in when it is really spring. Forecasts reveal that the white short sleeved silk shirt with bright colored studs and cuff buttons will be the thing to wear with suits. And speaking of studs, for the season at hand, sweaters with studs down the front are popular and very attractive. Frances Boenker has a white one with blue studs and Mildred Faye Niedergerke prefers red ones on a white sweater.

For campus wear, the girls like Mexican sandals for comfort, and the best colors are white and tan. Roselynd Janeway's are tan and toeless; while caterers to white are Mary Elizabeth Jolley and Jane Black. Sun shoes and blocky-clogs are becoming more and more popular, and will be all summer. Not many have realized this yet, so be among the first to get yours.

### Little Theatre Plays

The Dramatic Art class under the direction of Miss Gordon will present two Little Theatre plays, Wednesday, February 16 at 4:30 o'clock. The plays entitled "For Distinguish Service", and "A Bad Penny" promise to be very entertaining and every one is invited to attend.

In "For Distinguished Service", by Florence Knox, Miss Johnsie Flock is Stage Manager. The cast is as follows: Miss Kathryn Burton a young society girl, played by Ruth Ettin. Her friend, a young married woman of the same set, Mrs. Jim Harding, by Cornelle Davis, and Mary, a maid to Kathryn Burton, played by Leonora Blackhurst.

The second play entitled "A Bad Penny" by Rachael Field, also promises to be very entertaining. Ruth Ettin is the Stage Manager. The cast is Kate Penny, played by Leonore Blackhurst; Margaret, her sister, by Johnsie Flock; Peggy, the twelve year old daughter of Margaret's, by Ruth Ettin; and Lillian, another of Kate's sisters, is played by Cornelle Davis.

The Stage Crew for these performances is the class in Stage Craft. They have built the entire set.

### No Bad Luck For These Thirteen

With the beginning of the second semester thirteen new girls enrolled at Lindenwood, as follows: Margaret Wedge, academic special, Waukegan, Ill.; Nancy Bazzel, freshman, Longview, Texas; Marthabelle Baum, freshman, Denver, Colo.; Mary Ingle Roberts, freshman, Shattuck, Okla.; Frances Lane Alexander, sophomore, Paris, Ill.; Martha Norris, sophomore, Eureka, Kan.; Virginia Skerry, junior, Ottawa, Ill.; Florence Vellenga, freshman, Chicago, Ill.; Miriam Elaine Culling, freshman,

Edelstein, Ill.; Geraldine Wachter, freshman, St. Louis, Mo.; Joyce Davis, junior, Sioux City, Iowa; Harrietta Gainer, academic special, Chicago, Ill.; Ruby Roff, academic special, St. Charles.

Frances Lane Alexander, Martha Norris, and Joyce Davis are welcomed back, as they have been students here before.

### Just A-Snoopin'

It is almost Spring but we didn't know there were so many flowers on campus, or should we say campus flowers? We seem to hear of Daffodil, Dahlia, Petunia, Hyacinth, and Nasturtium. Maybe Daisy had something to do with it.

We hope a certain freshman hasn't put all her eggs in one basket because that basket usually doesn't hold up very long.

Two of the most fascinating Valentines we've seen this year came for Becky and Daisy from down on the farm.

What young day student was talked out of going on the stage in her youth by what famous actor who played in the recent picture, "The Firefly"?

A St. Charles Don Juan was heard to remark that he could date any girl up here he wanted to. May we take this opportunity to inform him that he really doesn't rate at all. We're glad he likes himself, no one else does.

So sorry to hear that H.A.G. is in the "dog-house". Is it just because of the "principle of the thing"?

We noticed that a new fad of wearing gold dust in the hair has created quite a sensation. We believe it also gets in the eyes, or is that star dust?

We heard bells Sunday before last. Were they wedding bells, or were our ears ringing?

The Valentine spirit was certainly playing havoc in one of the halls last week. The girls wouldn't admit they did it but we know they just weren't hungry. May we congratulate them on their taste?

It seems as if two of the eligible young bachelors from Orchard Farm seem to be turning all of their attention to a certain little Oklahoma gal from Nicolls. The advisability of organizing an Oklahoma Club at the Farm is being discussed.

May we dedicate this week's column to Martha Anderson, a swell gal if there ever was one. She is planning to be with us again in the Spring, though. Not only Lindenwood but a big part of St. Charles will be glad to see her again.

What certain little Miss suddenly decided what is best for her and when she is well off? Maybe it is too much "Doc" trouble.

Joanne says she has a guilty conscience everytime she leaves the hall. Could it have anything to do with a friend of hers who is cam-pused? Let's SKIP it!!!

We shall conclude with two simple questions: "When is the next edition of the Bite to be on the news stands? Why wouldn't someone introduce her red-headed date to her friends—in the tea room?"

### Miss Walker Spoke

The German club, Der Deutsche Verein, met Tuesday afternoon at 5 p. m., in the library club room. The meeting was called to order by the president, Lenore Blackhurst; Miss Walker was the guest of the club and spoke of her studies in Germany.

READ  
THE  
LINDEN  
BARK

## DIRE PROPHECIES

By Aileen Vandiver, '41

I know that one of the most prominent business men in our community reads a paper pulp magazine called **The Argosy**. Its cover, as a rule, portrays some hideous monster clutching a frantic heroine. After the descriptive advertisements with such testimonials as "They used to call me Skinny, but after taking blank pills I gained twenty pounds," to entice the unwary into purchasing, comes the pulp, figuratively speaking. Through it this man to whom I refer escapes from the reality of demanding customers and inventories. I do not deplore such a practice. He is considered a very able man in his work and this might be classed as an idiosyncrasy of his. But I bewail the material in this particular magazine and some articles in our better class magazine contain. The wild tales or theories, as the case may be, in regard to future wars and chemical warfare; unsound suppositions about the present condition of our country, manners, and morals. And I bewail the people who are so easily duped into believing all they read. They are actually terrified at the status of our affairs after perusing an article of this type or listening to a vehement speaker.

H. G. Wells in his novels speculates on alarming and dire forecasts for the future. But these prophecies are so fantastic in nature and so obviously merely a flight of fancy that a well-balanced person may read them but not acknowledge any profound actualities in them outside of social satire.

In the December **Atlantic Monthly** there is an article "Bad Manners as a Substitute for War" by 'Diplomacy'. It speaks of the expectations held of the outbreak of a war in which the United States is to be implicated. In it the reason for which we will probably not enter a war but remain in a fairly secure position is blessed to bad manners. Bad manners whereby countries and patriots, heroes, leaders, and politicians of these countries insult each other. It seems to be a sort of emotional outlet in which the talk waxes "fiercer and fiercer—and less and less fraught with danger." Let these leaders continue their denouncing and defending and denouncing in their vicious circle. You who fear calamity may calm yourselves and rest secure while statesmen and press minimize any real danger through verbal ballyhoo.

And you who continue to believe in the inevitability of war can be reassured that it may not be as bad as you anticipate in regard to chemical warfare. Harry H. Holmes in his **Out of the Test Tube**, a non-technical book dedicated to those people with an interest in chemistry, discusses various poisonous gases used in modern warfare. The greenish-yellow chlorine gas; tear gas that is not particularly toxic in itself but which causes the enemy to don gas masks and consequently be less active physically; liquid chlorpicrin which necessitates extra precaution because drops of it remain on the ground or clothing; and the triumph of them all—mustard gas—a heavy, oily liquid nearly odorless. Its terrible effectiveness is due to its penetration of the skin and its slow reaction with the water in the cells of the body to form hydrochloric acid. Horrible indeed the prejudiced public will say without the scientific attitude a few well chosen statistics may help him to acquire. Said statistics show that weapons, other than gas, caused some 6,264,507 casualties in the American, British, and German armies, and of these "hospital cases" 40.7% died. There were 300,396 casualties from gas and of

these only 2.9% died. A test vote among the American Legion showed their preference for gas warfare to other types—that is, if they prefer any war. The ancient Romans felt that the short sword was the only glorious weapon, yet with this "humane" weapon Hannibal's army killed 48,000 Romans in one day. Dr. Holmes dwelled then on the civilian defenses worked out in various cities. From his writing, you might conclude that the possibilities of plane bombardment of poisonous gases is not so serious as sensational writers make out.

And surprising as it may seem, this country may not be doomed. History certainly records other periods of economic difficulty. Perhaps the morals of our young moderns aren't in the sad state they are pictured to be. Their outlook on life may be more frank and healthful than that of the hypocritical accusers with their insinuations.

I hope the man to whom I referred at first will continue to read **The Argosy** as a means of relaxation. And I hope the people will continue to read articles of the type mentioned and listen to radical and overwrought opinions to keep an open mind and to think. But I sincerely hope they will not work themselves into a state of anxiety verging on panic at the thought of these "dire prophecies."

## WHAT PRICE GLORY?

By Mildred Anderson, '41

Here am I, attending a girls' school, wearing decent enough clothes, and eating three square meals a day. I work two hours a week for which I am paid well considering the work. I am paid, not by the school, but by the government. I have done no outstanding service for the government, in fact, I have ridiculed those of it who are in power. Does our democracy owe me anything outside of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness? No, and yet I still receive its checks.

Here is Mary Smith, uneducated, wearing ragged clothing, surrounded by unsanitary living conditions, and never having enough to eat. She works eight hours a day and overtime, bending over a machine in a dress factory for which she receives a very meagre wage. She helps, as much as possible, to support the others in her family. She has been refused government aid because she has employment and the government must take only the needy into consideration while doling out the taxpayer's money.

Across the street from Mary, I've John Brown and family. He drives up every day in a new car, bought on the instalment plan. A year ago he couldn't afford a street car token, but now that he is employed by the W. P. A. he can afford the necessities of life. In another week he will be able to pay the first down payment on a radio. When the big parade goes by, he will remove his hat, and to the passing iltmousine shout, "Long live the king!" But when "Old Glory", waving resplendent in the breeze, is carried by, his hat will be firmly planted on his cranium. In time of an emergency, such as war, John Brown will be among the first to run and yet he has received the most, in aid, from his country.

Possessing these views, shall I, then, accept government money, or shall I return each check with a thank-you note reading, "Please give this to someone who actually needs it," and then stand by watching someone else receive it who has even more than myself? It is all very perplexing, but with the following decision, a great weight has been lifted from my conscience.

Every check that I receive will be spent on those less fortunate than myself. This Christmas, in a little Negro church, there will be flashing eyes and merry smiles, as Topsy heads peep into brimming sacks, containing candies, nuts, and fruit, donated by an unknown friend. No W. P. A., A. A. A., or even Mr. Roosevelt himself could accomplish this, and so I am happy.

Must I accept our president as a new "Father of Our Country" because I receive money from the government he controls? No! The father of my country is in my history book and my heart, not my pocketbook.

## CHINESE RUGS

By Imogene Stroh, '41

The beauty and distinctive character of Chinese rugs appeal to us, though we know little about them. The Chinese rug is the newest of the Orientals from the Persian, Anatolian, and Caucasian in the textile world. The latter have been known in Europe and America for generations, but Chinese rugs did not appear until the Boxer Rebellion. Even at that time they were not appreciated. About fifteen years ago the famous architect, Stanford White, planned the interior of William C. Whitney's Fifth Avenue home. He wanted a particular tone of blue for the hall and stairlanding. As a last resource, he had a rug dealer open a storeroom where he found Chinese rugs the American public would not buy at the time. The color was the exact shade and as the dealer was overanxious to dispose them, he sold them to White for thirty or forty dollars apiece. They became a rage when the public found them in Mr. Whitney's house. Today there is little doubt of the appreciation of Chinese rugs.

China never considered rug making as great an art as her porcelains, paintings, and carvings. Though there were Chinese rugs woven before 1280, none have been seen before the Ming Dynasty in the seventeenth century. The dates on rugs can only be estimated as to the alterations in color, treatment, and texture. For a rug to be an antique, it must, at least, be fifty years old; therefore, the present day weavers have adopted different methods to fake new rugs. One way to do this is to weave rugs out of ravelings of old ones which then give the same sheen. The producer, also, may punch his fist through the newly woven rug, then patch the hole with torn pieces of an ancient wreck. No mechanical or chemical test can detect this fraud. Every new rug goes direct from the customs to a chemical bath of oxalic acid. This is called washing by trade or doctoring by the public to antique it. This washing makes a rug appear silvery with the colors all mixed up, while a genuine antique would look glossy with rich color and no luster against the pile.

If you are smart, purchase your rugs from a local dealer instead of pondering with orientals and then do not buy a rug unless you fall in love with it at first sight. Do not buy them for artistic reasons just because they are full of holes and because of the number of knots on the back. Chinese rugs are made with the simplest knots imaginable and would not stay in place if they were not hammered down and bound by strands of weft as the rug is made. In seeking old rugs, you frequently find definite sections cut out. When Chinese families break up, many articles are divided evenly with each member. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts is lucky to have found all the pieces of one which was so cut.

The Chinese never put their rugs

to as hard use as we. In the days before the republic a divan fifteen feet by twenty feet called a kong was built into the house and used for sitting or reclining. It was the only part of the house covered with a carpet. Only temples and palaces had rugs on the floor. Even today a rug is used only at a wedding or a feast. Many years ago the royal families wove the tapestries, brocades, and rugs. As has been mentioned before, the Ming Dynasty produced the earliest known carpets. They were very definite in design, consisting largely of flowers and leaves of conventional pattern on a plain fill. The colors of yellow and blue predominated. In 1644 the Ming Dynasty was conquered by the Chings. During this reign up to the eighteenth century every description of art thrived. In rugs more naturalistic designs or orchids, magnolias, and sunflowers were adopted. The dragon was important, creating beautiful movement by the tail curling off into scrolls. The Ming colors predominated, however with the imperial yellow and blue. During that time the rich had the pile made of silk while the plutocrat even had the silk pile woven on metal warp giving a metallic luster. From the Ching Dynasty to the present day the rugs have not developed but rather they have deteriorated a little. At present, the old designs are being substituted into our new rugs.

The World War put a stop to the Persian Kashmir rug, the Turkish prayer rug, and the Tabriz silk rug. The port of distribution of rugs then turned to Tientsin in North China which became the largest manufacturing center. Peking and Shanghai, also, produce a great deal, though theirs is not as fine in quality. One of the many persons to revive the old Chinese art of rug making was Helen Vette who started the industry in Peking. She adopted rugs in different sizes, shapes and colorings suitable for American homes, but still retained the typically Chinese influence. Scholarly and literary theme as well as national and poetic themes have frequently been arranged in modern rugs. She first began her business by getting the natives to bring hoarded treasures of tapestry, brocade, porcelain, tea cups, and bronze mirrors to beautify the designs in rugs. She would reward each bringer individually.

When a foreign importer wishes oriental rugs, he orders so many thousand feet making suggestions as to colors, borders and patterns. The Chinese designer uses all these and adds to them the symbols which have been handed down to him enriched by generations. This makes a Chinese rug set apart from all rugs of Asian origin. No machine product can surpass the brilliant effect, depth, and mosaic quality of these fabrics. Decorators and architects are using these to give a brilliance aiding in harmonious results. They find the Chinese rug easy to handle in arrangement of furniture as it has less bold pattern than other orientals such as Turkish. Our floors are neglected with too much detail and consideration to walls. Everyone chooses shades of dull brown and dreary tan because they are soft, but bright colors make a room more cheery and give it such zest. The luminous colors as well as the underfoot softness make Chinese rugs ideal for our American homes, for they are strong, durable, and work harmoniously with many color schemes, particularly blue and tan. Resourceful people are using Chinese rugs as decorative effects for hearth stools, chair sets and backs, as well as wall panels.

(Continued in next issue)

## SPORTS

## Betty Harper Scored

## Lindenwood Archery Contest Induced Good Shooting

The Lindenwood Archery tournament ended Friday, January 29, after three weeks of daily shooting in the gymnasium. Each girl entering in the tournament was required to shoot 60 arrows at 30 yards using a regulation target. Betty Harper placed first totaling 169 hits and a score of 910; Eloise Stelle was second having 16 hits and a score of 813; Avis Saunders was third with 106 hits and a score of 515; Lucy Shirk, fourth, had 53 hits and her score was 290; Hattie Veigh McFarland placed fifth with 51 hits and a score of 279; Mary Dillon, sixth, had a total of 51 hits and her score was 267; and Betty Keitel, seventh, had 51 hits and a score of 265. There were thirteen girls in the tournament.

The tournament at Lindenwood was under the direction of Miss Stookey who officially recorded the number of hits and scores made each week during the archery meet.

## Athletic Association Meets

The Athletic Association met Wednesday, February 3, at 5 o'clock in the library club rooms. One new member, Virginia Lay, was received into the association. Reports were given by the heads of the various sports and a long discussion of the program of the basketball tournament was held. Two girls, Georgiane Theis and Martha Munday, were chosen to act as cheer leaders while the tournament is taking place.

## Come To Basketball

Basket ball season is in full swing everywhere, but nowhere is there such excitement as there is here on Lindenwood campus in the gymnasium of Butler Hall. There are thrills aplenty for all those who are spectators to the games. Girls are busy thinking up new yells to cheer the teams on, to encourage them to throw those baskets we all like to see so well.

Each team has chosen a name for itself, and such clever ones there are. There is only one thing more that is needed by these teams, and that is more and better support from their fellow students. Everyone is urged to come out and watch the basketball tournaments. Let's see everyone over at the gym for the next game.

## Lindenwood Takes Part in Dance Symposium

## Hanya Holm Guest Artist at Monticello College.

In a letter received by Miss Margaret Mantle Stookey, director of Physical Education, from Miss Barbara Page Belswanger, National Chairman, Lindenwood was invited to participate in a dance symposium at Monticello College, Godfrey, Ill., last Saturday, in the Reid Memorial Chapel. Miss Hanya Holm and her concert group were the outstanding artists of the program.

The following girls went to the dance symposium from Lindenwood: Betty Faxon, Winnetka, Ill., Instructor of Modern Group; Lois Penn, Des Moines, Ia.; Julia Lane, Omaha, Neb.; Martha Jane Reubelt, Eufaula, Okla.; June Coats, Wheaton, Ill.; Betty Newlan, Centralia,

Ill.; Virginia Horner, Beatrice, Neb.; Christine McDonald, Washington, Mo.; Imogene Kincaid, Ft. Dodge, Ia.; and Margaret Ann McCoid, Niotaze, Kan., the accompanist.

The program consisted of short bits from the following three numbers:

1. 1st. Movement—Barcarolle-Cyril Scott
2. Introduction to "Valse Triste" from music to Arvid Jarnfelt's drama "Kuolema" by Jean Sibelius.
3. Le petit ane blanc—(part 2)—Jacques Ibert.

The Modern dance was first taught at Lindenwood by Harriette Ann Gray, in '32-'33 and '33-'34. She was a pupil of Doris Humphrey and Jose Limon. She was an honor pupil at Bennington summer school of the Modern dance and for the last two years she has been dancing with the Humphrey Weidman professional group. The teaching was continued by Charlotte Ann York in '35-'36 and '36-'37. She was a pupil of Mary Wigman and studied in Dresden, Germany during the summer of 1935. Betty Faxon and Lois Penn are now teaching Modern at Lindenwood.

Miss Hanya Holm was a member of the original Mary Wigman Group that toured Europe with such sensational success. Later she was principal teacher in the parent Wigman Institute in Dresden. In 1931 she came to head the New York Wigman School; last year marked her American debut.

The calendar for the day was.

- 9 a.m.—Registration in the Wade Memorial Building.  
10:30 a.m.—Miss Hanya Holm gave a lesson in the Entertainment Hall.  
12 m.—Buffet Luncheon.  
1:30 p.m.—Address of Welcome by President Rohrbough, The Modern Dance by Dr. G. W. Deiswanger. Dance demonstrations by groups from the University of Illinois, Rockford College, Lindenwood College, Christ Cathedral in St. Louis, University City High School and Monticello College.  
6:30—Buffet Supper.  
8:15—Concert—Demonstration by Hanya Holm and her Dance group, followed by reception for concert artists.

## YOU GUESS

- WHY some teachers show personal grudges in class?  
WHY some people dress up for class?  
WHO enjoys classes?  
WHO snitches—and what people think of them?  
WHO sneaked down the fire escape of Butler?  
WHO hasn't dated Bill Bently?  
WHO dates the yellow convertible Oldsmobile. WHO'd want to, considering the owner?  
WHO recently strayed from the straight and narrow again?  
WHO is Irwin hall's "good" girl?  
WHO Shirley Spalding thinks she is?  
WHAT girls were seen at the Candlelight last Sunday week? And what took place?  
WHAT attraction the airport holds for some people; or is this the "flying age"?  
WHO writes the letters to the campus kids?  
WHAT girls in Nicolls listen to "Lights Out" program?  
WHY Sue was so anxious for a telegram last Friday?

READ  
THE  
LINDEN  
BARK

## Lovers of Peace May Win A Prize

A first prize of \$200 is the goal of a contest open to students, which is sponsored by the Religious Drama Council of the New York Federation of Churches, for the best one-act play on the subject of Peace. "There are causes of peace, just as there are causes of war; there is a cost of peace, just as there is a cost of war. It is to stimulate thought and action on this timely subject that this contest is being sponsored. Drama is a means not only of reaching many people, but also of stirring them to action." The other awards will consist of: \$100 donated by Samuel French, second prize; \$50, offered by the Religious Drama Council, third prize; a bronze medal, donated by Samuel French, fourth prize.

March 1 is the opening date of the contest, and July 1, 1938, marks the closing. The plays must be suitable for production in churches by children, young people, or adults. The playing time must not exceed one hour. Leaders in the professional theatre, educational drama, and peace organizations will do the judging. The prize winning play will be submitted to Samuel French for an offer of publication. For further information and a copy of the rules, address: Religious Drama Council, 71 West 23rd street, New York City.

This is a good opportunity for some of our Lindenwood playwrights. Let's get busy, girls.

## Things We Could Do Without

- Jane Raber's bossing.  
Carrie Cates—"Is it L. D.?"  
Eleanor's bored expression.  
Mildred Niedgergerke's polyanna tone of voice.  
Elaine Reid's vocalizing on Saturday at 8 a. m.  
Miss Thompson as assistant house mother.  
Leslie Ann McColgin's bragging.  
Mary Mangold's continuous talk about her male friends.  
Cornelle Davis's lofty attitude.  
Mary Jane Rabon's silliness.  
Peaches Chaney's trucking.  
Joyce Work's dumbness.  
Freshman chisellers.  
People who offer opinion without being asked.

## Young Matron Remembers Botany Studies Here

Mrs. Jeanette Parker Reeves of St. Charles has offered to this year's cultivated plants class the opportunity of landscaping the grounds and lawn around her home on West Adams street. Mrs. Reeves was a student at Lindenwood last year and a member of Dr. Dawson's cultivated plants class. The present students in the class will measure the grounds and confer with Mrs. Reeves on her ideas for the landscaping. It is an excellent opportunity for the members of her class, as part of the course concerns landscaping and the possibility of actually doing some work of this sort will add a great deal of interest and practical experience to the course.

## Review By Miss Burns

At the Y. M. C. A. meeting Wednesday night, February 9, Miss Burns gave a very interesting review of "Elsie Venner" by Oliver Wendell Holmes. The general theme of the book was, said Miss Burns, that the sins of the fathers are not passed on to the children. The book gave a glimpse of the customs of the people about the time of 1850.

## WHO'S WHO

One of the girls most deserving to be in our "Who's Who" column is a rather short girl with brown hair (slightly on the curly side) and brown eyes. She is in great demand when it comes to making announcements in assembly but we imagine she gets tired of the same announcement time after time. She lives in St. Charles and is active in many clubs and societies at Lindenwood. Her name is \_\_\_\_\_?

## How To Cook For Two

## Feature Taught in Nutrition Unit

Under the guidance of Miss Anderson a new one semester Nutrition Unit of General Homemaking has been started. There are twelve girls in the class.

The girls will study how to prepare three meals; breakfast, luncheon and dinner. The final meal they study will be the breakfast.

The girls not only learn how to set the table, use the correct color scheme, how to serve the food, and the texture of the food, but they actually cook and prepare all the food used in the meal thereby gaining valuable experience.

Each girl takes a turn at being hostess.

Another very valuable and practical thing they are learning is how to reduce family sized recipes to amount needed for two people. This saves throwing food away or having to serve "warm overs" for several days.

There is no prerequisite to this course; it is open to every one.

## French Conversation And French Songs

Beta Pi Theta, honorary French fraternity, met in the library club rooms Monday, February 7, at 5 o'clock.

During the business meeting, the club discussed the possibility of entering the National French Essay and Poetry Contest. A boat trip on the Mississippi was decided on for the club's meeting in May.

Mami Lou Albertson gave a very interesting talk in French. She told about her recent trip to Holland, the customs and habit of the people there.

Mimi Stumberg gave a report on Madame Colette, the famous French writer. At the conclusion of the program the club sang the French National Anthem, "Marsellaise".

## International Cartoons

There are several interesting cartoons on the bulletin board outside of Dr. Schaper's room that should have the attention of all students. The first is a picture entitled "No Road is Easy"; it shows Uncle Sam at the Cross Roads. The roads are given such names as Danger, Warnings, War and Isolation. The main road leads to International Cooperations.

The second picture is entitled "Dictatorship in Europe", showing the Primary Dictatorship, Secondary, Democratic Government, and Socialistic Government.

The last cartoon is on the Exports and Imports by the United States, and is entitled "They cannot Buy from us—unless they sell to us". It gives a chart showing the excess of exports over imports and indicates this by red markings.

## Sidelights of Society

### Freshmen Entertain At Valentine Party

The freshman class entertained the entire college at a Valentine dinner dance Friday evening, February 11. Dr. and Mrs. Roemer led the procession of faculty and administration which was followed by the freshman officers and council. They walked to music played by the college orchestra.

The menu for the dinner consisted of fruit cocktail, combination salad, celery, olives, radishes, creamed chicken in patty shell, cranberry jelly, French fried potatoes, fresh spring peas, hot rolls, brick ice cream, heart shaped cookies and candies, and coffee. Each plate was decorated with a valentine, and each table had a center piece of red tulips and white narcissus with ferns.

The dance started at 8 o'clock. The gymnasium was decorated in the red and white motif. The ceiling was divided into three sections, with red in the center. Clusters of red gilded hearts hung from the ceiling. A large valentine was placed in each end of the hall. The grand march took place at 9:15 o'clock, and red crepe paper dolls were given as favors.

Mrs. Roemer wore a royal blue lace dinner gown which had a large rhinestone clip at the neck. Her accessories were silver, and she wore a corsage of red roses. Dr. Dawson, the class sponsor, was dressed in a dubonnet uncut velvet dress, which had small covered buttons down the back. The front of the neck was caught with a large bow. She wore a short puffed sleeved bolero jacket on which was a corsage of talisman roses. Mary Dillon, class president, wore a red slipper satin dress with puffed sleeves and a very full skirt. A narrow slit down the back was held by a buttoned band around the neck, and a small slit carried out the same pattern in front. Her accessories were gold.

It was a lovely party, and everybody seemed to enjoy herself to the fullest extent.

### Pleasant Journeys To Famous Places

Dr. Gipson attended the inauguration of President Garrison at Peabody College and Chancellor Carmichael at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. The Dean met many people who knew about Lindenwood and who had complimentary things to say about the college. The meetings were very interesting and very much worthwhile. While at Vanderbilt University, Dr. Gipson saw Dean Crain, a last year's student at Lindenwood. Dean, who is now attending Vanderbilt, asked to be remembered to all of her Lindenwood friends.

Next week Dr. Gipson is leaving for Atlantic City where she will attend the meeting of the National Association of Deans. She will make a talk on "The Work of the Academic Dean." While in the East, Dr. Gipson hopes to be able to see Miss Alice Parker, who is studying at Yale, and Dr. Eleanor Tupper, who is now head of the Emma Willard School at Troy, N. Y.

Gwen Payne had as her guest over the weekend Miss Virginia Morsey of St. Louis. She attended the dental fraternity dance at Washington University on Saturday; Miss Morsey attended the symphony, and returned to the school with her hostess.

### Silver and Blue, Seniors' Charming Fete

The senior class entertained with a date dance Saturday evening, February 5, at 8 o'clock in the gymnasium of Butler Hall. A blue ceiling lent a charming atmosphere to the tea room. At one end of the room, against the black drape, was a huge silver tree and two life size figures, a boy and a girl, also in silver.

At the door receiving the girls and their escorts, was Mary Louise Mills, who was dressed semi-formally in a black velvet skirt and a yellow tunic. She wore a yellow flower in her hair and her accessories all matched to perfection. Her dress was accentuated at the back by various colored buttons.

There were about three hundred couples in attendance who were chaperoned by Dr. Roemer, Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd B. Harmon, and Miss Ruth Anderson, class sponsor. Miss Anderson was attired in a lovely turquoise blue dress with a corsage of gardenias. Mrs. Harmon was dressed in a stunning black dress with accessories to match. Faculty guests who were in attendance were Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Betz and Dr. Benson.

### Lindenwood Will Conduct Contract Tourney

A contract bridge tournament has been scheduled to start Tuesday afternoon at Lindenwood. The contestants must choose a partner and remain with her throughout the tourney. Games will be played in the parlors of each hall until one couple has eliminated the others in her hall at which time the games will be played off in the Y. W. C. A. parlors at the college.

The entry fee is 15 cents for each player, and the winners will be presented with a trophy from the school.

Among those attending the dance at Kemper on February 5, were Lucille Gocio and Kay Wagner.

Marajane Francis attended the St. Louis U-Rolla basketball game in St. Louis on February 8.

LaVern Rowe spent the weekend at her home in St. Louis.

Mary Ann Bates and Louise Walker attended the military ball at Wentworth, Lexington, Mo., on February 12.

Peggy Jean Vincil entertained 16 guests at a dinner party in honor of her birthday anniversary.

Mary Louise Mills and Carrie Cates spent the weekend of February 4 with friends in St. Louis.

Charolyn Baker went home Friday to attend the funeral of her grandfather. Sympathy is extended.

Elizabeth Holley attended the Kemper dance last weekend.

Kay Mayer went to Rolla, Mo., last weekend to attend a dance at the Missouri School of Mines.

Sara Sorgenfrei and Jeanette Lloyd will leave Wednesday for Chicago, where they will attend the wedding of Helen Lenore Stuart. Patricia Fleming will join them on Friday.

Mary Ann Fowler and Eloise Stelle went to Mt. Vernon, Ill., to visit in Eloise's home over the weekend.

### Waffle Party

On February 3, a farewell party was given in Martha Anderson's honor in the tea room by her immediate friends. The following were guests: Mary Books, Lucille Vosburg, Marajane Francis and Louise Kruse.

The menu consisted of three kinds of waffles; one with nuts in the batter, another with chocolate, and plain. Sausage was served also, and hot chocolate. Dessert was a tasty dish of mousse.

Mildred and Maxine Tanke had, as week-end guests in their home at Keokuk, Iowa, Betty Foster, and Mary McCarroll.

Miss Anne Raley of Denver, Colo., was a guest of Peggy Anne Wood last week-end.

Among the St. Charles girls who attended "You Can't Take It With You" at the American Theatre, St. Louis, were Mary Ahmann, Sara Lee Auerbach, Rose Willner, Leonora Blackhurst, Jeannette Jackson, and Marion Daudt.

Martie Lawler, Kathleen Bottani, and Mimi Stumberg spent Saturday, January 29, in St. Louis.

Sara Lee Auerbach visited in Edwardsville, Ill., between semesters.

Mary Ahmann and Alice Belding attended the symphony concert in St. Louis on Friday afternoon, January 28. They are proud to have had Mr. Casadesus, noted French pianist, autograph their programs.

### Song Hits of The Week

Totsy—"Do You Remember?"  
Becky—"That Old Feeling"  
Herb—"I Want a Romance"  
Daisy—"Sweet Someone"  
Mary K.—"True Confession"  
J. Serdinski—"The Moon Got In My Eyes"  
Sandy—"I'll Be Faithful"  
Barbara—"Gone With The Wind"  
La Verne—"Sophisticated Lady"  
Barney—"Double Trouble"  
Maxie—"Thanks for the Memories"  
Mary A.—"Popeye the Sailor Man"  
Mary Brooks—"After You've Gone"  
Lady—"Nice Work If You Can Get It"  
Daughter—"Oh, If I Had the Wings of an Angel"  
Joanne—"I Double Dare You"  
Student Body—"We Believe in Miracles"  
Campused Kids—"We've Got Our Love to Keep Us Warm"  
E. G.—"Srapin' The Toast"  
Betty Dew—"Now Will You Be Good?"  
Heinie—"Until The Real Thing Comes Along"  
Tate—"Sweet As A Song"  
Gass—"You Can't Marry Ten Pretty Girls"

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## STRAND THEATRE

**TUES.—WED., Feb. 15-16**  
Walter Winchell—Simone Simon  
Ben Bernie in  
**"LOVE AND HISSES"**  
**THURSDAY, Feb. 17**  
Grace Moore in  
**"I'LL TAKE ROMANCE"**  
also Buck Jones in  
**"SUDDEN BILL BORN"**  
**FRI.—SAT., Feb. 18-19**  
Joan Crawford—Franchot Tone in  
**"THE BRIDE WORE RED"**  
**SUNDAY, Feb. 20th.**  
Matinee 2 P.M.  
Robert Montgomery  
Rosalind Russell, Robert Benchley  
— in —  
**"LIVE, LOVE AND LEARN"**  
— also —  
Zasu Pitts—James Gleason in  
**"FORTY NAUGHTY GIRLS"**  
(To those who do not care to see Serial on Sunday Matinee, it will be shown last hereafter, instead of first).  
**MONDAY, Feb. 21st.**  
Jack Holt—Wynne Gibson in  
**"TRAPPED BY 'G' MEN"**  
also John Wayne, Diana Gibson in  
**"ADVENTURES END"**  
**TUES.—WED., Feb. 22-23**  
Joe McCrea—Frances Dee  
Bob Burns in  
**"WELLS FARGO EXPRESS"**  
**THURSDAY, Feb. 24**  
Will Rogers in  
**"COUNTY CHAIRMAN"**  
also Owen Davis—Joan Woodbury  
— in —  
**"LUCK OF ROARING CAMP"**  
**FRI.—SAT., Feb. 25-26**  
Myrna Loy—Wm. Powell in  
**"DOUBLE WEDDING"**  
also Pinky Tomlin  
song writer and singer  
— in —  
**"THANKS FOR LISTENING"**  
**SUNDAY, Feb. 27th.**  
Matinee 2 P.M.  
Miriam Hopkins—Ray Milland in  
**"WISE GIRL"**  
also Glen Morris  
Eleanor Holm (swimming champion)  
— in —  
**"TARZANS REVENGE"**  
**MONDAY, Feb. 28**  
Peter Lorre in  
**"THANK YOU MR. MOTTO"**  
also Don Terry, Jacqueline Wells  
**"PAID TO DANCE"**