

LINDEN BARK

Vol. 12—No. 4

Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Missouri, Tuesday, October 25, 1932.

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News from the Dean's Office

Mrs. W. H. Cordle has been acting as a substitute for Miss Hankins, while the latter has been away. Mrs. Cordle spent some time in the Far East, being especially interested in the study of History and Latin. At present she is living at Wentzville, Mo., where her husband is connected with the schools.

Notices of the six weeks grades have been sent to the faculty, and the grades will be in the office next week. The students, especially the Freshman, have adjusted themselves very well. Most of the Freshman records before coming here were good, and their records will compare well with that of previous years.

A meeting of the Annual Staff was held, Tuesday, October 18, at six-thirty. Work is expected to move on rapidly, and the Staff hope to put out a book highly creditable to the college and the students.

Discuss The Candidates

The League of Women Voters held an important meeting last week. The president of the organization, Jane Bagnell, outlined the objectives for the year and had charge of the program.

As outlined by the president, such topics under social welfare as the delinquent child, and the purpose of the juvenile and police courts will be given consideration. The problems of prohibition, immigration, and the role of women will be discussed. At some time during the year the members of the club plan to go to a court trial in St. Louis. A feature to which the members of the club are looking forward is the coming of Dr. Harriet Cry, chairman of the social hygiene committee of the Missouri League of Women Voters, who will tell something of her work. The club also plans to have a debate on one of the foremost questions of the day.

After concluding her remarks on the year's program, Jane Bagnell introduced Dr. Tupper, the sponsor of the organization, to the girls, and the student officers, Theo Frances Hull who is the vice-president, and Katherine Erwin, the secretary and treasurer.

The program of the afternoon had to do with the national election. First, the lives and qualifications of the presidential candidates were discussed. Theo Frances Hull spoke on Franklin Roosevelt's qualifications, Margaret Hoover discussed Herbert Hoover's activities, and Kathryn Lebrock described Norman Thomas' life. The three party platforms were outlined. Marietta Newton spoke on the Democratic platform, Harriette Gannaway on the Republican platform, and Elizabeth England on the Socialist platform. Following these talks Anna Marie Balsiger explained how the president is elected. Dr. Tupper described the ballot for the club members and instructed them in how to use it, after which ballots were passed and a straw vote was taken. Hoover was found to receive twenty-four votes, Roosevelt ten votes, and Thomas four votes.

Dr. Roemer's Address

First of Founders' Day Ceremonies

One of Lindenwood's red letter days has again been celebrated. Thursday, October 20, Lindenwood celebrated its one hundred and sixth anniversary of the founding of the college by enjoying a vacation from classes in the afternoon, and a most interesting and profitable program for the entire day. The Lindenwood College Club of St. Louis were the guests of honor and the Senior class acted as hostesses to these guests.

At 11 o'clock, the student body and guests assembled in Roemer Auditorium for the morning service at which time Dr. Roemer gave a historical address in commemoration of the founders and the founding of the college.

Dr. Roemer began his sermon by saying that the story of Joseph is one that gives inspiration and hope to youth in the troubled times that our ours. Joseph stands out as a living example that the secret of true success is still the secret of a living faith in the God of the ages. There is an incident in the closing chapter of the life of Joseph that serves as a life lesson for today. When he was nearing the end he made a dying request—"I die, and God will surely visit you, and bring you out of this land unto the land which he swore unto Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob".

Dr. Roemer brought out four main points in his sermon, the first one being that no generation can make progress in this world without taking with them the memory of the life and work of these who have gone before. We realize more every day that we are not the product of our own labors, for we are constantly building on foundations laid by others. "Yesterday marches side by side with today" said Dr. Roemer—Joseph with the men of faith; Joshua with the men of conquest; Paul with the men of Christian consecration.

"The second point of emphasis was that the men of yesterday have a claim on the men of today. This was true of Joseph, for he had done a distinctive work for his people and was interested in having it successfully carried on. The claim is one of partnership, for one cannot dissolve the relationship which he has sustained during active life, and one of fellowship. "The writer of the Hebrews would impress upon us the fellowship, real, active, of the men of yesterday with those of today", quoted Dr. Roemer.

A fact which is sometimes overlooked is that the business of men of today is to honor those of yesterday. This may be applied to the lives and works of early benefactors of Lindenwood College—such as the Sibbels, the Watsons, and the Butlers. Dr. Roemer said "There is another name which we desire to especially honor, and that is Dr. Samuel J. Nicolls. For more than 50 years he was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis. No clergyman was more pre-eminent in the years of his pastorate. In the busy affairs of his church he always found time to work and pray for Lindenwood Col-

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"What Hope America?"

Both pessimistic and cheerful outlook. Which will conquer?

Rev. Dr. William B. Lampe, pastor of the West Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, and moderator of the St. Louis Presbytery, addressed the Lindenwood Assembly Thursday, October 13. The subject of his talk was "What Hope America?"

"There is in America today", he said, "prevailing feeling of pessimism". There are there very good reasons for feeling pessimistic about the future of this country, Dr. Lampe said. The one which is being most forcefully brought to our minds at this time is the political inefficiency which is being displayed in the present campaign. In the great World War we fought not so long ago, the slogan was "Make the World Safe For Democracy". Now the question seems to be making democracy safe for the world. The fact that most of the politicians are merely tenth rate men is explanation in itself of the inadequacy of the present organization.

Another reason for pessimistic feelings about our future is the economic condition. In our supposed democracy there is too much inequality in the distribution of wealth. In spite of recent stories appearing in the American Mercury about the rise of poor boys to fame, there are few in this country who really have pulled themselves up from nothing. It is a false representation of the ideal American life.

By far the worst of the three is the moral and religious apathy of our people. Most of them don't seem to care about the unbalanced economic conditions and the corrupt politics. Dr. Lampe believes "The greatest menace in America is the indifference of the people". He quoted a St. Louis judge as saying that nobody in St. Louis cared how bad St. Louis was. The people won't even go to the trouble of appearing in court and testifying against criminals when these have been apprehended. It is conditions like these that make one feel that the country should be put under a dictator.

In contrast to the pessimistic outlook on the future there are equally as many cheerful sides to the question. The hope for the future of this country lies not in the youth who considers his college education as "just a good time for four years", but in the serious-minded students who are applying themselves. These are the ones who will come out of college with a mind that has been trained to think things through. America needs the leadership of a thinking group of people.

From young life comes the rekindling of the idealism of our life. Colleges, to do the work which they should, should teach good Christian ideals. It would be almost useless to have a highly trained mind unless it be accompanied by a noble and highly developed character.

Along with the combination of intellectual training and character development will come a sense of responsibility toward society. Many

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Mr. Neihardt Speaks About an Indian's Vision

Black Elk's Story is Related

"Black Elk Speaks" was the subject of Mr. John G. Neihardt's address Sunday night, October 16. Mr. Neihardt, who was born in Illinois and has been made Poet Laureate of Nebraska, now lives in Missouri. For the past thirty-two years he has given his life to the study of Indians and he is a member of the Sioux and Iowa tribes. Last year he read to a Lindenwood audience from his "Song of Indian Wars", in which "Crazy Horse" was the leading character. In the epic Mr. Neihardt is now writing, "Song of the Messiah", a cousin of Crazy Horse, a priest named Black Elk, is the principal character. It is Black Elk's wonderful vision that the poet related to Lindenwood students.

As a prelude to his father's address, Siegfried Neihardt played two beautiful musical numbers. All old students remembered Siegfried from last year and hoped that he would again accompany his father. They were not disappointed.

When Mr. Neihardt reached Black Elk, he was surprised to find that the old priest was strangely expecting him. The old man had consistently refused to tell to any man the story of his power, but with Mr. Neihardt it seemed different. He explained his change of mind in these words, "As I sit here, I can feel in this man a strong desire to know the things of the other world. A spirit has sent him and I will teach him". Therefore Mr. Neihardt lived with Black Elk five weeks, often conversing with him until late at night.

The story of Black Elk's great vision is as follows. At five he began hearing voices. These continued until he was nine, when a strange illness fell upon him, causing him to go into a coma. For twelve days the boy was thought dead by all his family. During this time the vision occurred which has given Black Elk all his power. Two men with spears like lightning appeared to him on a cloud saying, "Come, the Grandfathers are leading you". Black Elk left his bed and followed them, but he noticed that his parents did not see him leave. These men took him to a tepee made of clouds and sewed with lightning in which there were seated six men, very old, but old like hills or stars. These men represented the six powers in which the Indians believe and are namely: the Spirit Above, like a Father; the spirit of Earth, like a mother; the spirit of the West, represented by thunderstorms which possessed the power to destroy; the spirit of the North, represented by winter, signifying cleansing power; the spirit of the East represented by a Holy Pipe, signifying peace and wisdom; and the spirit of the South represented by a Holy Hoop and a Tree of Life which signifies growing power. Each old man gave to the little boy, Black Elk, the gift representing his particular power and Earth bestowed upon him a special honor and was in the old man's words, "myself at nine". Then all the old

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
Sarah Louise Greer

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1932.

Linden Bark:

".....Twelve" calls the deep bell
To the hollow night;
"Twelve" whispers steeple tops
Far out of sight.
Hallowe'en, Hallowe'en,
Fires burn high,
Who shall say certainly,
Who can tell truthfully,
What solemn company
Pass through the sky?

—Molly Capes.

Lindenwood Girls Seem to Prefer Informality

Informal affairs are so much better. The teachers, house mothers, and students intermingle and tend to form a more cosmopolitan group. The girls are gay and carefree when they are not burdened with the solemnness of formality. They can wear almost any kind of frock and feel tastefully dressed. They can meet new girls which heretofore they had not had the opportunity to meet. The students feel closer to each other and it is just one big happy family.

Sparkling eyes, scarlet lips, curly hair, sylph-like figures, characterized the youthful throng of Lindenwoodites attending the Senior Party; happy-go-lucky, laughing girls dancing to the rhythms of the orchestra. Girls clothed in prints, crepes, chiffons, plaids, and irresistible velvets, all added to the spirited informality of the evening. The green freshmen, having overcome their previous timidity, the snooty Sophomores, taking on that indifferent air, the stately Juniors, being natural, and most outstanding of all the dignified Seniors who graciously dominated the delightful evening, formed the charming groups that chattered between dances.

The loyal Seniors were perfect hostesses. They radiated hospitality. Their program, which was so gracefully presented, would do credit to any college. It was composed of dances done by Albertina Flach, Harriette Ann Gray, Ruth Greisz, and Dorothy Miller, who were introduced by Gretchen Nitcher. The gymnasium was decorated in collegiate style. Banners representing different colleges hung on the walls. It was a gala affair—thanks to the cordiality and friendliness of the Seniors.

Hallowe'en—When Ghosts and Witches Come

Halloween, or All Hallows' Eve, as it was first called, is one of the oldest occasions still celebrated in modern Christian countries. It is a relic of pagan times, this evening of popular superstitions and observations, when supernatural influences prevail. On the evening of Hallowe'en, fairies, witches, and elves are supposed to be especially active, and the dead emerge from their dreary tombs to walk again beside their friends and relatives who are still alive.

Nuts and apples have always been regarded as a necessity on Hallowe'en, and in northern England, "Nutcack Night" was the name given to this special evening.

In Ireland, it is the custom for girls to test the devotion of their lovers by naming three nuts and placing them on the grate. If the nut cracks or jumps, the lover is unfaithful, if it begins to burn or blazes, he has regard for the girl, and if the nuts named after the girl and her lover burn together, she is assured that his love is true and that she will marry him.

Scotland, also, considers Hallowe'en the evening to be celebrated by meetings of young people at which mystical ceremonies are performed to reveal future husbands and wives.

Ducking for apples originally was considered the only method of forecasting success throughout the year. If a girl failed to obtain the apple, her lover would prove untrue and misfortune would pursue her until the following Hallowe'en. At that time, if she were able to remove an apple from a tub of water, the spell would be broken and her life would again be a happy one.

At Lindenwood, Hallowe'en is celebrated just as enthusiastically as it is anywhere else. A masked party is held in the gymnasium, where ghosts, witches, and other equally terrifying creatures meet for several hours of fun. At midnight, when the campus is dark and deserted, a visitor from another world arises. If one listens closely, she can hear strange, musical sounds. The ghost of Mrs. Sibley returns on Hallowe'en and plays again on the old organ in Sibley chapel.

Do You Practice Economy?

A father recently asked a college professor how much it would cost to send his daughter to college. He said that his finances were limited and that he was not sure he could afford to send his daughter away to school. The professor informed him that college expenses were just what a student made them and no more. His daughter could come to college and live in a very expensive manner or she could practice economy in her expenditures.

Most girls, when they see attractive dresses and shoes and little luxuries placed in shop windows to attract the eye, forget they have an allowance.

Morgan Depicts Character

By A. R. D.

"The Fountain" is an unusual story of unusual people, seeking to answer questions which are important and simple but not obvious. This book is said to be one of the most beautiful, dramatic and unusual books of present day fiction. It has a quickening poetical quality which is very impressive.

The scene of the story is Enkendaal, the castle of the von Leydens, a Dutch family of ancient lineage. Lewis Allison, a British officer interned for a time during the war, comes to the castle where he intends to write his history of the contemplative life, in the meantime pondering and meditating over the meaning of existence. At this point, Julie, step-daughter of his host and the English wife of a Prussian nobleman, makes her appearance. From here on Julie gradually becomes the entire meaning of Allison's life. Suddenly her husband returns—a weak, shadow-like man, and all kinds of complications arise. A strange love story in a far way and unusual setting ensues.

The book has a certain admirable freshness and clarity of feeling about it that is not the creation of any particular period. Mr. Morgan reveals in his long, full story, a clear sincerity and an unusual sensitiveness; it is an assertion of values that are noble and enduring; it has grace, imagination and insight. There could have been more humor in the story but the many other fine qualities overshadow this lack.

The readers of the book seem to really live with the characters in the book and share the serious and important episodes, which shows the author's scholarly and intelligent manner of presentation.

This book, as all others, has its faults but they are the type that show only the author's inability to control the intellectual content of his theme.

This is not a book that everybody will enjoy and appreciate; it is for those who will be able to sense and understand the author's meaning. If you like literature that is comparable to architecture, you would enjoy "The Fountain". If you prefer a freer and simpler play of the imagination, then you will be disappointed, but you will have to admit that Mr. Morgan is a considerate and impressive novelist and one who shows thoughtfulness and fine spirit in his works.

They go in the shop and shortly emerge upon the street again, proudly displaying a neat little box containing their purchase and never realize until they get back to the dormitory that they have exhausted their allowance. There should be a law against too attractive shop windows that distract the minds of college girls!

It is necessary to attend certain social functions, concerts and movies, at college, and these pleasures require money. But books can be purchased from friends, chewing gum and candy can be eliminated to a certain extent from the list of luxuries, and an enjoyable book could be read some evening when the urge to attend the movie becomes too great.

Tearooms allure the mind and appetite by offering inviting knickknacks at teasing hours. Money is spent and the food is fattening and complaints are heard about reducing; but the reducing hour certainly never comes for the tearooms continue in business.

To the small town girl the theatre, the dress shop, and a ride on the street car top off a day of pleasure in the city, but in the end the poor allowance suffers.

Every girl should attend college if possible. If it is necessary, little economies can be practiced, interesting friendships cultivated, and pleasure in sports sought in campus activities that will cut the budget and help the ambitious girl to economize in college.

Where The Depression Is Unknown

There is all this talk about a depression, but it certainly has nothing to do with the luxuriousness of the fall painting. Nature has spared no paint in her dressing of the leaves on the campus. The blossoms of the spring and summer are gone but the bareness of winter is not here. A carpet of leaves is spread over the campus. The tread of many student's feet is a melodious rustle. When the visitors were with us on Founders' Day the campus never looked lovelier. In the evening it is joyful to go to the library in the cool, fresh starlight that comes peeping through the branches of the lindens while somewhere in the vast space above the old moon rides high and majestically.

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lege: For more than a generation he was President of the Board of Directors. Never a commencement that found him absent except for imperative reasons. Never a need that he did not try to supply. To the speaker he once said: "God has always been with Lindenwood". He has brought forward some generous soul when most needed". To his dying day his interest never ceased. Before the last summer earthly vacation he ever took, he called the speaker to the old Mercantile Club for luncheon, and his sole topic of conversation was about Lindenwood—the prospects for the coming year, the building prospects, and many other topics of vital importance to what he called the Newer Lindenwood.

"Officers, students and faculty were always refreshed by his visits to the campus. When his death was announced there was but one sentiment—'We have all lost a dear friend'.

The building put up by his friend, Colonel James Gay Butler, which is now called Niccolls Hall, was but a small tribute to the man who had given his best efforts to sustain and nourish in times of need the college so dear to his heart. The honor due his name cannot be paid by a less price less than honoring him with the best we have of Christian ideals and service", said Dr. Roemer.

Dr. Roemer's last point of emphasis was that the men of today, on the morrow will be the men of yesterday.

"What we do today will be of the greatest interest tomorrow. The world of time will be carried into the timeless ages. The incentive to best endeavor is immortality.

"Joseph saw what we need to see—the God not of the dead but the living—the God of the ever present—the God of all ages.

When we shall realize the power of an endless life, then we shall know the meaning of the call:

"Come be blessed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the beginning."

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people feel this right now, but they just don't seem to be able to do anything about it.

Dr. Lampe said in closing, "As long as this country has institutions like Lindenwood, there is some hope for the future". His only regret is that there are not many more similar ones.

Diseases Classified

Dr. Stumberg Addresses Freshman in Orientation.

Dr. Stumberg spoke to the Orientation class, Tuesday, October 18, on the subject of medicine. He divided medicine into two large classes: from the standpoint of the prevention of disease, and the treatment to cure of the diseased. In Preventive Medicine a degree of Public Health is conferred instead of the degree, Doctor of Medicine. In the general classification under Preventive Study are such diseases as may be hereditary, such as insanity and internal gland diseases; occupational diseases, as lead and arsenic poisoning and anthracosis from the coal; nutritional diseases, such as scurvy, and beri-beri, which was so prevalent at the time of the Spanish-American War due to the diet of polished rice, and parasitical diseases such as hook-worm and tape-worm. Under this head is the great division of diseases from bacteria and germs.

Some of these germs are insect borne. The insect has two ways in which he is the carrier of a disease; the mechanical method in which the insect comes in contact with the person diseased and then may be on some food or articles of clothing which another person handles, and the method in which the insect must pass through two hosts. Malaria and yellow fever are examples of the latter.

Dr. Stumberg gave a complete and interesting description of how the anopheles mosquito carries the Malaria germ and the Stegomyia mosquito carrier yellow fever germ. He spoke of the great contribution to science made during the time the Panama Canal was built, which was accomplished only after the diseases were conquered.

Following this discussion he told about the prevention of Smallpox and Hydrophobia. For prevention of the latter we are indebted to the great French scientist, Louis Pasteur. Until his time the disease was one of the most horrible known and one hundred percent fatal. Now, if the disease is attacked in the right stage, a person suffering from it can be cured.

Classical Corner

In order to see Latin in one of its interesting phases, and one which runs nearly parallel to our modern thought, one should read the lyrics of the poet Catullus.

Catullus, who was born in Verona in 87 B. C., lived thirty short years. Those he spent by living up to the Epicurean rule of life, "Eat, drink, and be merry; for tomorrow we die". He fell desperately in love with Clodia, the lady whom he immortalized under the name of Lesbia. It is interesting to note that Catullus derived the name from the Isle of Lesbos, the home of Sappho, the greatest lyric poetess of Greece. Lesbia, the wife of Caecilius Metellus, belonged to the proudest family of the inner circle of the aristocracy. Catullus delighted in the thought that his loved one was peerless in her virtues and his love for her a love passing that of women. Lesbia had many admirers, but she chose Catullus, because he had won recognition in Rome. It was to this Lesbia that Catullus poured out his soul in lyrics, just as Shakespeare did for the "dark lady" in sonnets. Finally tiring of his admiration, Lesbia turned to others and caused her lover, in order to forget, to travel to Bithynia in the retinue of the governor. After returning to Rome, Catullus became interested in writing political satires, but he could not forget Lesbia, about whose character he wrote his last poem before "the swiftly burning candle of his life burned itself out."

Clothing, Foot-Wear, Sleep, and Rest

Miss Margaret Stookey, head of the Physical Education department completed her series of lectures to the freshmen Orientation class Thursday, October 13.

Miss Stookey laid stress upon three important factors of health; clothing, footwear, and sleep and rest.

"Clothing", Miss Stookey said, "is worn through a sense of modesty, and we must be moderate in that sense and dress accordingly. Our clothing should be in keeping with temperature, posture and cleanliness." In speaking of temperature we must remember that dark colors and tight fitting frocks, in the summer time, make one unnecessarily warm. In the winter sufficient clothing must be worn to keep the body from having to give off too much heat. If we are under-clad it is necessary to eat more. It is wise to guard against tight bands about any part of the body for this causes a defect in the posture. Particular stress is laid on cleanliness, especially in relation to dark wool dresses which cause irritation when they are soiled.

Miss Stookey dwelt on the effects of ill-fitting shoes. Ninety-five per cent of the women and girls wear shoes that do not fit. Vanity often times causes them to buy shoes too short and too narrow. As the result, foot-faults are more numerous than any other troubles we have. The best investment one can make is a pair of good shoes, for cheap shoes retard both work and health. "High heels not only injure the foot, but cause internal injuries, resulting in a curve in the back, slumped shoulders, fatigue, and the body thrown entirely out of line." The oxford is the ideal type of shoe, for it protects the arch, and the rubber soles save additional jars on the body.

We suffer more from the lack of sleep than from the lack of food and clothing. The loss of sleep is often times followed by digestive disorders, diseases and susceptibility to colds, and nervousness. It is commonly known that the sleep that one loses in one night takes weeks to make up. People who never get enough sleep are those suffering from toxins, excessive physical and mental activity, eye defects, and the sluggish type that necessitates sleep. Miss Stookey in closing, offered some adequate causes and means of overcoming insomnia. Noise and light hinder sleep; one's physical and mental condition may be out of order; too much or too little excitement causes insomnia; also too much or too little food results in the lack of sleep. One should relax before retiring. A warm bath is both stimulating and relaxing.

"Keeping the light burning after another is in bed is a form of cruelty of which roommates are often unjustly guilty."

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men said to Black Elk, "with these powers you will make the tree to bloom over your people". And to this end Black Elk devoted his entire life. The powers revealed to him the generations that had lived before him and those yet to come. He saw four generations to be born during his own life-time and it is interesting to note that the old priest thinks we are now living in the third, which is supposed to be one of war and weeping.

When Black Elk returned to Earth his parents did not realize that he had been away, therefore he had to live with the secret in his heart. At sixteen a great fear seized him, which followed him until he began to exercise his power. From that time on he was a great healer and clairvoyant.

Senior Party Is A Big Success

Black Dresses Predominated at the Gala Occasion

The first class dance of the year was given by the seniors at eight o'clock on Friday evening, October 14 in Butler gymnasium under the leadership of the class sponsor, Dr. Gregg and Elizabeth England, class president. Mrs. Roemer's absence because of illness, was regretted. Everyone had a good time dancing to the music by the St. Charles Foot Warmers, and the dancers also seemed to like the punch served at one end of the floor.

The gymnasium looked "collegiate" and attractive, as the ceiling was hung with crepe paper in red, yellow, blue, and white colors, and the walls were covered with white crepe paper which was a background for various college and university pennants.

The pennants were especially appropriate, for Lindenwood held its own Olympics Friday evening. Lillian Nitcher, the mistress of ceremonies, announced the contestants. Albertina Flach represented Illinois in a tennis toe dance which was well executed. She wore a white and red sport dress and had red streamers on her tennis racket. Ruth Griesz, from Wyoming, was the second entrant, skillfully doing a tap dance in sailor costume and fashion. Then came Harriette Ann Gray, alluring in an orange costume, who represented Missouri by doing a chrysanthemum toe dance. Dorothy Hope Miller was also a Missouri contender. She did "Red Rhythm", a toe dance, and wore a beautiful flame-colored velvet frock with gold trimming. The dances were composed by the girls and directed by Miss Stookey.

Amid the vivid red, black, and orange pennants many beautiful and colorful dresses portrayed a lovely picture at the Senior Party. Black predominated while burnt-orange, dark green, blue, and red were all well shown.

Dr. Gipson wore a most becoming tan crepe, which was tucked vertically; her shoes and hose were in corresponding tones. Dr. Gregg wore a flowered chiffon with black lace near the hem line. Miss Stookey was attired in a tan lace semi-formal. Miss Gordan's dress was a dainty red gray and white flowered crepe. Miss Morris wore a long black velvet dress which had simple, but becoming lines.

Elizabeth England, president of the senior class, looked very stunning in a black velvet gown, quite plain but with graceful lines. Martha Duffy's dress was also black velvet, and set off at the neck with a cluster of white ornamental roses. Harriette Gaanaway, one of the hostesses also, wore a lovely black crepe dress with a cape effect edged with black fringe. Shirley Haas was in black and white. The dress was black set off by a small white collar.

The Senior Party certainly set the standard for black as the outstanding color of the season.

He has continued curing the sick and foretelling the weather and other things of note.

Mr. Neihardt said that the old man looked like an overbaked pumpkin pie, but that the sweetness and understanding in his soul made him a spirit worth knowing. He was very sensible and sane in every respect. He is described further and more fully in Mr. Neihardt's epic, "Song of the Messiah".

To complete Mr. Neihardt's most unusual and interesting address he read three of his well known lyrics, "And the Little Wind", "Hymn Before Birth", and "Let Me Live Out My Years".

Last Respects Paid Miss Hankins' Mother

The funeral of Mrs. Will Hankins, the mother of Miss Kathryn Hankins, was held in the home of her sister, Mrs. McClure, 167 South Elm street, Webster Groves, Wednesday afternoon, October 19. The house was filled with floral offerings from many friends and sympathizers. Members of the Lindenwood faculty were among those present.

Dr. David M. Skilling, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Webster Groves, officiated at the ceremony. The main thought of his talk was taken from the fourteenth chapter of John and the twenty-third Psalm, these two being Mrs. Hankins' favorite Scripture passages. Dr. Skilling closed the service by reading a poem written by Mrs. Hankins, based on these two Bible verses.

The interment was at the Valhalla Cemetery.

Mrs. Hankins' death occurred Monday morning, October 17, at 7 o'clock, at her home. She is survived by her husband, Mr. Will Hankins; her sister, Mrs. Katherine McClure; and two children, Miss Kathryn Hankins and Mr. Willard Hankins.

The faculty and the students join in extending their most sincere sympathy.

WHO'S WHO?

The "whoosit" this week is a Senior who lives in Butler Hall. She has gone to Lindenwood for two years. She is a tall thin girl with extremely dark brown hair and has a decidedly Spanish appearance. Her witty remarks keep everyone in constant laughter. Her sense of humor is unusually pronounced so much in fact that her constant grin and sparkling eyes have made one teacher ask her at whom and why she is always grinning.

What, you can't guess! Well, she is Vice-President of the Senior Class. Oh yes, and she teaches down at the high school.

She likes to go home but there seems to be no particular reason, yet she has a large "fan" mail.

Her collection of toy animals for her tiny menagerie is a source of amusement to all the Butlerites particularly because she is so fond of the new donkey. I wonder why? Certainly politics could have nothing to do with it.

Her impersonations of everyone is are skillful and of course highly amusing. If you haven't guessed who she is maybe this will help, she is sometimes called "Roger's Mama".

Poetry Society's Quest of Originality

As sponsor of the Poetry Society, Miss Dawson urges the students who are interested in writing poetry to join this society. It is necessary to submit an original poem which is satisfactory to the society for active membership. Anyone who is interested may give her poem to Miss Dawson, Sarah Louise Greer, president, or Ella McAdow, secretary.

The first meeting of the year was held in the club room Thursday evening, October 13. Twelve original poems were read, followed by a spirited discussion. Ella McAdow gave a resume of the life of Neihardt, in preparation for his visit to the college Sunday evening. The meeting came to a close after the reading of the members' favorite poems.

The Society is planning an open meeting, the exact nature of which has not been definitely decided.

CALENDAR

Tuesday, October 25:
4:30 P. M.—Delta Phi Delta Tea.
6:30 P. M.—International Relations Club.

Wednesday, October 26:
5:00 P. M.—Kappa Pi Meeting.
5:00 P. M.—El Circulo Espanol Meeting.
6:45 P. M.—Y. W. C. A.

Thursday, October 27:
11:00 A. M.—Dr. Edmund F. Miller.
5:00 P. M.—Pi Gamma Mu Meeting.
7:30 P. M.—Alpha Sigma Tau Meeting.

Friday, October 28:
8:00 P. M.—Hallowe'en Party.

Sunday, October 30:
6:30 P. M.—Dr. Case.

Sidelights of Society

The members of the faculty were honored with a tea Tuesday afternoon, October 18, in the college club room by Alpha Sigma Tau, honorary scholastic fraternity.

The room was decorated with vases of lovely dahlias of fall hues. Dr. Gipson and Dr. Terhune poured tea. The tables were lighted by tall, slim, pink and lavender candles. The refreshments, consisting of tea, spiral colored cheese sandwiches, tea cakes, nuts and mints of the same general color scheme.

The program was short and of rather an informal nature. June Goethe, accompanied by Frances McPherson, played a violin solo, "The Rosary"; Anna Marie Balsiger read "The Dark Cell."

Alpha Psi Omega, dramatic fraternity on the campus, entertained with a very delightful tea in compliment to the faculty and members of the various dramatic classes on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 13, in the college club room. The hostesses for this tea were Miss Mary Gordon, Miss Lucille Craft, faculty sponsors of the organizations; Louise Warner, Gretchen Hunker, Mary Jo Davis, and Anna Marie Balsiger. There were about seventy-five guests present. Louise Warner, president, made the welcome speech in which she expressed the happiness of the fraternity that there were so many members in dramatic classes this year and the hope that there would be a successful year as far as dramatics was concerned. She then introduced Anna Marie Balsiger who read "The Florist Shop", a one-act play by Winifred Howkrige. Refreshments, consisting of tea, wafers, nuts and mints were served.

The first meeting of the Home Economics club was held Wednesday afternoon, October 19, in the college club room.

Elizabeth England, president, presided during the election of officers for the ensuing year of 1932-33. Rachel Snider was elected vice-president; Susan Lischer, secretary; and Ethel Barry, treasurer.

After the business session was completed, all new members of the club were entertained. Ice cream in meringue cones were served and each girl was presented with a rose.

The weekly meeting of Y. W. C. A. on October 19, was given over to the singing of college songs, with Lillian Nitcher and Frances McPherson, as leaders. The loyalty song and pep songs were sung, and everyone is anxious for this organization to sponsor more meetings of this kind.

Miss Reichert was accompanied by Dolores Fisher this week-end, when they went to see Margaret Cobb and Mary Alice Lange, former Lindenwood students in Leavenworth, Kans.

Margaret Carter, a former student, visited Madeline John and Kathryn Hock over the week end at the college.

Lindenwood was glad to see Barbara Hirsch, a last year's freshman, who spent the week-end with Ruth Cooper.

Ethel Barry spent the week-end at Elizabeth England's home in Kirkwood.

Betty Galford, from Bloomington, Illinois, went to St. Louis with her parents for the week-end.

History of Dorothy Dix

Mrs. Edith Mathews, editor of the "Woman's Page" of the St. Louis Star and Times addressed the Journalism class Tuesday morning, on the career of Dorothy Dix.

Mrs. Mathews said: "Dorothy Dix is the typical 'courageous journalist' and the very highest paid woman in the newspaper world today, receiving an income of \$100,000 a year. She is often called the best loved woman in the world. Her articles are syndicated the world. Her articles are syndicated and used in newspapers in every corner of the world. Her readers include 33,000,000 people. She receives thousands of letters a day and employs little clerical help.

"Her real name", continued Mrs. Mathews, "is Mrs. Elizabeth Merrivether Gilmer. She is of small stature and has white hair and courageous eyes. She was born near the border line of the state of Kentucky, and married when about 16 years of age; later her husband developed a mental and physical ailment, which became more and more serious. She went to the Mississippi Gulf Coast and while there obtained her first newspaper position at five dollars a week. She started her "Dorothy Dix Talks" in the Times Picayune.

"Mrs. Gilmer's work", said Mrs. Mathews, "attracted the attention of W. R. Hearst and she then began work on the New York Journal in 1901. She later retired to New Orleans and has confined herself to just 'Dorothy Dix Talks'. Here she has a most beautiful home, cares for her father who is 92 years of age, and for many years took care of her husband, until his death. She writes of 'the problems of people in all walks of life, from the humblest to the highest. New Orleans honors her by having a 'Dorothy Dix Day'. She has developed a most interesting philosophy of life from her contacts with people".

B-a-r-k-s-!

Have you heard of the Freshman who came up to the desk in the library and asked for "Silence" in a very commanding tone? And for a moment silence prevailed, until the assistant comprehended the request.

The student assistants in the library seem to be in for it this week. One of them went so far as to ask if it would be all right to substitute Homer's Iliad for the one translated L.H. Gifford by Pope. Maybe they just aren't up on their Latin.

Then there is the Student Assistant in the Library who certainly needs instruction in campus slang. Irwin Hall has a queer habit of saying "Hoorayski". What that means we do not know—ask some of the Irwinites, they might enlighten you. At any rate one of their august body went into the Library, evidently in a cheerful mood, approached the desk and said, "Hoorayski". The Student assistant naively asked, "What Shelf is it on." And they let people like that live!

Lindenwood's Farmer

Most of the old students as well as the new do not know that Lindenwood has an 82-acre farm which adjoins the golf links. This farm is supervised by Mr. Ed. Doerfe who lives with his family—only a short distance from the college proper. He cannot supply the college with everything it needs, since the demand is great, but he does raise some of the chickens and vegetables, and supplies eggs and other farm products.

The farm managed by horsepower alone for the raising of the corn, wheat, oats and hay. This year the crop has been fair. Mr. Doerfe likes the work on the farm better than work in the city. He is working for the college, which has charge of the farm.

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