

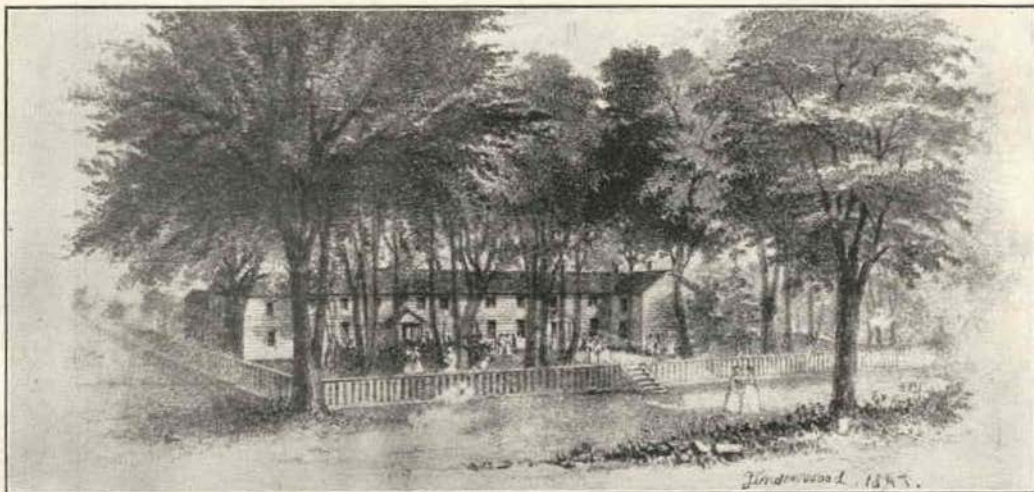
# Lindenwood College

Vol. 88

St. Charles, Mo., March, 1919

No. 9.

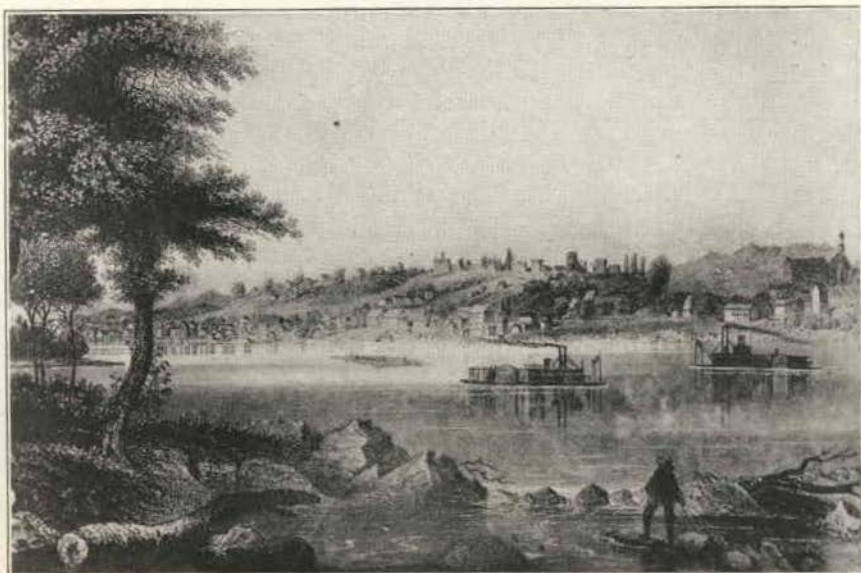
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## IMPORTANT DATES

- 1828—Site for College selected by Major and Mrs. Sibley
- 1831—Log Cabin completed, with accommodations for forty girls
- 1853—College incorporated by Legislature
- 1856—Property deeded by Major and Mrs. Sibley to Board of Directors of College; frame building erected.
- 1869—Sibley Hall, three-story brick building, erected
- 1881—South wing of Sibley added
- 1886—North wing of Sibley built
- 1907—Jubilee Hall (administration building and dormitory) built
- 1909—Purchase of Prosser property (Margaret Hall) by Col. James Gay Butler
- 1914—Election of Dr. J. L. Roemer as President. Entered upon office May 12
- 1914—Art Pottery built
- 1915—Butler Hall dedicated February 15 by Col. Butler and Dr. S. J. Niccolls. (Dormitory, gymnasium and swimming pool.)
- 1916—August 22, Death of Col. James G. Butler
- 1917—Niccolls Hall dedicated as memorial to Rev. Samuel Jack Niccolls, D. D., February 20
- 1917—Permanent endowment left College by Col. and Mrs. Butler
- 1918—Death of Mrs. Margaret L. Butler, July 16
- 1918—Board of Directors establish a four-year College curriculum, June 11

## LINDENWOOD COLLEGE.



St. Charles 1835

Lindenwood College, "the educational leader of the great Southwest," is the realization of a woman's vision.

Starting with a log cabin capable of accommodating thirty girls, the school has grown until the dormitories now number four and the girls number nearly three hundred. Instead of a faculty consisting of "a teacher in charge," there is at present a group of approximately forty college-trained men and women.

To Mrs. Mary Easton Sibley must go the praise for starting Lindenwood, for it was she who carried with her for years the vision of founding a school in the great Southwest for the higher education of young women. To her husband, Major George C. Sibley, must also go a large amount of praise, as it was he who chose the site and made the vision possible. The Sibleys at this time were stationed at the army post at Fort Oswego in the western part of the state; Major Sibley was returning home by boat from St. Louis in 1827 when an accident to the machinery caused the boat to be delayed for several hours at St. Charles, then the capital of Missouri. Major Sibley, while waiting for the boat to be repaired, made a tour of the town and

found a beautiful grove of lindens about a mile north of the river; he was so delighted with the land that he decided to buy it and perhaps later to build a home there.

When she learned of her husband's purchase, Mrs. Sibley decided to make her dream of a college for women come true and so, in 1831, land was broken and a log cabin was erected on the present site of Sibley Hall. Young ladies, according to an old diary, came here by stage coach from all parts of the great southwest.

In 1831 the Presbytery of St. Louis was asked to appoint a board of directors and the school became the property of the Presbyterian Church. A special charter was granted by the Legislature of Missouri in 1853. In 1870 the appointment of the directorate was transferred from the Presbytery of St. Louis to the Synod of Missouri.

Sibley Hall, a fine three story brick building, was erected in 1869; in 1881 the south wing was added and in 1886 the north wing. From this time until 1907, Sibley Hall was the only building on the campus and was used for class rooms,

administrative purposes and dormitory. Jubilee Hall was built in 1907 in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the college. It was made possible by the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, James Gay Butler, Richard Holmes and Mrs. William Mc-Millan.

With the entrance of Dr. and Mrs. Roemer in 1914, the new era of Lindenwood began. Dr. Roemer accepted the position as president at the earnest solicitation of Col. Butler who assured him that if he would undertake the guidance of the college, the Butler fortune would be devoted to the interests of the school.

Col. Butler that year received permission from the board of directors to erect at his own expense a new dormitory, gymnasium and swimming pool. The new building was dedicated on February 18, 1915, and was named Butler Hall after Col. Butler and his family, who have been devoted friends of Lindenwood for years. Margaret Hall, a handsome mansion, was purchased by Col. Butler and named after his wife, Margaret, several years ago. It was for some time used as a dormitory but is now occupied by the school of music.

In 1916, to commemorate the memory of his friend, the Rev. Samuel Jack

Niccolls, D. D., who died in August, 1915, Col. Butler was given permission to build another dormitory with a capacity of a hundred and thirty students. This building, Niccolls Hall, was dedicated on February 20, 1917. Col. Butler had died while this building was being completed, but Mrs. Butler directed the work and furnished the new building at her own expense. Other buildings on the campus owned by the college are the central heating plant, the science building, the Sibley Cottage, the art pottery, barns and garage, and isolation hospital.

In the five years in which the present administration has been in control, the college has grown from three buildings to six used especially for educational purposes; the enrollment has increased from a hundred and one students to nearly three hundred; and the standards of scholarship have been raised so that, at the October meeting of the board of directors, it was decided to make Lindenwood a standard four year woman's college rather than continue as a junior institution. Formal application has already been made for admission as members of the Missouri College Union and this fall the Junior year of college work will be added; the senior year will be added in 1920.



Lindenwood 1857



MARY EASTON SIBLEY.

The Red Cross Workroom in the Kinloch Building, St. Louis, was a busy place during war time and is still busy with war's aftermath. Every day from the beginning, Mrs. L. H. Conn, of 1728 Waverly Place, has faithfully presided. One afternoon recently, she spared a few moments to give some reminiscences of her grandaunt, Mrs. Mary Easton Sibley. Though averse to personal publicity, Mrs. Conn consented, for the sake of the College as she said, to relate some anecdotes and characteristics connected with its founder. Mrs. Conn's grand-

mother was a sister of Mrs. Sibley. Her name was Louise Easton and she married Judge Archibald Gamble.

Another sister of Mrs. Sibley's was Mrs. Watson, and her daughter, Mrs. Willis Walker, is now living in St. Louis. Another daughter, Mrs. Alby Donaldson, died some years ago, but her husband, Mr. John W. Donaldson, is living in St. Louis.

The following incidents were related by Mrs. Conn concerning "Aunt Mary," and show her chiefly as she appeared on

visits to St. Louis, rather than her life in St. Charles and interests connected with the school.

"In the first place," said Mrs. Conn, "my great-grandfather, Rufus Easton, was sent out here from New York in 1803 to investigate the Aaron Burr conspiracy, and from that time his descendants have lived in St. Louis. He was the first postmaster of St. Louis and in other ways was a man of prominence. In appearance he was exceedingly handsome. His portrait is in the Jefferson Memorial and his life record is among the files of early St. Louisans. He owned land on the other side of the river, where he laid out the city of Alton and named it after his eldest son, Alton Easton.

"Mrs. Sibley was born in 1800 and was three years old when she came to St. Louis, which was then a little French village. I think my great-grandfather's family was the first American family here. I have heard it said that there were eleven children in the family.

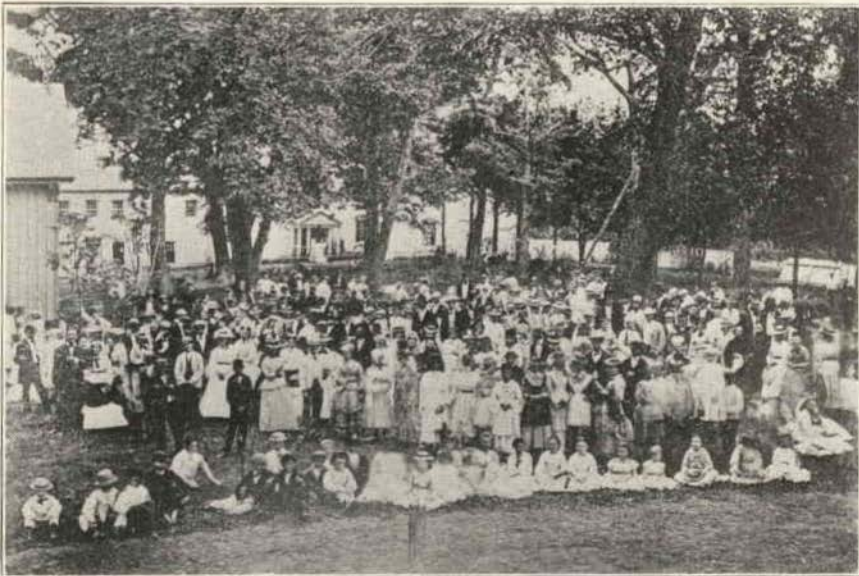
"As Mary Easton grew up, in order to complete her education she was sent to the only seminary in the West at that

time, which was Mrs. Tevis' boarding school for young ladies, at Shelbyville, Kentucky. The only means whatever of getting there was on horseback to Washington, D. C., and back again.

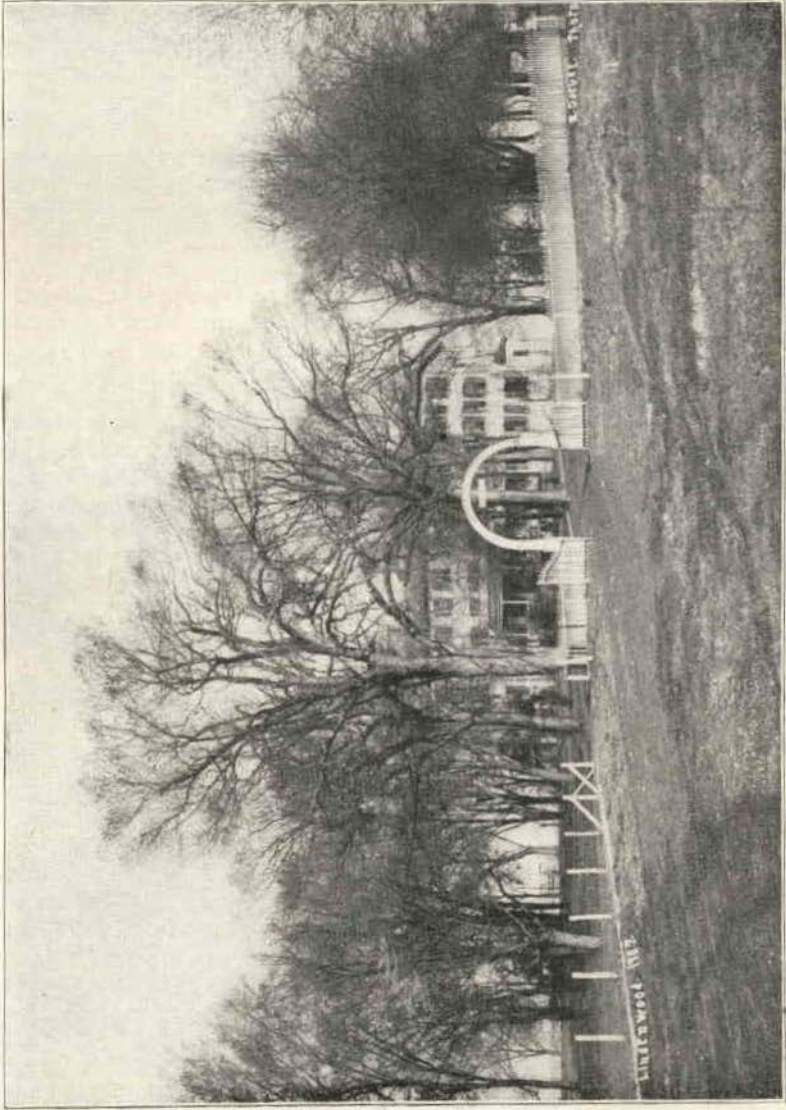
"Her chief girlhood friend was Miss Nancy Lucas. Mary Easton and Nancy Lucas were considered the belles of the village. Both girls were very gay and full of health and spirits. They used to go to the dances at the surrounding forts, which were the points of interest, and I have heard Aunt Mary say that they often rode all day on horseback, with their party-clothes in a bundle behind them, and then danced all night and came back the next day. They thought nothing of the physical exertion.

"Aunt Mary was married at fifteen, which was then considered a marriageable age, to Major George Sibley, of the United States Army. She was a very pretty woman, not only when a young lady, but she was a pretty old lady.

"Mrs. Sibley's mother was not a church woman, but Mrs. Sibley had a sudden conversion and from that time on she



One of the Early Commencements



Lindenwood 1907

was a very decided Christian and Protestant. Her friend, Nancy Lucas (Mrs. Turner), was always a Catholic. Her religion was such that in recent years she was canonized as a saint in the Catholic church. In spite of their difference in religion, the two remained friends always.

"I would not consider Aunt Mary a very domestic woman but she had an attractive home. White curtains and plenty of flowers will make a house attractive. She knew how good cooking should be done. One evening she said to a group of girls who were staying together—"I want you to raise some buckwheat cakes for me tonight." The girls agreed and the next morning when Aunt Mary came down she asked, "What is that dripping around under the door?" The girls had put a whole can of yeast into the buckwheat and it was running down under the kitchen door, which shows how much the girls knew about cooking."

"It was her custom to wear in the house a white lace cap with a bright-colored ribbon bow on it, and her hair in curls on each side. Each day, or frequently, the color of the ribbon was different but always bright,—pink or blue or yellow or purple. She never wore black clothes, even after her husband died. One day we were talking of hats (or bonnets we called them), when Aunt Mary came in and asked what we were talking about. "Spring bonnets," we told her, and then she asked, "What shall I get for my new spring bonnet?" I spoke up, "Aunt Mary, I think it would be lovely if you got a white chip bonnet, trimmed with white moss rosebuds and tulle." I intended only to tease her, but she actually got the hat and wore it to the Park in the afternoon, with a white dress. She afterwards went up to Hannibal to visit a brother. Sunday morning when church time came, her brother said, "I declare, Mary, what's that you've got on your head?" "Why, that's my new spring bonnet!" "Well, go and take it off. The idea of an old woman like you going to church in such a hat!"

"In those days we had concerts in Lafayette Park in the afternoon. These were attended by the nice people and it was quite a meeting place for the belles and beaux. We used to drive over in a carriage. One day Aunt Mary appeared with her beau. She had made a visit up to Milwaukee, where she became acquainted with an old man who asked her to marry him. This afternoon he came

with her, hobbling along with a cane. Aunt Mary was seventy years old at the time, but as I have said, was a pretty old lady. She asked me privately, "What would you do with a beau?" I replied that I would put him on six months' probation. "I'll do that," said Aunt Mary. But the old man died before the six months were over.

"She was very fond of driving and when she came to town and visited at my mother's, she liked to drive in the afternoon. Our carriage driver's name was Jake. He had formerly been a slave but had been freed, and he lived with us until his death. Aunt Mary used to drive out with Jake and she always insisted on sitting on the outside seat. One of the friends she often visited was Mrs. Peugnet. She would say, "Now, Jake, it is spelled P-e-u-g-n-e-t," which of course, was all lost to Jake.

"She liked young people and young people liked her. One day a group of us were together, singing, and not singing so badly, either, we thought, when Aunt Mary came in and asked, "What are you children making such a noise about? You don't know how to sing." So she sat down at the piano and played for us some old tunes in her own way. She owned the first piano west of the Mississippi.

"It used to be a saying with us in the family that if there was any special thing that we wanted to keep, we had better hold on to it and put it away or Aunt Mary would get it. This little incident will illustrate. She was sitting with her niece, Mrs. John W. Donaldson, in the latter's room, one day. There was a very handsome spread on the bed. Aunt Mary remarked, "Sis, that's a pretty spread. How much did you pay for it?" I think Mrs. Donaldson said twelve dollars. "Well, I like that," said Aunt Mary. "I'll just take it." With that, she proceeded to take the spread off the bed and put it in her trunk. But we liked to let her have things. She used to come to my Mother's house and if we had especially good things prepared, she would help herself to what suited her fancy and take it home.

"In her latter life she became a very ardent Second Adventist and it became her chief interest. She never believed she was going to die. She believed she would be translated. She was so interested in this subject that, when she was about seventy-one, she concluded that it was her duty to go as a missionary to Japan. She went to New York and sailed

# Lindenwood College

A Monthly Bulletin published by Lindenwood College.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President - - Dr. John I. MacIvor  
Vice-President - - Dr. D. M. Skilling  
Sec'y and Treas. - George B. Cummings  
President of College - Dr. John L. Roemer

## FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath unto the Board of Directors of Lindenwood Female College, a corporation, St. Charles, Mo., the

sum of.....dollars,  
to be used in such manner for the benefit of the College as they may decide.

from there via Panama to California. She had a very rough voyage and when she got to California she concluded that her hearing was too bad, so she came home. I think the trip changed her mind.

"Mrs. Sibley was always a very original, dominant character. To sum up, I can say that she looked to the objective. She never took up any side issue, and what she wanted, she got. She went after it and got it, irrespective of everything else. Her methods were her own."

## NEWS OF ALUMNAE.

### The Chicago Lindenwood College Club.

The Chicago Lindenwood College Club was organized by Miss Alice Linnemann of the Lindenwood Art Department in July, 1916, at the Plaza Hotel in Chicago, with the following present: Mrs. Charles Galbraith, Mrs. Irene Zaring, Mrs. Charles B. Wagner, Miss Marjorie Wagner, Mrs. M. L. Funkhouser, Mrs. A. W. Schroeder, Mrs. Sumter Calvert, Mrs. George Lown, Mrs. Reisch, and Mrs. G. N. St. Clair.

The club decided to have luncheon the second Friday in each month and the first one was held in August, 1916, at the LaSalle Hotel. Through the kindness of Mrs. Reisch, the club was given the use of a room in the Mystic Athletic Club where the luncheons were held during the winter of 1916-17. The meetings here proved most enjoyable, but were more or less formal, so the custom of meeting at the homes of members was started in order that we might become better acquainted and also accomplish



Col. J. G. Butler

something in philanthropic work. The first president, Mrs. Walter Seymour, entertained the club at her home in June, establishing the precedent for succeeding meetings. During the first year, the activities of the club were largely social, although we were able to make many children happy by Christmas donations of money and gifts which were given to the Dorcas Home. During the year the club was honored by a visit from Dr. Roemer, who told of the New Lindenwood in which all members are so interested.



Mrs. Margaret Butler





Dr. J. L. Roemer

Mrs. John Flannigan was elected to the presidency in 1917. During the winter the Club bought material and made nearly fifty children's garments which were given to the Olivet Home. The club also gave twelve dollars for Martha Washinton kits for French mothers and bought a fifty dollar Liberty Bond. One of the interesting features of the year was a trip through the Armour packing plant, where luncheon was served. A luncheon at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, given by the Olivet trustees, was also enjoyed.

In June, 1918, Mrs. A. W. Schroeder was elected president. During this year numerous baby garments have been made for the Olivet Home, ten dollars sent to the Soldiers' Lonesome Label Fund and a like amount to the Armenian Relief Society.

The membership roll in January, 1919,

numbers twenty-three names. Every effort is being made to locate former Lindenwood girls, in order to increase the club membership and to strengthen their interest in the College.

Leone Schaefer St. Clair,  
Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. F. K. Bezenberger (Margaret F. Baetz of the class of 1913) is now living at Whitehall Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, and is planning to take several courses this spring at the Western Reserve College for Women.

Miss Lillian Meyer, who was graduated two years ago, has been teaching chemistry and botany this winter in her home high school at Linneus; she is planning to continue her education next year and will probably enter Washington University.

## REMINISCENSES OF AN "OLD GIRL."

By Mary Bevitt Stephens.



(Mrs. Stephens is one of the oldest students of Lindenwood, having attended the school back in the year of 1860, and has some very interesting stories to tell of the olden days. She is now living in Kansas City at 223 Bayard street.)

My first year at Lindenwood took me to the old frame building—all there was then—with Miss Gibson as chief teacher. I was a "town girl," as my father was a physician in St. Charles. In the winter, however, I boarded at the school, where we all slept in a dormitory with an enormous stove in the center. Oh, that stove was a trial. He smoked and spit, and roared in a masculine manner and threatened to burn the house down. So for fulfilling the purpose for which he was destined:

When he would, he would  
You may depend on't;  
When he won't, he won't  
And there's an end on't.

How we pitied the poor boy who waited on him so thanklessly!

We numbered about twenty girls at this time and had enjoyable times together in the dormitory. We had a long wash stand, fitted up with four bowls, slop jars and pitchers of water, which were carried in by hand. There was al-

ways a congestion, of course, and blessings on the dear "big girl" who used to push the selfish ones away with "Here, you let the young ones in." She was also a fine one to "button up behind" and we used to cry for the express purpose of bringing her to the rescue; she always would mow down our persecutors most effectively. She was also from the wilds of Missouri, wealthy in land and slaves, but she had never been away from the farm in her life of eighteen years and knew nothing of etiquette or manners of refined civilization although she was good, truthful and honest. We had several of these fine, untrained girls, undeveloped but each one was polished up like a jewel.

At the close of a school day, we used to walk the length of the room singly and each girl would courtesy as she bid adieu.

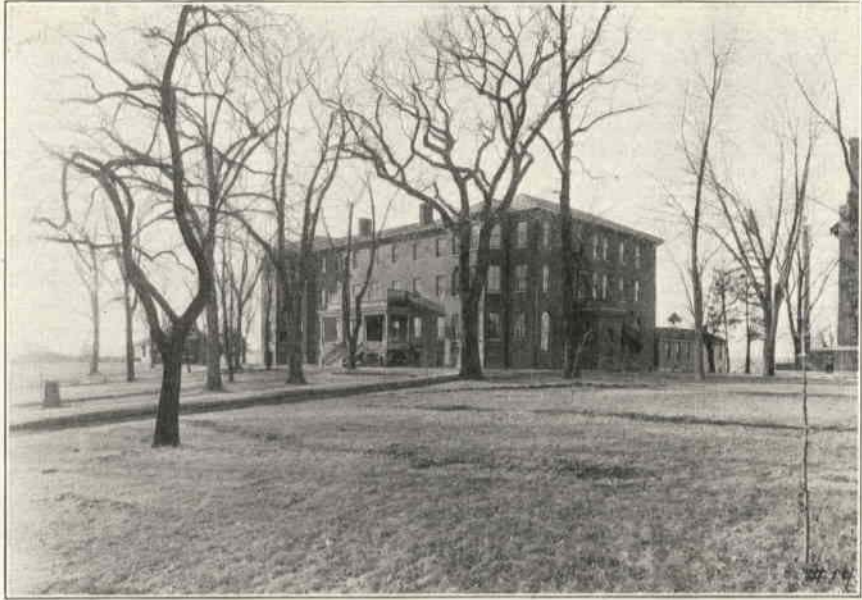
For several years Commencement exercises were held out of doors in the afternoon. Platform and piano were all in front of the frame school building. One year we had a cantata, "The Fairies." I was the leader and we had been trained to make some beautiful figures; I began:

"Right Joyous Sprites and blithe be we  
Who gaily live and daintily—"

Lou Johns had one of the solos and had a fine voice. Commencement was in June that year, and the audience covered us with flowers, the trees gave out their odor, and there were flowers and kindness everywhere.

I was one of the first group to enter the new building, now "Old Sibley," and I later—in 1862—was the teacher in charge at Lindenwood, with about twenty-five town girls.

Among the students near my age were Abbie Machatte, Annie Alderson, Mame Yosti, Lou Johns, Martha Rood, Cora Cowgill, Sallie Gannaway, Julia Norris, Fannie Clark, Belle Porter, Fannie Parks, Mollie Montague, Mollie Fulkerson, Mary Watson, Libbie Edmondson and Pamela Singleton.



Lindenwood College 1907

#### SIBLEY COLLECTION OF BOOKS VALUABLE.

Many of the books with which the Library of Lindenwood was started are to be found in the library today. Mrs. Mary Easton Sibley established the library in the early days of the school by presenting her own personal books.

The quaint old dogeared volumes all bear the name of Major or Mrs. Sibley, or some friend or relative of theirs and form a collection that is very valuable and interesting at the present day. Several of the books are first American editions and printed as early as the year 1800.

Among those in the collection is found a copy of Byron's poems published at the time that he was being severely criticized throughout England. The preface gives a detailed account of the criticism. There is also a volume of poems by Henry Kirke White with an account of his life by Robert Southey who was very popular in England at that time.

The entire collection was well selected and contains volumes of science, mathematics, history, geography, poems, translations from other languages, and many versions and translations of the Bible.

Although the books are old and musty and the print is fading, we find that after more than half a century we are able to look back and trace through the years the characters of the first girls who came to Lindenwood. We learn by the notes on the margins that the girls of yesterday are very much like the girls of today; on the margin of such books as "Dobson's Petrarch," one can find the names of certain young men scribbled in very school girlish hands (in this, at least, they were like the girls of today.)

One passage marked by Mrs. Sibley in a volume of poems shows what a noble character she was and explains in part the wonderful success of Lindenwood, because it gives the keynote to the characters of the people who have been in charge of the school from the time of Major and Mrs. Sibley to the present day. The passage is this, "To teach us to be kind, That's Nature's first, last lesson to mankind."

And so we see that this old-fashioned, worn-out collection is not only of financial but of sentimental and historical value as well.

## DRAMATIC CRITICISM.

"The Dramatic Critic and the Stage" was the subject of an interesting and instructive talk given at Lindenwood, February 6 by Q. K. Underwood, magazine and special feature writer and formerly dramatic editor of several St. Louis newspapers. Mr. Underwood gave numerous incidents and experiences which lightened his lecture and then went on to say:

"I never pretended to know all about play-writing and play-acting. I knew when a play pleased me, and I knew when I liked the work of an actor. I was fairly well versed in the history of the stage and had absorbed a lot of technical knowledge, partly from watching plays and rehearsals and partly from talking with and listening to veteran players and play-goers. I had trained myself not to accept my individual feeling as the criterion of a play or a player. I learned early that no one mind can grasp all of a situation. I gathered that my mission was to convey, through the medium of the newspaper, an idea to the public as to what sort of a show they had seen or would see.

"The dramatic critic is not merely a critic, nor even a reviewer. He is largely a descriptive as well as an analytical writer. An honest dramatic critic has no right to depend solely on his own feeling in commenting on a play or a player. If he doesn't like a thing, he must be able to tell why he doesn't, or he must keep his own counsel. If an actor is offensive in his mannerisms, and palpably so to a respectably large contingent of the audience, it is proper for the critic to say so, but he should say it pleasantly; it does no good to make folks feel bad.

"Writing the reviews is only a small part of the dramatic editor's work. He must see that the advance notices are not too fulsome, and that the enterprising press-agent does not take advantage of his guileless nature, and that each house gets its due amount of space; that there shall be the right proportion of gossip about the stage-folk, that there shall be no occasions for jealousies, that the business office shall be kept in proper subjection, that the newspaper owner's stage pets shall not be unduly ruffled—in short, that his department shall be bright and interesting.

"I would impress on you one thing that is paramount in the career of a dramatic critic. Preserve your personal reputation for truth and fairness. The critic may not condemn a play or an actor because the one or the other is repugnant to him personally, but neither must he permit himself to grow lax in regard to his ideals. If a thing is inherently evil it is the duty of the critic

to say so, and say so as plainly and as strongly as courtesy and decency will permit. When he has done this, he has done his duty by himself, by his paper and by the stage, and if he does it persistently, though without malice, he will make more friends in the profession than he will by letting evil go undenounced."

"The Dramatic Man on a newspaper can have as much or as little contact with the actors as he pleases. Some theorists hold the idea that the less the writer knows of the stage people personally, the better able he is to sit in impartial judgment on them. Possibly this is true. But who wants to sit in impartial judgment on a lot of pleasant people? I have known and liked a hundred persons connected with the stage where I have known and disliked one; in fact, I don't believe I can recall more than about three of the dramatic cult about whom I couldn't find something good to say, if I were put to it. Some of them have not measured up to the conventions, many of them have been vain, and almost unendurable in their egotism, but for all that, they are simple, lovable souls, as a rule, and when you know them you find yourselves making allowances for 'the artistic temperament.'

"The type of actor that the Dramatic Editor usually does not like is the one who gets acquainted with the proprietor of the newspaper and tries to work him for more and better notices than he is entitled to. Such a man was one of the most noted English actors. It was his habit to make acquaintance with the chiefs of large papers and if possible induce the chief to bring influence to bear on the Dramatic Critic to give him only favorable notices. He was a most competent actor, and but for this underground work would have been a great favorite with the play reviewers. As it was, his work was never properly exploited in America, and he returned to England, convinced that the American public did not appreciate art.

"If the critic comes to be known as a nagger, he will get courteous treatment from the profession, but he will get no inside stories, and he will eventually find himself unwelcome where he thought he was entitled to great consideration. On the other hand, a writer who has the reputation of roasting any actor to a turn on the smallest provocation may number the largest number of professional friends in his acquaintanceship. A condemnatory criticism, even when it is not entirely just, does not offend an actor of sound mentality. It is when the writer deliberately goes out of his way to find fault and sneer that the actor is really resentful."



Recent View of College Buildings

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## CAMPUS NOTES

Miss Porterfield of the department of Ancient Languages took a number of students to St. Louis on February first in order that they might study the different exhibits in the city. They visited the Art School and Saalburg collection at Washington University and then went through the Art Museum, giving special attention to Greek sculpture.

Those that accompanied Miss Porterfield were: Thelma Cotton, Loraine McClure, Eva McGuigan, Josephine Cook, Millye Detrick, Helen Reimers, Dorothy Dunn, Helen Salyer, Lillie Harrison, Mildred Martin, Catherine Calder, Ella Riske, Agnes Reed, Ruth Railsback, Jessie Hamilton, Helen Steele, Helen Marshall, Leila McKee and Isabel Wolff.

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Private Allison of Winnipeg, who has been invalided home after three years of active service with the Scottish infantry in France, spoke at Lindenwood February 7. In speaking of Briton's part in the war, Private Allison said that the more that was known of her history, the greater would be the appreciation of her part in winning the war, adding that "the United States and Great Britain are the two greatest Anglo-Saxon nations in the world and as long as they are allied together, they cannot be defeated and can bring lasting peace to the world."

After telling many incidents of trench life, Private Allison declared that the sacrifices which had been cheerfully made and the hardships which had been willingly borne could be summed up in the two words: "love" and "service."

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Miss Betty Boyd, St. Louis journalist, entertained the students with a talk on "Browsings in Journalism" at the Thursday assembly on February 13. Miss Boyd spoke particularly of the opportunities

open for society reporters, feature writers and interviewers and told many personal experiences.

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Miss Eva Johnston, dean of women at the University of Missouri, was a guest at the college on February 7. On Saturday Miss Johnston and Dean Templin attended a luncheon of Missouri alumnae at the University Club in St. Louis, where Miss Templin gave a talk on "The Function of a College."

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Miss Edna Schmitt of the expression department judged an oratorical contest at Centralia on February 21.

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The first game of basketball was played by the college and physical education teams February 12, the college winning by a score of 25 to 15. Miss Grace Godfrey of the home economics department umpired, Miss Martha Castles of St. Louis refereed, and Miss Dorothy Mitchell of the expression department was score keeper. The college team was composed of Zelle Whitmarsh, Adrienne Jordan, Helen Marshall, Mildred Scott, Mary Frances Bains, Eva Rowan and Helen Peck; those playing for the physical education team were Lucile Wingate, Elizabeth Erdmann, Dorothy Donaldson, Myrtle Smith, Grace Kramer, Helen Ruehl and Clarissa McConnell.

The college and academy teams played on February 19, and the academy and physical education teams on February 26. Other games will be played later with the St. Charles high school. The academy girls playing are Martha Scrog-

gin, Dorothy Smith, Mary Lucille Watson, Sara Jane Hindman, Frances Carleton, Alice McFann, Helen Rule, Julia Smith, Mary Fray and Nadine Candler.

The students surprised members of the faculty during chapel exercises on February 4 by calling them to the platform and presenting them with yellow numerals, as awards of merit for the spirit in which they had entered into volley ball during the winter. Miss Zelle Whitmarsh had charge of the presentation ceremony and Dr. Roemer had an enjoyable time in calling the individual instructors to the platform and impressing upon them the esteem and respect of the student body.

#### GIVES LECTURE ON ART.

Professor Ankeney of the University of Missouri, nonresident lecturer of Art at Lindenwood, gave an address on "Art and Democracy" at the college on February 7. The lecture was followed by an exhibit of some of Professor Ankeney's lantern slides of pictures of the old masters and of some views of Paris and Versailles.

Students of art accompanied by Miss Alice Linneman, head of the department, and Professor Ankeney, visited the Art Museum in St. Louis the following day.

#### PHI THETA KAPPA.

The February meeting of the honor society, Phi Theta Kappa, was held Wednesday afternoon, February 12, with Misses Pauline Weissgerber and Florence Graves as hostesses. Miss Helen Chalfant gave an interesting report of the history of the Polish nation and its struggles for existence. St. Valentine had his share of attention in the attractive favors provided by the hostesses.

The subject for special study this year has been the geography and history of the Central Powers of Europe and their smaller neighbors with a view to following the work of the peace conference. At the January meeting, held with Misses Eleanor and Leona Moehlenkamp at their home in St. Charles, reports were given on the two ruling houses of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern.

The resident members of the society are: Helen Chalfant, Louis Child, Loula Franklin, Florence Graves, Ruth Keeling, Eleanor Moehlenkamp and Pauline Weissgerber. The faculty council consists of Miss Cora M. Porterfield, Mrs. J. L. Roemer, Miss Lucinda Templin, and Dr. Roemer, president of the college.



Lindenwood Students 1917-1918

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## HOME ECONOMICS TRIP.

In order to see the practical applications of the principles and theories which they have been studying in Home Economics so far this year, the juniors and seniors in that department spent two days the latter part of this month in St. Louis visiting hotel and restaurant kitchens and dining rooms, a cotton mill, the Barnes hospital, the Swift packing house, the city market and other places of especial interest to students of domestic science.

Miss Grace Godfrey, head of the department, and Miss Margaret Gill, instructor, accompanied the party and discussed the different processes and methods which were being illustrated. On Friday, February 28, the Busy Bee kitchens were visited, followed by a trip to the Home Cotton Mill, where the process of manufacturing textiles was studied. The work of the dietician was illustrated at the Barnes hospital in the afternoon and during the dinner hour a visit was made to the Statler Hotel kitchens.

The City Market on Seventh street was visited Saturday morning, and then a trip was made through Swift's packing house, where meat was seen in all phases of its preparation for the market. The manufacture of butter and pasteurization of milk was studied at the Pevely Dairy Company and a lecture by Miss Lutie Stearns of Milwaukee on the dairy industry was enjoyed.

Those who accompanied Miss Godfrey and Miss Gill were:

Seniors—Pauline Weissgerber, Edith Owen, Helen Chalfant, Elizabeth Clark, Marian Knapp, Louise McGee and Marie Reintges.

Juniors—Elinor Adams, Mary Edwards, Ethel Latta, Helen Marshall, Laura Mary Simpson, Eya Fleming, Ruth Hutchison, Isabel Wolff, Lorena Chamberlain and Helen Vernon.

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## SCHMITT-HOPKINS RECITAL.

Miss Edna I. Schmitt, head of the expression department, and Mrs. Alice M. Hopkins of St. Louis, a member of the musical faculty of Lindenwood, gave a most artistic and pleasing recital on February 11.

Mrs. Hopkins has a beautiful soprano voice which was especially suited for the songs she chose: "Nymphs and Shepherds" by Henry Purcell, "My Mother Bids Me Bind my Hair" by Haydn, "The Lass with the Delicate Air," by Arne, and "Si j'avais vos alles" by Messager.

Miss Schmitt read "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," by Jerome K. Jerome and by her clever impersonations of the twelve characters in the selection showed herself to be a talented and versatile artist. Miss Schmitt is a graduate of Emerson College of Oratory in Boston and read extensively in and about New York and Boston before coming to Lindenwood last year.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis Zerweck of Belleville, Illinois, announce the birth of a daughter, Beatrice Jane, on December 14.

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The St. Louis Lindenwood College Club held its first meeting of the year, January 14, with Mrs. Kruger and Mrs. Strasser as hostesses. No programme had been prepared but the impromptu one was heartily enjoyed. Mrs. Hardy of Waterloo gave a reading which she said she had learned forty-five years ago, but it was given in such a manner that any school of expression of today would be glad to claim her as its student. Miss Nixon gave two excellent piano numbers; and with Mrs. Roth and Miss Nixon leading, we enjoyed a real community Sing.

For the past two years the club has turned its energy to war activities; that is over and now we hope by the first meeting next year to have started on a definite plan of work.

The open meeting in March will be given by our two artists, Miss Nixon and Miss Hain.