

Delta Zeta Lamp

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Delta Zeta Lamp

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
Delta Zeta Fraternity

AREMA O'BRIEN

Editor

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1918
SPRING NUMBER

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September 5—Recommendations mailed to all Chapter Presidents. Read carefully to entire Chapter at first regular meeting.

September 15—Chapter officers shall meet and make plans for college year. The exact date of the meeting must be determined in consideration of date of college opening.

September 25—Chapter corresponding secretary shall send complete list of active chapter members, together with officers of chapter to the National Registrar, Janet Cameron, also send to business manager of the LAMP lists of names and present address of girls active in June, but not in September.

October 1—Chapter Finance Monthly Report and Balance Sheet mailed to chairman of finance committee.

October 5—Corresponding secretary shall send to her chapter, Big Sister letter setting forth plans for the year.

October 5—Chapter Panhellenic representative send to National Panhellenic Delegate report of conditions in college Panhellenic.

October 10—National registrar sends correct list of all active members with home and college address to all National officers.

October 10—Chapter letters mailed to Editor. Alumnae notes sent to Alumnae Editor.

October 24—Founders' Day celebration. Alumnae unite with nearest active chapter in celebration.

October 17-20—Panhellenic Convention at Chicago.

November 1—Chapter Finance Report due.

November 1—LAMP subscriptions sent to business manager of LAMP. Additional number taken for chapter.

November 19—Record of pledges, names, addresses, etc., send to the registrar.

December 1—Monthly Finance Report and balance sheet due.

December 15—Chairman of Social Service Committee submits report of social service work done and plans for winter to National Social Service Chairman.

January 1—Measure yourself in relation to that which your fraternity and college expects of you. Measure your chapter in relation to the purpose and principles of your fraternity.

January 1—Monthly Finance Report and balance sheet due.

January 10—LAMP material due.

January 15—Reports to National Officers and all standing committees, sent to Grand President.

February 1—Alumnae dues sent to Grand Treasurer. Save postage by sending at once.

February 1—Finance and Balance sheet due.

February 10—Send mileage for delegate to National Convention to Grand Treasurer.

March 1—New subscriptions to LAMP, send to Business Manager.

March 1—Finance and Balance sheet due.

March 1—University registrar sends grades to scholarship committee.

March 1—Lamp material due.

March 5—Annual dues from Alumna chapters mailed to Grand Treasurer.

March 5-15—Fraternity examination period—send all examination papers to chairman by March 10th.

April 1—Finance Report and balance sheet due.

April 23-30—Officers of active chapters to be elected.

May 1—Finance Report and Balance sheet due.

May 1-10—Installation of Active chapter officers. Report the result to secretary and registrar with summer addresses.

May 10—Lamp material due.

May 15—Elect convention delegate and alternate and report same to National Secretary.

May 15—Chapter Panhellenic representative shall send to National Panhellenic delegate a detailed report of Panhellenic conditions in her college.

May 15—All unpaid per capita chapter dues must be paid and forwarded by chapter treasurer to Grand Treasurer.

June 1—Finance and Balance sheet due.

June 1—LAMP material due.

June 15—See that second semester grades have been sent in to scholarship committee.

June 15—Annual report of chapter on uniform blanks shall be sent to Grand Secretary. Annual reports of National Officers and all National Committees sent to Grand Secretary.

June 23-30—National Bi-Annual Convention of Delta Zeta at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Delta Zeta Fraternity

Founded at Miami University October 24, 1902.

GUY POTTER BENTON, D.D., LL.D., *Grand Patron*

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DELTA ZETA LAMP

Vol. VIII

SPRING NUMBER

No. 2

With Our National President

WHEN our Editor asked me to write an article concerning my work, I had to think for several days just what my tasks were, to be able to set them down on paper and keep within my allotted space. Any public worker knows how difficult it is to state what he or she really does, and the situation of a war worker is very similar. My official title, "Special Worker for the National War Council of the Young Women's Christian Association," might imply almost anything, and I am usually introduced to groups as the "War Secretary" or the "Secretary of War" so those terms do not help either.

My duties include almost anything from conducting Vesper service and obtaining volunteer hostesses for our Hostess Houses to sitting on tables in factories sharing noon lunches with our industrial girls and signing marriage licenses. My task is to extend the work of the Y. W. C. A. into various channels, to organize employed women into self-governing clubs, and promote patriotic activities among all classes of women and girls.

Most of our Delta Zetas are more or less familiar with the Y. W. C. A. and no doubt know that the patriotic movement promoted by this association as the means of enrolling girls and women for war service is the movement known as the "Patriotic League." This league is an organization for women although there have been many cases where men have joined. It is not a money-making scheme, but merely an idea to enroll all young women and girls into a nation-wide movement with the following pledge: "Realizing my nation's needs, I pledge to express my patriotism by doing better than ever before whatever work I have to do; by rendering some special service to my community and country; by living up to the highest standards of character and honor and helping others to do the same."

Sometimes the first part of the pledge will cause a girl to continue in her school course when otherwise she might be tempted in the stress of these times to rush into some form of industry. Often it will impart new enthusiasm into the life of the employed young woman when she realizes that her work, though small, is of tremendous importance when everything we do is felt.

The second part of the pledge includes various forms of war activities from purchasing thrift stamps to making surgical bandages. One of my Patriotic Leagues in a large candy and cracker factory has reported that every member owns either a Liberty Bond or War Saving Stamp.

The third part of the pledge is all important, most especially when our younger girls are surrounded by so many men in uniform, men to whom our girls are attracted sometimes simply because they wear a uniform. There is a tendency often to approach these men with as much freedom as if one were addressing a policeman. I was reading an extract from an article written about the situation in one of our American cities which is not an unusual situation in other places. The article stated: "Yesterday there passed through Emporia and stopped for a meal two troop trains. Out of the air like flies after a carrion came two or three hundred perfectly reputable girls of good families who hurried down to the station to flirt with the soldiers. These girls have the habit and rush to the station every time a troop train comes in and because they will never see these boys again, take indecent liberties of speech and conduct." We are in a state of war where all the bars are down. When murder is the chief business of a nation, other crimes follow naturally and sex crimes easily. So it was with the thought of levelling the heads of thousands of girls that the third part of the Patriotic League pledge was incorporated.

If space permitted, I could relate many instances of the influence this pledge has had in the lives of the girls. One soldier told one of our war workers the other day that whenever he saw one of the Patriotic League buttons on a girl, he would say to himself "There is nothing doing with that girl."

It is the job of war workers and of any workers to impress upon the minds of the young women that we have a serious duty to pursue, our tasks sincerely and soberly, and that the men who

are giving their lives for us expect the women to do their share. A crowd of young girls were driving in an automobile one day through one of our cantonments; they were laughing boisterously and behaving in a rather questionable manner, occasionally flirting with a group of soldiers, and one soldier to whom the war had meant unusual sacrifices, was overheard to say to his companion, "Say Bill, that's part of the crowd we've got to die for."

So my duty as a war worker is to attempt to help our girls to be part of a crowd worth dying for.

MARTHA LOUISE RAILSBACK.

The Sea Cliffs

THERE are birds of blue in the cypress green;
There are white gulls in the sky;
There are grey sandpipers all in a row
On the gleaming white of the sand below,
And oh! the gnarled boughs curve so high,
With the clouds and the blue between.

There are greens and blues in the ocean deeps;
There is white on the rocky shore;
The grey stones yield to the seaweed brown,
And above, where the cliff comes sloping down,
The green and gray of the moss slips o'er,
And the blue sea-aster creeps.

There's a seal in the curve of the jacinth sea,
Just under the curling foam!
The world is woven of green and blue,
With white of the spray and cloud shot through,
And oh! for the glad heart here to be,
And over the cliffs to roam.

LOUISE SHEPPA,
Kappa Alumnae.

The Y. W. C. A. in an Army Camp

MY telegram came: Report at Camp—— tomorrow. The word I had been expecting for so long came so peremptorily in its “tomorrow” that it conveyed the significant meaning of military discipline which I was later to learn so well. On the last stage of my journey, the train sagged east too, too slowly for my impatient thoughts. What would it be like, this military cantonment? When would I get my first glimpse?

The station at last, and I alighted, one woman among 500 men, mostly soldiers. All I saw was a narrow board walk with a fence on one side; following the crowd along this “boulevard” I came to the spot where, slipping and sliding all together down a steep sand bank, we landed on the main—and only—street of the Junction. Careful scrutiny revealed no camp, so inquiring my way I learned that it was two miles away and “you’d better climb in here, Miss.” So up I got on the driving seat of a four-ton truck and along with the twenty-five other humans in the back we started to roll and pitch and toss and bump our way into camp.

Three months before the whole place had been nothing but a forest of scrub pine and oak. Now it was a field of scrub pine and oak stumps! The four-ton truck picked its way as well as could be expected but it could not miss all of them! The sandy soil blew across the landscape in clouds; the big Army trucks with their rounding hoods seemed like the prairie schooner of old; the universal campaign hat gave a sombrero flavor to the scene; while the medley of shouting humans, afoot and astride, combined with the perennial Army mule and the flat, sandy country, gave as wild and woolly western an atmosphere as one finds in the typical western “movie” show.

But why a Y. W. C. A. in an Army camp? The answer: Because someone had the vision to see that women have a place in Army camps. And when one stops to realize the type of women that men have always brought into camps with them, the vision of putting another type of womanhood there becomes a daring and splendid vision indeed. That the vision is also practical is shown by the fact that over fifty Y. W. C. A. Hostess Houses are either open or under construction in military cantonments all

over the United States and all are there at the personal invitation of the various commanding generals.

There are many homelike places for the entertainment and comfort of our soldiers, managed by women representing various organizations, and the one point of policy which distinguishes these from the Y. W. C. A. Hostess Houses lies in the fact that the latter are first and foremost for the comfort and entertainment of the women who come to camp. It is the welfare of the guest that is first considered in Hostess House affairs and every energy is bent to supply their needs, from the Information Desk, whose secretary "must be able to answer any question" to the emergent housing of women who come into camp at two A. M. because, "I got a letter from my boy and he said he's going over tomorrow." These weary and brave women are taken in and made as comfortable as possible till reveille, the soldier's rising bell, sounds, when they slip out into the dawning light, armed with minute directions as to how to get to "his barracks."

Again, the hospital will telephone that a foreign woman who speaks no English is stranded there beside her boy's sick-bed, having forgotten such things as last trains home. "Send her to us," we say; so she comes bouncing over the rutty roads, one little woman in a great big Army ambulance, and the Y. W. C. A. finds that her appreciation is understandable, even though the Y. W. does not understand Polish!

Military Outpost No. 1 telephones at 8:30 P. M. "A woman just came in on this train. What shall we do with her?" "Send her to us." So the military police hunts up a taxi—a difficult thing to find in camp that time of night—and up she comes to us. Why did she get into camp so late? "I came from Maine because I heard my husband had got into trouble and was in the guard-house. I'm the only one who can handle him when he gets these spells on." So next day she sees her husband—and his captain as well; and what she has to tell is an aid in administering the needed discipline.

These are legitimate reasons for coming into camp. But there also come those who have no legitimate reason for coming. The Y. W. C. A. cares for them also, many times helping to protect them from themselves. As one girl said: "I feel ashamed of my paint and powder when I see all you real women here."

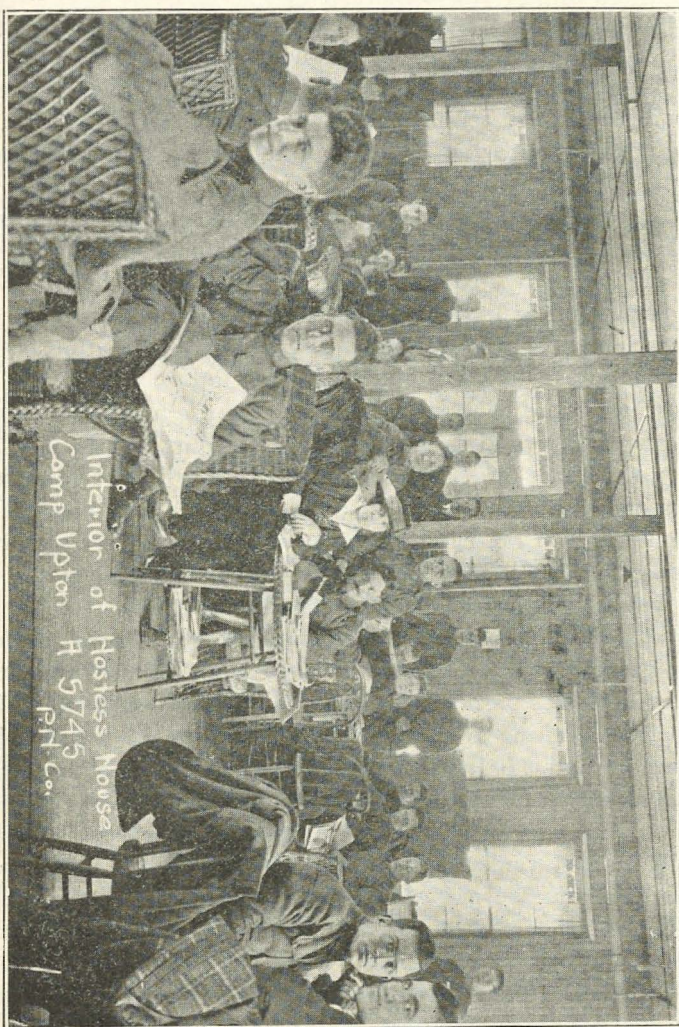
Contrasted with that is the soldier's remark to his companion that he'd better go over to the Hostess House for "it's the only place around here where a man can see some 'honest-to-God' women." Such appreciation from both the girl and the man makes one feel the heavy responsibility resting on all of us in our faltering efforts to uphold an ennobling type of womanhood.

There are three groups of women workers here in camp whom the Hostess House touches in their daily lives. First, the Red Cross nurses—about 100 of them—whose work is hard and confining and whose leisure hours must have some distinct recreation to offer. Dancing lessons was the thing they wanted, so dancing lessons they are having. When they get weary of dancing, it will be something else; and whatever it is, the Y. W. C. A. stands ready to help get it for them.

The second group is the laundry girls—about eighty in number. These come into camp each day from their homes in the small surrounding towns, ten to fifteen miles away. As they return each night they are therefore not completely removed from their recreations. Yet the mere fact that they earn sixteen dollars a week is an upsetting factor. A large majority of them are of foreign parentage; they have never known that there was such a thing in the world as sixteen dollars a week and they don't know what to do with it. So the foreign worker who speaks five unspeakable languages gives them a noon-hour talk on the W. S. S. all in their own tongue. Does it make an appeal? I should say it does. And the Y. W. C. A. has made its entering wedge into their lives which it passes on to the Y. W. workers in their home towns who would otherwise have had hard work to make a normal natural contact with them.

And then the telephone girls, with a regular force of eighteen and an extra force in lots of six who come for periods of two weeks for switch-board experience in a military camp before going direct to France. Wonderful, splendid girls: the camp telephone service is a joy, the most courteous, the promptest I have ever known. What can the Y. W. C. A. offer them? Many, many things; from a place of recreation when their day's work is done, to bathing facilities when the cold snap freezes their plumbing!

And when visiting day with its women guests is over and the last train is gone, what then? Nothing so very extraordinary,



Inferior of Hostess House
Camp Upton A 5745
P.H. Co.

and yet something really quite different from what usually happens in a Y. W. C. A. For we suddenly find we have turned into a men's clubhouse. I look out over our big room with its home-like furnishings of easy chairs, pretty curtains, ferns, new magazines, and see a soldier in every one of our hundred odd chairs, with a special crowd around the great big double fireplace in the middle of the room. The men smoke, write letters, read, talk in small groups; and I pinch myself and ask in wonderment: "Is *this* a Y. W. C. A.?"

What brings them here, men who we have come to realize are the pick of the whole camp in character, ability, and brains; men who are palpably "rough-necks," yet "gentled" down for the time being, and expressing through funny and clumsy good manners their eager appreciation of something in the atmosphere of the place which they feel but cannot put into words. They come because we stand to them as Home. We are a buffer institution between civilian and military life. It is our part to hold them true to the ideals and demands of both. We do not countenance silly criticism of how badly the camp is run, nor let them declaim as to how much better it would be run if *they* were running it. We do not excuse them when they come to us, minus the chevrons they used to wear—because they took an a. w. o. l.—absence without leave. We have no light words for the funny account of how "he and another fellow" worked it so that they cut "non-com" school last week. If such a chap finds you want to know what he is working at in night school and gets so interested telling you all about it that he is willing to run back to barracks to get his notes on gas attacks or in sanitation so that he can show them to you, you can believe that the next time he thinks about cutting he will remember that he's really *got* to go because he knows that you are going to ask about that last lesson the next time he comes to the Hostess House and he wants to be able to tell you about it. He is really a good little boy, after all; but he does get tired of the routine and needs incentive just like everyone else, in order to do his best. And then the night he comes in and carelessly displays his fire corporal's chevrons and asks if he can get them sewed on here! Those are great minutes and you know that the Hostess House has many times supplied the incentive that made that particular boy work for them.

Then one night he comes in, quite joyously, to tell that he has had his blue bag issued—which means he's transferred, maybe South, maybe "over"—and he has wired his family to come out and to come to the Hostess House. So whenever the troops trains move we of the Hostess House look for the families on the two A. M. train and get them started in the early morning in time for their last goodbyes.

It is all fascinating and romantic to hear about. Underneath it is grim, grim seriousness, which means War. The old quotation "Men must work, but women must weep" comes as an amusing expression of the things that women are *not* doing these days. And the interesting part is that the men know not only that the women are not weeping, but they *are* working, and that they must depend on the women working to get a lot of important things done—and it's not the kind of work that sees to it that the piano hasn't a speck of dust on it! It's all real, live work.

What are YOU doing in your town in the line of real, live work!

Women Can Help Win The War

"LET every American Woman Americanize One Immigrant Woman." Get one immigrant to become a citizen. Teach one foreign-born mother English. Put one immigrant family on her calling list."

This is the appeal made by Mrs. Nathaniel E. Harris, president of the National Council of Jewish Women and vice-president of the National Council of Women, before the Round Table on Immigration at Atlantic City.

She said: "The present exigency which has made us recognize so fully the necessity of 'citizenizing' the alien man has not yet forced upon us the full recognition for a similar need on the part of the alien girl and woman. Of the two, it is needless to say, the less protected and educationally the less fortified, and patentely therefore most in need of the training for citizenship, is the alien girl—our special charge. Remember, too, that the alien girl will create a foreign or an American home according as she gets or fails to get the Americanization and 'citizenizing' opportunities. The responsibility now rests upon all American women to take into account the alien women in their various communities and use their best offices in furthering the work of Americanization.

"Women should awaken to their responsibility as Americans for the existence of so many un-Americanized aliens in our cities. These aliens are too ignorant, through no fault of their own, to understand present conditions in the United States, and therefore are unfit to meet the exigencies of the hour.

"It is obviously our duty to make strenuous efforts to help remove this ignorance of our language and institutions.

"From a recent investigation conducted in Newark (Newark being fairly typical of conditions in many industrial cities) it has been found that the largest percentage of illiteracy exists among women. Forty-seven per cent are wholly illiterate and of those who are literate, only a few are literate in English.

"Among the girls the literacy is so slight that it does not affect their choice of occupation or their earning capacity, nor does it raise the family standard of living. Thus un-Americanized, these alien families live in a congested district, quite foreign, and away from all American contacts.

"The night school attendance of the girls is only twelve per cent, and only one or two of the mothers are receiving or have received any instruction whatsoever.

"The following reasons are given by the girls for non-attendance at night school: 1. Too tired; 2. Weak eyes due to work; 3. Cook or launder at night; 4. Do not like night school; 5. Wish to get some fresh air or recreation.

"These conditions, and the statistics established in Newark by actual investigation, together with our knowledge that these conditions prevail in a greater or less degree in most industrial cities, compel us to urge the need for making an effort to supplement the work of the night school by the establishment of continuation schools in the factories, school annexes, and small group classes for mothers.

"The continuation school, as a practical means of bringing education to the foreigners in every community, is increasingly claiming the attention of school boards, and already has considerable prominence in some cities. In New York City the Board of Education has a supervisor in charge of this education effort, so that, at the present time, such schools are being conducted not only in department stores and hotels, but also in many factories.

Among the latter, several give a half hour of the working time daily, and some a half hour after working time, to the classes conducted by the Board of Education in the factory—convinced that greater literacy among the workers makes for better factory conditions.

"A continuation school may be made possible by the coöperation of employers with the school board, and offers workers having a minimum of education and un-American standards of living, the much needed courses in English, civics (citizenship), history, and sanitation in a way acceptable to them.

"For the establishment of these continuation factory schools, efforts must consist largely in obtaining the coöperation of the employer, or the Board of Trade or Commerce, and the Board of Education. For such effort we are making a plea.

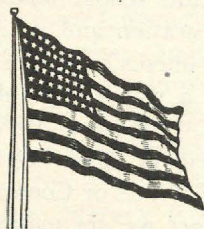
"Our second plea is for developing means to bring a knowledge of English and American institutions to alien mothers.

"In the Newark investigation, in which it was found that nearly half of the alien mothers are illiterate, it was also found that there was a distinct relationship between the illiteracy of the mother and the poor condition of the home. Illiteracy of the mother usually spells poor living conditions and un-American standards of life.

"A school annex offering courses in English and civics may be developed in many cities and towns. Other means of reaching the immigrant mother are school home visitors and small class groups in the tenement houses themselves, or in social centers. The methods of reaching the illiterate mother must necessarily vary with the conditions in each community. Each community must study the conditions of life in its own city, and so can best decide what method to pursue to reach the alien mother who will make a foreign or American home for her family, as she is given or not given those Americanizing opportunities for which some knowledge of English is fundamental."—From Committee on Public Information Division on Woman's War Work.

**Send Your Extension
Contribution TODAY**

Service Roll



*"I pledge allegiance to my flag and to
the Republic for which it stands;
one nation, indivisible, with liberty
and justice for all."*

BETA

Mildred McKay, Hostess House, Camp Upton.

DELTA

Martha Louise Railsback—War Y. W. C. A. work at San Diego, Cal.

Leon Clearwather in France—fiancé of Ruth Miller.

Charles Alexander in camp in West Virginia—fiancé of Gladys Yarbrough.

ZETA

Lieut. Roy Cameron, Balloon Corps, Fort Omaha—brother of Janet and Mollie Cameron.

ETA

Charles A. Huffman, Post Hospital, Fort Miley, San Francisco, Cal.—brother of Clara Belle Huffman.

Dr. M. V. Huffman, Belle Plaine, Kan.—father of Clara Belle Huffman.

THETA

Stewart Van Meter—brother of Mary Van Meter and Mrs. Paul Riggle (Rhea Van Meter).

Lieut. Steen Sorenson, Camp Sherman—husband of Zora Johnson Sorenson.

E. Yuvon Johnson, Great Lakes Naval School—brother of Zora Johnson Sorenson.

Paul Young, 40th Aero Squadron, Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.—brother of Mary, Ruth, and Anna Young.

William Abbott, San Antonio, Texas—brother of Marcia Abbott.

John Leyshon, Camp Sheridan—husband of Helen Peters Leyshon.

Lieut. Ralph Laughlin, Camp Sherman—brother of Gladys Laughlin.

Ted Cowles, Camp Sherman—brother of Edith Cowles.

IOTA

Lieut. Edwin B. Axten, United States Veterinary Reserve Corps—brother of Elsie Axten Hill.

Harry Koch, Naval Reserve and Walter Koch, Camp Dodge—brother of Harriet Koch.

Ray Clearman, Y. M. C. A. in France—fiancé of Harriet Koch.

LAMBDA

Margaret Hope, Rush Institute, Chicago, Ill.

NU

George B. Whitman, Radio School, Great Lakes, Ill.—brother of Beulah Whitman.

PI

Ermine Felter is secretary of the Exemption Board in Eureka, Ill.

Lieut. Harrey M. Barkley—husband of Bertha Hutchens Barkley.

Frank Harold Richardson, Austin, Tex., S. M. A., A. No. 204—fiancé of Ermine Felter.

William Wilson, Co. A, 349th Infantry, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa—fiancé of Lois Coleman.

Sergt. Ellsworth Stinyard, Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.—brother of Juanita Stinyard.

Loren Kesler, Marine Barracks, Naval Station, New Orleans, La.—brother of Mildred Kesler.

Victor E. Spencer, 2nd Co., 3rd Officers' Training Camp, Camp Grant, Ill.—brother of Ada Spencer.

SIGMA

William B. Burris—brother of Josie Burris.

Albert Bacon, in France—brother of Gladys Bacon.

Military Don'ts and Whys For Women

MEN can not win this war without the help of women. Don't confirm these old slanders: "Women talk too much"; "Women can't keep a secret."

Don't pass along any information that your men folk may carelessly or trustfully pass along to you.

Don't fail to report to the nearest officer disloyal or suspicious remarks or behavior on the part of anybody, native or foreign.

Don't forget that some of the most dangerous enemies of the country in time of war are native Americans of the greatest sincerity.

Don't forget that this war will end to our advantage only when it ends with victory.

Don't get discouraged. A short war and a hasty peace may cost another war and greater loss of lives than cleaning up this war.

Don't let jealousy of other women whose men get to the front or are kept at home make you suspicious of motives or influences. The organizations and individuals are all parts of a complicated machine; each cog must fit in its place and move when needed.

Don't accuse the stay-at-homes of base motives. Many of them are more eager to be abroad than some that are there. The success of the men in France depends on the energy of the men at home. For every man in a trench a great many men are needed in the rear, or the fighting line will fail of ammunition, food, supplies, funds, equipment, and reinforcements.

Don't forget that it is treason to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Nothing comforts the enemy more than the feeling that the war is unpopular at home and that the people are against it.

Don't spread the falsehood that this is a rich man's war. It is being fought for the welfare of the poor of the whole world. Rich men and their sons are making sacrifices of life, wealth, and comfort in due proportion to their number. Activities that tend to destroy, discredit, or discourage honest wealth attack the prosperity of the entire nation and cripple its power. Gigantic industries make this nation gigantic, and give it taxpaying, money-spending, money-lending powers equal to armies of soldiers.

Don't rail against conscription. It is the fairest, squarest, most democratic method ever devised. It was forced on the country

by the terrific man power of the enemy, based on a conscription policy in force for generations.

Don't underestimate your own ability to help. The day has long passed when women were expected to sit idle and wait for wars to end. Women are invaluable not only at the front as nurses, ambulance drivers, clerks, and canteen managers, but just as valuable at home. Knitting and bandage making are important, and there are hundreds of activities of direct service, not to mention the numberless industries in which women are replacing the men at the front.

Don't stop hunting till you find your job.

Don't look for a niche or a pedestal, but find a job and work it for all it is worth.

Don't forget that "many mickles make a muckle." The little bit of information you have may seem utterly unimportant, yet it may furnish a spy with just the confirmation he or she needs; or it may piece out some fabric that needs only a patch or two to be complete; or it may give him, or her, a hint or a clue leading to discoveries of fatal consequence to the ones you love, or to others, or to the nation.

Don't minimize the minor matters. "For want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of the horse the rider was lost; for want of, etc., etc., the nation was lost." The news you know may furnish the nail to the shoe, to the horse, etc., which will help the enemy toward success.

Don't weary of thrift. The side whose grit and supplies hold out the longer will win. Watch your table, your kitchen, your market. The food you waste would strengthen one of our soldiers in the trenches.

Don't cavil at our allies. Their interests are ours and ours are theirs. It is a case of all for one and one for all. For three years they have poured out their precious lives and treasures and endured untold privations and losses. We have been enabled to organize our Army and our fleet in the shelter of their living, dying rampart. They have taken a tremendous toll from our enemy. We should be patient with their impatience at our delays, and we should begrudge them no assistance—financial, physical, or spiritual. We should show them that we, too, can save and spend and fight.

Don't fail to reverse the peace-time rule. Remember that in war everybody is suspicious until he is proved innocent, especially in a country of such mixed population and such variety of tradition as the United States.

Don't forget that Germany has made use of spies to an extent far beyond the dreams of any other nation, in peace or war. This country contained thousands of secret agents of Germany long before the war began. Thousands have since been added, not to mention the fact that among the millions of Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, and other hostile nations, countless enemies exist; eager to be of any possible service to their native land and against their adopted country.

Don't make it difficult for your men folk to do their duty. There are times when tears are treasonable.

Don't relax your vigilance. Keep vigilant first concerning your own utterances; next, the words and actions of your neighbors and the people you encounter wherever you go.

Don't permit yourself or others to slight the flag or ridicule the sacred ideals of our Republic.

Don't neglect to inform the authorities of anything genuinely suspicious. If the matter seems to be really suspicious and you hesitate to take it to the local authorities, write to the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., giving as many facts as possible. Your communication will be held in confidence.

Don't be a cry-baby or encourage cry-babyism. Remember that in peace times also people went hungry and cold, got wet feet, and bad meals, poor service, slow trains, neglect in hospitals, and suffered many injustices. What do you expect in war? This is the greatest war in history; if we are as great a nation as we ought to be, our fathers and sons, mothers, wives, sweet-hearts, and children will be as brave, as hardy, as patient, as Spartan as any other on earth.

Don't fail to censor your own news. Remember that you can "publish" information by word of mouth in a street car as well as by printing it in a newspaper. When in doubt, do not publish. Before there were papers there were tongues and ears.

The rules put out by the government for the voluntary censorship of the newspapers also apply to the news praters. They are given here for your guidance with explanations of their import-

ance. For the protection of our military and naval forces and of merchant shipping it is requested that secrecy be observed in the following matters:

1. *Advance information of the routes and schedule of troop movements.*—If you learn when a certain body of troops leaves its camp and you discuss that information, some spy may overhear you or some innocent person carelessly transmit it to another and another till it reaches a spy. The train may then be wrecked by explosives, by the tearing up of a rail, or the mining of a bridge.

2. *Information tending to disclose the number of troops in the expeditionary forces abroad.*—The enemy has an army of spies at work in America trying to compute the strength of our forces. In France he makes trench raids costing hundreds of lives in order to capture one prisoner to eke out his information. If he knows how strong we are, he can prepare his own plans accordingly. If we can conceal from him the strength of our forces, we can strike him with success where he is weakest. Your heedless gossip may save the enemy weeks of time, thousands of lives, and enormous sums of money.

3. *Information calculated to disclose the location of the permanent base or bases involved.*—The enemy's spies and his great airship fleets risk everything to discover our bases. Once found, they can be attacked in numerous ways and hampered in their efficiency. Soldiers, and sometimes officers, with more family affection than discretion, manage to get past our censorship information as to their location. Wives and sweethearts whisper the news abroad, and the enemy learns what he wants to know. The fact that the enemy wants to know a thing is the most excellent of reasons for making sure that he shall not learn it from you, or from anybody to whom you have told it.

4. *Information that would disclose the location of American units or the eventual position of American troops at the front.*—The same reasons apply as before with added force.

5. *Information tending to disclose an eventual or actual port of embarkation; or information of the movement of military forces toward seaports or of the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be drawn of any intention to embark them for service abroad; and information of the assembling of transports or convoys, and information of the embarkation itself.*

—German spies have rented offices in high buildings commanding views of harbors, and apartments and houses along the channels of ships. They have secured employment in military and steamship offices. They have enlisted as private soldiers in our troops, or secured commissions. They have planted themselves or their aids in telephone, telegraph, and postal offices, and in patent offices, even finding their way into the War and Navy Departments.

Why have they gone to all this expense and labor? Why are they satisfied to work for months on the chance of picking up a bit of stray information unless that information is absolutely necessary to their plans?

Which is more hostile to the country, the spy who opens letters, listens in on telephone wires, bribes or dupes soldiers and other possessors of secrets, or the woman who tells all she knows in shops, street cars, streets, sewing circles, or anywhere, to whosoever will listen?

She who knows when a transport or any other ship will depart, or what port it is bound for, or in what port it is anchored, and who imparts that information may aid in the blowing up of that ship by an infernal machine, or its destruction by an infernal submarine.

She is worthy of an iron cross from the Kaiser, but she is double-crossing Uncle Sam.

6. *Information of the arrival at any European port of American war vessels, transports, or any portion of our expeditionary force, combatant or noncombatant.*—If your husband, son, or sweetheart somehow informs you when he has landed in Europe, and you spread that information, the enemy not only gets word of just what organization has arrived but much other important news. By comparing the ports of arrival and departure he learns the routes of certain ships and can lay traps for them.

Information concerning a freight ship may be as valuable as information as to a troop ship, for we must get food and supplies to Europe as well as men and the enemy is as eager to stop one as the other.

7. *Information of the time of departure of merchant ships from American or European ports, or information of the ports from which they sailed, or information of their cargoes.*—Every effort is made to keep these matters secret, even from the officers. Spies, anarchists, and others will redouble their efforts to place

bombs or start fires on ships about to sail. They can time their efforts and time their bombs if they know.

Secrets will leak out. Wise women who can put two and two together are often proud of displaying their skill in public. Don't be that kind of wise woman.

8. *Information indicating the port of arrival of incoming ships from European ports or after their arrival indicating or hinting at the port at which the ship arrived.*—Everything the enemy learns as to the names, routes, cargoes, crew, equipment, customs, helps to equip him with a store of information. Only seafaring people realize how valuable this knowledge is or how much may be deduced from a few facts.

9. *Information as to convoys and as to the sighting of friendly or enemy ships, whether naval or merchant.*—A letter from a soldier telling what he has seen on his voyage may contain news for which the enemy would pay a fortune. We and our allies do not want the enemy to know whether our ships are convoyed or not. We do not want him to know that we have seen his ships and submarines, or how much we know about him on any subject. It is vitally important to keep him from knowing what we know and what we don't know of his resources and plans. We do not want him to know what we have done or are doing or plan to do, or where we are going, or who goes there, or who stays at home. The deeper the dark we keep him in the better.

You can not, perhaps, do much in the way of finding out about our enemies abroad, and if you can, you ought to keep that secret, too, except from the nearest officer. But you can do your bit by keeping dark what you know about us—keeping it dark from your neighbors as well as the enemy.

With these points in view, the final clauses of the instructions need no comment. They surely explain themselves, and your imagination can picture the consequences of rash disclosures of chance information.

Do not promulgate—

10. Information of the locality, number, or identity of vessels belonging to our own Navy or to the navies of any country at war with Germany.

11. Information of the coast or anti-aircraft defenses of the United States. Any information of their very existence, as well as number, nature, or position of their guns, is dangerous.

12. Information of the laying of mines or mine fields or of any harbor defenses.

13. Information of the aircraft and appurtenances used at Government aviation schools for experimental tests under military authority, and information of contracts and production of air material and information tending to disclose the numbers and organizations of the air division, excepting when authorized by the Committee on Public Information.

14. Information of all Government devices and experiments in war material, excepting when authorized by the Committee on Public Information.

15. Information of secret notices issued to mariners or other confidential instructions issued by the Navy or the Department of Commerce relating to lights, lightships, buoys, or other guides to navigation.

16. Information as to the number, size, character, or location of ships of the Navy ordered laid down at any port or shipyard or in actual process of construction; or information that they are launched or in commission.

17. Information of the train or boat schedules of traveling officials missions in transit through the United States.

18. Information of the transportation of munitions or of war material.

Photographs.—Photographs conveying the information specified above should not be published.

There is an old saying, "Pins have saved many lives by not being swallowed." So gossip has saved many lives by not being practiced. You know that there are people who act as germ carriers. They are immune to contagion themselves, but they pass it along to others. Don't be a gossip carrier.

The whole world is amazed at the achievements of womankind in the war. Prove your patriotism negatively as well as positively.

Don't publish all you know or guess. Don't pass along all you pick up.

Don't be a sieve.

Don't be a yellow journal.

[From division of women's war work of the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.]

The following articles were published by the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

Why We are Fighting Germany

BY FRANKLIN K. LANE

Secretary of the Interior

WHY are we fighting Germany? The brief answer is that ours is a war of self-defense. We did not wish to fight Germany. She made the attack upon us; not on our shores, but on our ships, our lives, our rights, our future. For two years and more we held to a neutrality that made us apologists for things which outraged man's common sense of fair play and humanity. At each new offense—the invasion of Belgium, the killing of civilian Belgians, the attacks on Scarborough and other defenseless towns, the laying of mines in neutral waters, the fencing off of the seas—and on and on through the months we said: "This is war—archaic, uncivilized war, but war! All rules have been thrown away; all nobility; man has come down to the primitive brute. And while we cannot justify we will not intervene. It is not our war."

Then why are we in? Because we could not keep out. The invasion of Belgium, which opened the war, led to the invasion of the United States by slow, steady, logical steps. Our sympathies evolved into a conviction of self-interest. Our love of fair play ripened into alarm at our own peril.

We talked in the language and in the spirit of good faith and sincerity, as honest men should talk, until we discovered that our talk was construed as cowardice. And Mexico was called upon to invade us. We talked as men would talk who cared alone for peace and the advancement of their own material interests, until we discovered that we were thought to be a nation of mere money makers, devoid of all character—until, indeed, we were told that we could not walk the highways of the world without permission of a Prussian soldier; that our ships might not sail without wearing a striped uniform of humiliation upon a narrow path of national subservience. We talked as men talk who hope for honest agreement, not for war, until we found that the treaty torn to pieces at Liège was but the symbol of a policy that made

agreements worthless against a purpose that knew no word but success.

And so we came into this war for ourselves. It is a war to save America—to preserve self-respect, to justify our right to live as we have lived, not as some one else wishes us to live. In the name of freedom we challenge with ships and men, money, and an undaunted spirit, that word “Verboten” which Germany has written upon the sea and upon the land. For America is not the name of so much territory. It is a living spirit, born in travail, grown in the rough school of bitter experiences, a living spirit which has purpose and pride and conscience—knows why it wishes to live and to what end, knows how it comes to be respected of the world, and hopes to retain that respect by living on with the light of Lincoln’s love of man as its Old and New Testament. It is more precious that this America should live than that we Americans should live. And this America, as we now see, has been challenged from the first of this war by the strong arm of a power that has no sympathy with our purpose and will not hesitate to destroy us if the law that we respect, the rights that are to us sacred, or the spirit that we have, stand across her set will to make this world bow before her policies, backed by her organized and scientific military system. The world of Christ—a neglected but not a rejected Christ—has come again face to face with the world of Mahomet, who willed to win by force.

With this background of history and in this sense, then, we fight Germany—

Because of Belgium—invaded, outraged, enslaved, impoverished Belgium. We cannot forget Liège, Louvain, and Cardinal Mercier. Translated into terms of American history, these names stand for Bunker Hill, Lexington, and Patrick Henry.

Because of France—invaded, desecrated France, a million of whose heroic sons have died to save the land of Lafayette. Glorious golden France, the preserver of the arts, the land of noble spirit—the first land to follow our lead into republican liberty.

Because of England—from whom came the laws, traditions, standards of life, and inherent love of liberty which we call Anglo-Saxon civilization. We defeated her once upon the land

and once upon the sea. But Australia, New Zealand, Africa, and Canada are free because of what we did. And they are with us in the fight for the freedom of the seas.

Because of Russia—New Russia. She must not be overwhelmed now. Not now, surely, when she is just born into freedom. Her peasants must have their chance; they must go to school to Washington, to Jefferson, and to Lincoln until they know their way about in this new, strange world of government by the popular will.

Because of other peoples, with their rising hope that the world may be freed from government by the soldier.

We are fighting Germany because she sought to terrorize us and then to fool us. We could not believe that Germany would do what she said she would do upon the seas.

We still hear the piteous cries of children coming up out of the sea where the *Lusitania* went down. And Germany has never asked forgiveness of the world.

We saw the *Sussex* sunk, crowded with the sons and daughters of neutral nations.

We saw ship after ship sent to the bottom—ships of mercy bound out of America for the Belgians starving; ships carrying the Red Cross and laden with the wounded of all nations; ships carrying food and clothing to friendly, harmless, terrorized peoples; ships flying the Stars and Stripes—sent to the bottom hundreds of miles from shore, manned by American seamen, murdered against all law, without warning.

We believed Germany's promise that she would respect the neutral flag and the rights of neutrals, and we held our anger and outrage in check. But now we see that she was holding us off with fair promises until she could build her huge fleet of submarines. For when spring came she blew her promise into the air, just as at the beginning she had torn up that "scrap of paper." Then we saw clearly that there was but one law for Germany—her will to rule.

We are fighting Germany because she violated our confidence. Paid German spies filled our cities. Officials of her government, received as the guests of this nation, lived with us to bribe and terrorize, defying our law and the law of nations.

We are fighting Germany because while we were yet her friends—the only great power that still held hands off—she sent

the Zimmermann note, calling to her aid Mexico, our southern neighbor, and hoping to lure Japan, our western neighbor, into war against this nation of peace.

The nation that would do these things proclaims the gospel that government has no conscience. And this doctrine cannot live, or else democracy must die. For the nations of the world must keep faith. There can be no living for us in a world where the state has no conscience, no reverence for the things of the spirit, no respect for international law, no mercy for those who fall before its force. What an unordered world! Anarchy! The anarchy of rival wolf packs!

We are fighting Germany because in this war feudalism is making its last stand against on-coming democracy. We see it now. This is a war against an old spirit, an ancient, outworn spirit. It is a war against feudalism—the right of the castle on the hill to rule the village below. It is a war for democracy—the right of all to be their own masters. Let Germany be feudal if she will, but she must not spread her system over the world that has outgrown it. Feudalism plus science, thirteenth century plus twentieth—this is the religion of the mistaken Germany that has linked itself with the Turk; that has, too, adopted the method of Mahomet. "The state has no conscience." "The state can do no wrong." With the spirit of the fanatic she believes this gospel and that it is her duty to spread it by force. With poison gas that makes living a hell, with submarines that sneak through the seas to slyly murder noncombatants, with dirigibles that bombard men and women while they sleep, with a perfected system of terrorization that the modern world first heard of when German troops entered China, German feudalism is making war upon mankind. Let this old spirit of evil have its way and no man will live in America without paying toll to it in manhood and in money. This spirit might demand Canada from a defeated, navyless England, and then our dream of peace on the north would be at an end. We would live, as France has lived for forty years, in haunting terror.

America speaks for the world in fighting Germany. Mark on a map those countries which are Germany's allies and you will mark but four, running from the Baltic through Austria and Bulgaria to Turkey. All the other nations the whole globe

around are in arms against her or are unable to move. There is deep meaning in this. We fight with the world for an honest world in which nations keep their word, for a world in which nations do not live by swagger or by threat, for a world in which men think of the ways in which they can conquer the common cruelties of nature instead of inventing more horrible cruelties to inflict upon the spirit and body of man, for a world in which the ambition or the philosophy of a few shall not make miserable all mankind, for a world in which the man is held more precious than the machine, the system, or the state.

War Measures and Purposes

BY NEWTON D. BAKER

Secretary of War

IN 1776, on the fourth day of July, a nation was born, dedicated to a new theory of government and a new ideal of human liberty. On the fourth day of July, 1917, our newspapers announced throughout a vast and populous continent, to a people who for more than 100 years have known political liberty, and with it unexampled progress, that an expeditionary force of their soldiers had landed, without the loss of a man, on the soil of France to defend in that place the great principle of democracy and liberty under which they have thrived so long.

In passing, it will be deemed appropriate for me to pay a tribute of thanks from the Army to the Navy for the superb way in which they acquitted themselves of the grave responsibility of that convoy. And I think I can say to the American people that the splendid coöperation between the Navy and the Army which characterized this first martial exploit is a promise of a happy and effective coöperation in the future. So that we can look forward to the American Army and the American Navy, the two strong arms of the American people on many glorious fields and on many glorious seas, sustaining the traditions of our country and establishing forever the belief that free men in a battle for freedom fear no foe. But I want to ask your attention to the occasion for our being in France with our soldiers.

One of the traditional policies of the United States from its beginning has been the avoidance of entangling alliances. The

United States is in no entangling alliance. We are in this war upon no sordid mission of any sort. We do not seek to take the possession of any other people or to impose by force our will upon any other people in the making of their government or in an encroachment upon their rights. But after a patience perfectly unparalleled and after an effort worthy of our civilization to accomplish the recognition of our rights and of our freedom, by diplomacy and by every peaceful art, America is in arms now to vindicate upon the battlefield the right of democracy to exist against the denials of autocracy.

Things have come to a pass in this world where all mankind must choose whether the nations of the earth are to be autocratic in their government and militarist in their pretensions or democratic in their governments and just in their pretensions.

America has chosen—nay, she chose in 1776—that she intended to be democratic in her policies and in her government, and our whole history of more than 100 years justifies the statement that our people are wedded and devoted to the idea of international justice as the rule upon which nations shall live together in peace and amity upon the earth.

So that when we entered this war we entered it in order that we and our children and our children's children might fabricate a new and better civilization under better conditions, enjoying liberty of person, liberty of belief, freedom of speech, and freedom as to our political institutions. We entered this war to remove from ourselves, our children, and our children's children the menace which threatened to deny us that right.

I want to appeal to you and to all Americans. Never, during the progress of this war, let us for one instant forget the high and holy mission with which we entered it, no matter what the cost, no matter what the temptation.

Let us bring out of this war the flag of our country as untarnished as it goes in, sanctified and consecrated to the establishment of liberty for all men who dwell on the face of the earth.

And now let me take your time just for a moment to tell you something of our preparation. As you know, the Congress of the United States has ordained that we shall undertake extensive military preparation. It is provided that the Army of the United States shall consist of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the National Army.

The Regular Army and National Guard recruited to war strength, and to them ought to be added 500,000 young men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, drawn from the body of our country by selective processes which will recognize the needs of industry, the needs of dependents, and those relations in life which ought not to be sacrificed if our national strength is to be preserved to its maximum efficiency.

And it is provided in the law that when these armies are assembled there shall be no difference between the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the National Army. But every man, whether he has had training in the Regular Army or not, whether he has had training in the guard or not, whether he be a member of the selective National Army, is equal in dignity, in responsibility, and in opportunity—a member of the Army of the United States.

There will be preserved that just pride which the people of our several states have in their own soldier boys, so that the soldier from New York will be known as a part of the contribution of this great Commonwealth to our national strength, and the soldier from Wisconsin and from Ohio and from Texas equally designated; but in the eyes of the country, in all that is done for them and in all that they do for us, there is to be neither distinction nor prejudice nor favoritism, but they stand equal as the servants and as the upholders of our liberties.

And this great company of men are to be trained—they are to be trained to meet modern conditions of war. They are to be equipped with the most modern and effective devices, both for aggression upon our adversary and the protection of our own men. And I want to say to the mothers and fathers, to the wives and sisters of American soldiers that the Congress has provided the money and the expert minds of this country are providing the experience and the knowledge, and every effort is being made and is to be made to protect our soldiers against any possible loss or sacrifice that can be avoided in this great undertaking.

Modern times have witnessed many new things. The great science of medicine and sanitation has wonderfully advanced, and all the safeguards that knowledge and science can throw around our soldiers are to be placed about them. And in these great encampments, where they are to be trained, modern recreation

experts are to provide wholesome and attractive amusements for their leisure, so that when they come out of the Army they will have no scars except those honorably won in warfare against the enemy of their country.

The mere business of this enterprise is very great. Perhaps I can give some idea to you of what it means if I quote for your information a few comparative figures.

Take, for instance, the subject of aeronautics. In 1915 the Congress appropriated something less than half a million dollars for the building of aircraft in the Army. In 1917 the appropriation was \$47,000,000, and now Congress has passed, and the President has signed, a bill which appropriates the great sum of \$639,000,000 for the building of aeroplanes.

And the program is that American skill and ingenuity, American scientific knowledge and the skill of handicraftsmen, of inexhaustible resources of supplies, shall be drawn upon, and we shall contribute to those with whom we are associated in this war abroad the unquestionable supremacy of the air.

But to illustrate this comparison further, under normal circumstances the appropriation made by Congress for our Army's regular supplies is about \$10,000,000, and this year for war the first appropriation is \$110,000,000. In the item of transportation for the Army, instead of the peace time appropriation of some \$13,000,000 or \$14,000,000, Congress has already appropriated \$222,000,000. For clothing and such items, instead of the ordinary appropriation of \$6,500,000, Congress has appropriated more than \$200,000,000.

Now let me give you the detail of only one item: Take the item of supplies. We must buy now for the armies that we are training and sending abroad, 5,000,000 blankets, 37,000,000 yards of bobinettes, 45,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, 21,000,000 yards of unbleached drilling—nay, we have to go to every factory and workshop in this country and start its wheels spinning in order that these unprecedented quantities of supplies may be available for our armies.

And then we must build in the United States sixteen cities within the incredibly short pace of time of three months. They are to be built of wood, and each of these sixteen cities is to house 40,000 men, not only with places of shelter, but places for

their cooking, hospitals, and all of the buildings that ordinarily go with a city.

I tell you these things, not to magnify the size of the task but to illustrate to you the way in which our progress is being made, for I can tell you that, although all these things are unprecedented in size and quantity, American industry is so rapidly responding that they are being furnished and will be supplied on time.

In contemplation of these achievements, however, there is one particular thought always to be kept in mind. We must look to the end of this great business. We at home must fight for democracy here as well as our armies for it abroad.

In the midst of our military enterprises we must be equally loyal to our own political theories here. All this vast reorganization of industry must be made without the loss of the great physical and social gains which we have achieved in the last hundred years, mostly years of peace and fruitful effort and toil.

We must not allow the hours and conditions of people who work and labor in factories and workshops to be upset and interfered with. We must preserve the sweetness of our rights. We must agree in deeds of grace here, as our soldiers do deeds of grace on the other side, for I can see the day when our harbors will be filled with the mass of ships returning from abroad and bringing back our soldiers.

They will come, it may be with their ranks somewhat thinned by sacrifice, but with themselves glorified by accomplishments; and when those heroes step off the boats and tell us that they have won the fight for democracy in Europe, we must be able to tell them in return that we have kept the faith of democracy at home and won battles here for that cause while they were fighting there. The end of this whole matter is that when this war is over and it is definitely determined among the children of men that autocracy is bidden to veil its face forever; when government becomes all over the world merely the instrument of enlightened popular will and judgment; when the interests of the lowest and the least in every society is vital to the welfare and the interest of all that society; when the rule of the people is established in the world and the historians write it down that America, born in freedom and dedicated to liberty, has saved that great doctrine for the salvation of mankind—it

will then be said that in 1917 we arrayed our nation and sent to the war our soldiers; that we sustained them by our industrial enterprises at home; that we kept our national spirit pure and undefiled; and that the dawn of liberty for men all over the world dates from that day when our soldiers landed in France and began the final conquest for freedom.

TO THE GREEKS OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGES

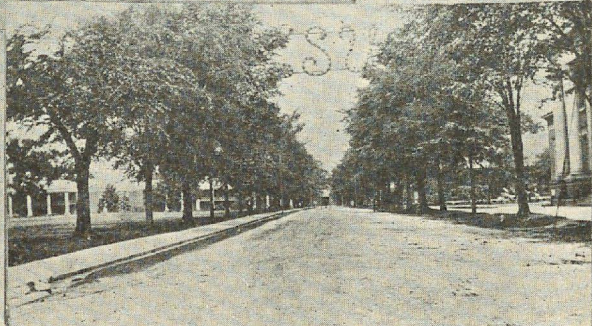
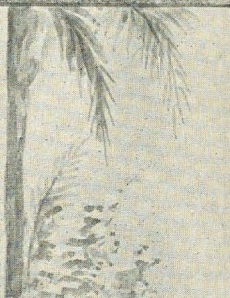
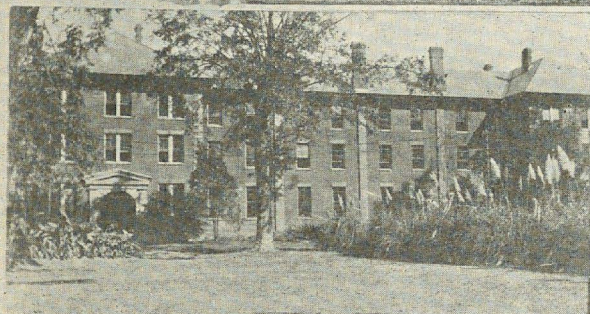
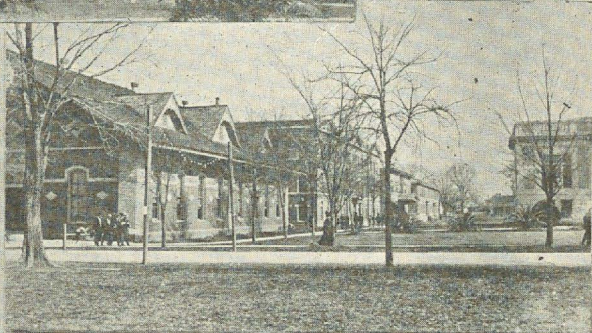
Quietly, soberly, grim, resolved,
The sons of Freedom Rise—
Autocracy's menace must be dissolved
And swept from the Eastern skies.
The flag of our fathers is calling us
And we come with a courage high
To do the bit that's befalling us,—
To serve, and if need be—die.

Brother of mine, oh, brother of mine;
I know that I'll find you there—
Fighting the war lord's hateful line—
Ready to do and dare—
For you and I love the truth and right,
'Mongst nations as well as men—
And as Greeks we are eager and proud to fight
Till these shall prevail again.

—RAYMOND E. HYRE,
of Phi Alpha Delta.



SIGMA CHAPTER



UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA

Editorials

"We dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and the happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."—
PRESIDENT WILSON.

WHAT IT MEANS TO LIVE IN 1918

TO LIVE in 1918 means *everything*, but to merely exist does not mean anything. No one who has truly red blood in his veins can merely sit aside and watch 1918 go slipping by, for it is a challenge to the people and especially to the younger people. This is the time when we must not be onlookers but we must be in *action*. Of course, one cannot think of anything but the Big War hovers over it and no one is out of its gigantic shadow. All of us cannot go to France or to some other European ally of ours but some of us must do the work here at home and it is up to us as patriotic citizens of the good old United States of America to do that work well and most efficiently. *Be a good soldier*. We must help our boys at the front and no man can fight well unless he knows his home and loved ones are safe and that he is sacrificing for a *just* and *enduring* cause. We can help a lot in helping to keep up the spirit of the men at the front and at the camps by keeping their home conditions as normal as possible and by doing our part in keeping the standard of action high.

I am sure you have all felt this spirit of patriotism for our country more in the last few months than ever before. It means more, doesn't it? When you say America it makes your blood flow through your veins a little faster and when you see our flag, Old Glory, with her red and white and blue, you have a thrill for her you did not have two years ago—Just the other day I happened to notice the flag on the university hall. There has always been one there, but this time it looked different and a

deeper feeling of love for it filled me than ever before and I felt my jaws set a little firmer and I thought how the men under that flag were helping to down this horribleness of the Huns and how they were helping to bring in a new era and how proud I felt to be an American allied with my country on the noble and just side of the issue which is now confronting the world—the greatest problem of ages. All these things which I have mentioned such as the flag, the word America, etc., make us have that spirit of patriotism for our country, but is it really these things in themselves that fill us with patriotism—is it our property or any material thing such as land, buildings, livestock? I think not. It is our feeling and regard for our countrymen and the feeling of national fellowship that fills us with patriotism. All these things stand for our people, especially for our boys who are now lined up against autocracy and all that goes with it. These boys are lined up on the side of equal rights and international fellowship for the world and we must all help in this cause.

How? By helping to create a true feeling of fellowship based on true Christianity. "War is a rupture of fellowship on a large scale." The present war has been the most extensive demonstration of the collapse of love which anyone wants to see. Our part is to help build up this breakage so that it will never happen again. I will not mention any of the horrible deeds imposed on the innocent by the Huns, but what can one expect, for as soon as a nation no longer recognizes its social unity with another nation all morality collapses and a deluge of hate and cruelty follows. The problem of *international peace* is the problem of expanding the area of Christianity, of love, and social unity, until such a peace can be made let us keep on fighting.

We didn't see our obligation in this war and toward our fellowman for quite a time. You no doubt have heard the story of the woman taxi driver replying to General Pershing. When he told her she was three minutes late she answered, "You are three years late." When the first troops landed the French people expected our general to make a great speech but he simply said as he stopped at the Tomb of Lafayette, "We are here," so let us say *we are here and we mean to see it through*. It is up to us no matter where we might be stationed to take this problem on our intellect and conscience and see it through.

Of course, everyone gets gloomy at times and is inclined to think that it is our generation which is making all the sacrifices. Maybe this is true but we must look at the life of Christ when He was on earth and see how He sacrificed. How hopeless this life and this war would be without the sacrifices He made. Yes we are called on to sacrifice but this isn't a time for selfishness. We will sacrifice but instead of thinking of it in that manner let us consider it as a sacred trust given to us to help with all our strength and spirit for the coming generations and we will all be the happier for having done our part. Most of us have had opportunities other generations have missed and it is said, "To whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required." Your burden is heavier and you should feel the sense of responsibility for with your opportunities and equipment you rank with the strong.

Our boys are going to expect great things of us when they come home. They have learned what brotherhood, coöperation, and good fellowship really mean and it is our duty to see that this spirit of coöperation and good fellowship is created here at home and that it stays with us even when this war is over. Let snobbishness and egotism go but let love and loyalty prevail. Even though the future is clouded by the great clouds of this war, I think everyone has faith that it is going to eliminate and to weaken the despotic and exploiting forces and to bring a greater feeling of helpfulness and unity to the world. Already we speak and think in international terms and we do not think of America's cause but of the allied cause and the allied front against the Huns' atrocity, greed, and avariciousness. Even though we are against the Huns and what they stand for, we must not let hate enter to such a degree that we can feel no compassion for them, for remember when Christ was nailed to the cross, He said, "Father forgive them, they know not what they do." We must keep pity and forgiveness in our souls. We must help the world along and help it come nearer to the Kingdom of God, which means justice to all, freedom to all, and good fellowship toward all. All that we have in this world we hold as a trust for God and we misuse our trust if by it we deprive others of sharing equally with us. Our task now is to create a Christianized international relationship. This war has made us see

this, and we must so educate the world. And we now realize this war must not end until this is done.

We all belong in this fight no matter where we are. So now "Over the Top" and good luck to the allied cause.

* * * *

IT IS noticeable in all the chapter letters and college news that our college women are facing this war situation and are working hard to do what they can in this fight for right over might. We are proud of your activities along these lines; do not let down this summer but keep on with the good work. As someone has said the women constitute the "second line of defense," so keep it strong and help support the first lines of defense.

* * * *

WE WISH to congratulate Zeta Chapter on the little paper they got out and to thank them for the copy we received. We might add that the Editor enjoyed it and found no fault, as the paragrapher thought she might. Congratulations, Zeta, on your paper and on the spirit that made it possible.

* * * *

THIS issue constitutes the spring issue and is the combining of the March and May issues. This was a war necessity and it was thought better by the Editor and Business Manager to get out one big issue than two small issues. There will be a Grand Council number which will contain the news of the Grand Council meeting. Please see that your summer addresses get to the Business Manager. It is important that you get this Grand Council number of the LAMP.

What About Your Extension Fee?

Announcements

The National Convention has been postponed on account of the war. A Grand Council meeting will take the place of the regular convention. The time and place has not been decided. Send your reports and recommendations for changes in our policies and in our constitution to the National Secretary by May 15.

Do not forget to send your summer addresses to the Business Manager of the LAMP.

Miss Madeline Baird, 315 West 9th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, is the newly appointed Registrar. Show her your support by keeping her informed as to your membership and addresses.

Look in calendar! have you sent in all your reports? A few chapters please read calendar for *February 10*.

Don't forget the Extension Committee needs money to carry on their work.

Will a few of the chapter editors *please* refrain from using *school* when they write of their *college* or *university*!

We wish to congratulate Beta chapter for being the first Red Cross Knitting unit to be established among the women of the university.

The National Treasurer asked that the following names be published as not having correct addresses recorded at her office. If anyone knows these addresses, please send them to Miss Putnam at once.

Alice Carston, Plainview, Neb.
Mrs. W. F. Draine, 26 and D Sts., Lincoln, Neb.
Hazel Bryan, 83 Franklin Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. Lyle Baker, Peoria, Ill.
Miss Marie Bowes, 4315 23rd St., San Francisco.
Leila Brown, 411 N. Delaware, Indianapolis.
Ethel Stephens, 1625 Monroe St., Madison, Wis.
Gladys Hontz, Giltner, Neb.
Harriett Graves, Ashland, Neb.
Mrs. Georgia McQueen Welton, 720 Stickney Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. V. Gordon, 3133 Broadway, Indianapolis, Ind.
Miss Esther Mitchell, Roland, Wash.
Mrs. R. C. Cox, Winchester, Ind.

LIFE DUES ARE \$25.00. These may be paid in installments of \$5.00 each. The Grand Council urges you to take advantage of this plan.

HAZEL PUTNAM,
Grand Treasurer.

ATTENTION! If you haven't sent in your Service Roll, please do so at once.

The Lamp

THE following are a few answers to the question which appeared in the fraternity examination last year, "Give three reasons why each member of Delta Zeta should always subscribe for the LAMP."

1. To insure the permanent existence of the LAMP, which is necessary to the fraternity as a whole. The subscription price is a small amount for each of us, but when each girl pays her subscription it makes a large sum, and the size of this sum is one of the big factors in making the LAMP the success that we always want it to be. Each subscription makes it possible to get out a larger and more complete magazine.

2. Every Delta Zeta should contribute her share to the support of the national organ—the visible active bond between all Delta Zetas. If each girl helps support it, the burden will not fall on a faithful few.

3. The LAMP is read by all the Greek world, and natural pride and loyalty should make each Delta Zeta wish to do her bit toward making it a success. It acts as an advertisement for the fraternity.

4. The LAMP keeps actives and alumnae in touch with each other. It is a means of communication between chapters, and each chapter is kept interested in every other chapter. We learn through the chapter letters what other girls are doing in various activities. We become acquainted, by name at least, with Delta Zeta sisters all over the country. We keep in touch with the plans, successes, good times, their problems and how they solve them.

5. It is the general medium through which information can be given. Announcements made in the LAMP save much personal correspondence. Each issue contains a correct list of Delta Zeta officers and their addresses. By consulting this list, one can get in touch with any department very quickly.

Questions are often asked in the LAMP which it is hoped will reach someone who can answer them authoritatively.

6. By exchange notes one learns what other fraternities are striving to attain; what chapters they are adding, and how they coöperate with one another.

7. The LAMP keeps us intelligently informed concerning national and local affairs of Delta Zeta, thus giving us a broader view of fraternity life. It also contains articles of interest which have to do with matters outside of Delta Zeta. We learn of movements in the collegiate world, and problems of national interest are discussed. Thus we can help in any new movement if our help is needed.

8. Every member of Delta Zeta should have interest enough in her own fraternity to desire to read its paper. She should show her interest in its development and growth, and offer suggestions for its improvement and extension.

9. The LAMP gives us new ideas in rushing.

10. The LAMP helps us in preparing for Delta Zeta examinations.

11. It keeps the alumnae interested in Delta Zeta. It is so easy to drop out of things when one leaves school, but by reading the LAMP, the alumnae are kept up to date, and reminded that "Once a Delta Zeta, always a Delta Zeta."

12. Every Delta Zeta should subscribe for the LAMP, because it is interesting and keeps her up to date, I consider it a moral obligation which she assumed when she pledged.

Even when the war is over and the men come back to their places, there will still be a big demand for trained women to help carry on the business of the nation. This the government realizes in its plea for the women to increase their efficiency at every opportunity. The war will do one thing, if nothing else, and that is, it will have roused the women to a degree of activity from which they will never again retire.

That our university women have so nobly come out for more activity in every line of work is indeed something of which we may be proud.

Ohio State *Lantern*.

Social Service Department

PERTINENT QUESTIONS

WHAT do *you* think of the willingness to coöperate of, say, six hundred women, asked to respond to a request requiring only a half hour of time and a three-cent stamp, when only *one* hundred respond?

Are you one of the *one* hundred or of the *five* hundred?

Is it worth while to waste the money on the stationery and typing and printing and stamps—not considering the hours of work—for such a small response when an incomplete response will be of no great value?

Have *you* a group of friends whom you can reach and urge their response to the requests of our various departments? Thank you in advance.

BEULAH GREER.

WHAT BETA IS DOING

I am very proud of the work the girls of Beta have done for social service. Immediately after the opening of college, we were organized as an auxiliary unit of Red Cross, but since have been incorporated in that of the Women of Cornell. There are seventeen girls in the house and we have gone or are going in for the industrial work, so that they will be able to pass the Civil Service examination and we'll be prepared to successfully fulfill any positions that the Ordnance Department of the War Department offers.

Our individual girls are also representing Beta well in this work. One of our girls is inspector of all work turned out. As another part, we have adopted a Belgian baby. Then beginning with next week, all our girls are going in for at least one branch or unit of the Red Cross work, either to make surgical dressings, hospital garments, or comfort kits. Still another

Delta Zeta is chairman of all the social functions given for Red Cross.

IDA RAFFLOER.

A GOOD REPORT FROM LAMBDA CHAPTER

We have given most of our time and money to Red Cross work and to the Students' Friendship War Fund. We sent two representatives to Topeka to the council meeting of the representatives from various schools for the Students' Fund. When the campaign was completed at Kansas State Agricultural College the students had given something over \$1,000, \$200 of which was given by our chapter. There was an average of over ten dollars a member!!

The girls spend several hours a week at the Red Cross rooms and we are hemming handkerchiefs for hospital use or knitting during meetings.

At Christmas time we got up a box of toys and books and trinkets and clothing for the fifty-one children at the Odd Fellows' Home, which is about six miles out of Manhattan. Once a month some of the girls go out for a Sunday afternoon and tell stories, read, and play games with the children.

Nearly all of the girls are members of the Y. W. C. A. and take an active part in that work. Through the Y. W. C. A. the friendless soldiers, most of whom are the colored soldiers, at Camp Funston were remembered with gifts. All of the girls were members of this Christmas Club.

EVOLENE KRAMER.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN WAR TIMES

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington,
December 19, 1917.

My dear Mrs. Cushman,

May I not express to you the admiration which I in common with the great body of my fellow-countrymen have felt for the work of the Young Women's Christian Association? It has responded to this time of

need in the most admirable way to the claims upon its patriotic services, and I wish to give myself the pleasure of expressing my appreciation and the high value which I put upon its work.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) WOODROW WILSON.

Mrs. James S. Cushman,
Chairman, War Work Council,
Young Women's Christian Association,
New York City.

If anyone is inclined to wonder what the Young Women's Christian Association can possibly have to do with war, he will find his answer, or at least one of them, in the Hostess Houses. The houses serve for the soldier as the hospitable home of a friend and neighbor, and they provide what these men need but otherwise would not have, the normal and wholesome company and influence of women. Traditionally there has been little of good associated with women in army camps. In the category of "camp followers" there has been in former years a special stigma attached to the women of the camps. The Young Women's Christian Association has brought about a revolution. These Hostess Houses are monuments to the patriotism and fine influence of the young American woman. Each house is planned so as to include a large reception room, where the mothers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts who go to visit the soldiers in camp, may meet them in homelike surroundings, a restroom for women waiting until the soldier is off duty; a nursery where children may be left by visiting parents; a cafeteria where men as well as women may eat. Telephones or couriers summon the soldier to the Hostess House on the arrival of his friends.

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick of the Federal Commission on Training Camp Activities, in writing to Mrs. James Cushman of the War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association, has this to say about the effectiveness of this part of the program:

"The Hostess House idea, which your organization introduced, has become an essential factor in the life of all our training camps, and your positive work with young girls in the neighborhood of our training centers has contributed materially to the really creditable conditions which now exist. I have no hesitation in saying that the work of the War Department in its attempt to rationalize

the environment of our army camps, would suffer considerably if it were not for the splendid efforts of the Young Women's Christian Association. The spirit of your organization has been so generous and unselfish from the start that it has been a genuine pleasure to coöperate with you in carrying through our mutual program."

Of the thirty-three Hostess Houses now in use, five are for colored women. The very fact that a safeguard is being thrown about white girls makes any menace to the colored girl more real. She is certainly subject to every strain and temptation in war times that is put upon her white sister. So these Hostess Houses for colored women have been provided, and colored secretaries are directing Young Women's Christian Association work among colored girls along the same lines as that for white girls.

It is not only in the camps that the Young Women's Christian Association provides hospitality for the men under military training, but also in communities adjoining the camps. In those communities the Young Women's Christian Association has opened no less than sixty-one centers to provide recreation for the soldiers and for other purposes. In these centers girls are taught proper respect for the uniform of the country, and advised as to how they should conduct themselves in the company of soldiers, who are regularly entertained under careful chaperonage. These and all the buildings and cafeterias of the Association are open to all men of the Army and Navy. These places afford not only meeting-places for soldiers and those who come to call on them, but also entertainments, concerts, and dances. In these centers, as well as in the Hostess Houses, there is in this way provision made for soldiers to have the company of women under proper auspices.

Among the plans for the protection of all sorts and conditions of girls is that of the Patriotic League. This now numbers 200,000 members. The button of the Patriotic League indicates that the wearer is an adherent of the type of patriotism and morale for which the Young Women's Christian Association stands and has signed the following pledge:

"Realizing my nation's need, I will express my patriotism by doing to the best of my ability whatever work I have to do. I will be dignified, thoughtful of the welfare of others, including

women of other nations. Careful to keep such standards of living as shall make me a good citizen. I will render whatever concrete service I can at this time to my country."

It is not only, however, in or near the camps that the Young Women's Christian Association is doing its war work. War has transformed the country, and in particular, the country's industry. For instance, in the gun division of the Ordnance Bureau at Washington, the majority of the 1,500 employees are women. Hundreds of other employees are needed. In industries throughout the country positions left vacant by men called to the colors are being filled by women. More and more the work done in munition factories will become women's work. Even ships will be built by women. Indeed, the other day an English officer predicated that the time will come when English battleships will be entirely constructed by women, from the submission of the first blue print to the slipping off the ways.

These new and, according to familiar standards, abnormal conditions have not been without their menace to the physical and moral well-being of women. To meet these conditions the Young Women's Christian Association is making provision. In particular, the Association has felt the need of making provision for the housing of these women and girls. The Government in this respect has been laggard. The Young Women's Christian Association also feels that it must make provision for the wholesome social life of these women and these girls; for they will not be good workers unless they are contented. More especially, the Association is assigning social workers to groups of foreign women and girls to accustom them as soon as possible to American habits and to the English language.

The Young Women's Christian Association has turned itself into a training school for women and girls who will eventually take men's places in the business world. Questionnaires have been sent to business men, obtaining such information as "what position will be vacated by men in your employ, that will be filled by women," "what women have you in your employ who with more training could assume a more responsible position," "what classes or special training would you suggest for women in view of present national situation."

Another preventive measure which has been adopted by the Young Women's Christian Association is the social morality lectures. Eleven women physicians have delivered 376 lectures in twenty-one states in six months to schools, colleges, mills, factories, and women's clubs. It is the War Work Council's contribution to every community which is exposed to the present excitement among girls due to the presence of proximity of uniformed men. The lecturers of the Social Morality Committee of the War Work Council are eager to help by advice, scientific explanation, and patriotic appeal every girl in every community and it is their great desire to avoid the exploitation of any girl or any class of girls found in any circumstances that are usual or unusual. They are creating much interest in favor of right social standards. Educating public opinion in regard to women's responsibility and morality; training girls in social ethics and personal ideals; reinforcing character and making men and women think together on the possibility of eliminating the intolerable evil of maintained prostitution.

What we have described here has to do only with the work of the Association on this side of the ocean. There is no doubt that its work in France, for the nurses at the front, for the girls in the French munition plants, and for our men who go overseas, will increase.

To meet these and other new requirements the Young Women's Christian Association has undertaken to raise a fund of \$5,000,000. It is estimated that this sum will meet demands up to July 1, 1918. And it is very evident that the country will do what it is called upon to do by the legend on Mr. Benda's effective posters designed for the Association "Stand behind the country's girlhood."

Help Your Extension Committee

Chapter Letters

ALPHA—MIAMI UNIVERSITY

Dear Delta Zeta Sisters:

We have certainly just spent a busy month with initiation and our dance. Mary Francis Tranter, Margaret Finley, Ruth Wilkinson, Elizabeth Lyman, Dorothy Bertch, Shirley Simonson, Mora Scott, and Agnes Wolfstein were initiated.

On the twenty-second of February we gave our annual rose dance. Since decorations were forbidden we did not know whether we could really carry out our distinctive features, but finally the powers that be consented to allow us to use our arbor and roses.

With the beginning of the new semester several new students entered college, and from this number we chose two Delta Zeta pledges, Dorothy Werk of Oxford and Amelia Kendle of Huntington, West Virginia. Dorothy had attended Western College for Women the first semester, and Amelia, Glendale College for Women.

We had our first spring election the other day, and Delta Zeta won a representative in the most prominent activity on the campus, the Young Woman's Christian Association. For Peggy Henderson is to be vice-president this next year.

Two of our alumnae are back visiting us now, Mrs. George Harvey Cook and Mrs. Harrey Barkley. I feel just like the last leaf on the tree when these girls come back, for of the freshmen of four years ago, I alone remain.

Today we were told that spring vacation at Miami was to be omitted. This will make commencement come a week earlier, so that the final exercise will be May 29.

Yours in Delta Zeta,

ERNESTINE COOKSON.

BETA—CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Dear Girls in Delta Zeta:

This time of year undoubtedly means that you are all looking forward to mid-year examinations, as everyone here is doing. We are also busy with plans for initiation and its attending functions, which will take place soon, and yet somehow trying to keep up with our Red Cross work. The Delta Zeta Red Cross Knitting Unit was the first to be established among the women of the university, and everyone, even the newest beginner, worked diligently for the great cause, and for the justification of the pride we naturally felt in ourselves, by putting out at least one

sweater apiece every three weeks. Later, however, we were consolidated in one large unit made up of all the women students. A large tea-dance was given in one of the dormitories, by which over \$100 was cleared for the Yarn Fund. One of our juniors, Ida Raffloer, who is inspector of finished articles for Red Cross, was chairman of the dance, and several other Delta Zeta girls served on committees.

All Cornell students are doing whatever they can for the war cause. The Liberty Bond was generously subscribed for by students and faculty. Following an effective appeal by Mr. Whitehair, in behalf of Y. M. C. A. a pledge of over \$25,000 was made by the university body as a whole. Most of the fraternities have signed pledge cards, issued by the Food Conservation Committee, to the effect of meatless Tuesdays and wheatless Thursdays. Every effort seems little, however, when we think of the bigger sacrifices that are being made.

We have been very fortunate in having several out-of-town visitors this term. Helen and Ruth Murray, Theta girls, spent one week-end with us, and Marjorie Mac Naughton of Xi Chapter, was here part of last Monday. Also Mrs. Trask, an older Beta girl, came to see us. We wish they might have stayed longer, and that some other of our faraway sisters would come to see us.

We are about to initiate three freshmen and two entering juniors. They live in the dormitories, but come over to the chapter-house often. The week-end before Christmas vacation, we gave a house party for them.

We certainly enjoy more and more living in a house of our own. We have progressed splendidly with our new adventure, with just enough experiences to make it interesting, such as a small fire, causing much excitement, but comparatively little damage, and a little flood resulting from a few frozen pipes during the vacation.

Hoping this new year has much happiness in store for every Delta Zeta girl, I am

Very sincerely,

MARIE CLARK.

DELTA—DE PAUW UNIVERSITY

Dear Delta Zetas:

Second semester rush has just begun and it is real for sure rush this time, for there are so many new girls this semester. We feel that we are ahead of everyone else for we have dear little Enid Barracks pledged already. She is a good friend of our Ruby Foster and we are glad to welcome her into our Delta Zeta "family."

We are having no formal rush parties due to war conditions, but we have two or three girls for dinner every evening. We have planned a dance for Saturday night which will probably decide just "who's who."

Esther Mooney, one of our last year's freshmen, is back again and it seems so good to have Esther with us.

The first of December we initiated Helen Hendricks, Pauline Edwards, Valeria Johnson, Ruby Foster, and Kathleen Crowder, all those girls

having advanced standing. We have also pledged two more girls since our last letter, Ruth Robertson and Lucille Washburn.

We are all wondering what our "used-to-be" president is going to do next. Quite unexpectedly Leota announced to us one Saturday afternoon that she was leaving college to teach mathematics in the Bedford, Indiana, High School. We were sorry to see her leave but thought we must be reconciled to the idea. But quite as suddenly after the holidays, she was back with us again and is now teaching her "beloved math" in the Greencastle High School and taking college work at the same time.

This promises to be a splendid year for Delta chapter. Our new president has Leota's help and we are all working hard for Delta Zeta.

We had our usual Christmas party for poor children this year and were all so glad to see the little "tots" made happy with their little gifts from Santa Claus.

We are hoping that 1918 will be the best year yet for Delta Zeta everywhere.

Fraternally,

ETHEL MARTIN.

EPSILON—INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Dear Sisters in Delta Zeta:

Somehow it seems to me that examinations and the date the LAMP letter is due, always arrive simultaneously. This time it is not only the ubiquitous mid-terms that loom over us, but also the fraternity examination. We did not have our initiation until last week, and so the initiates are now at work on the questions.

We initiated thirteen girls this year. Marion MacMillin and Gladys Hartman were the only "old" girls who could arrange to be with us. Some of these initiates were girls pledged this semester, but who, because they had been here before, could be initiated with the others. The girls we pledged this semester are Harriet Current, Emma Schmidt, Helen Craft, Fern Riley, Dorothy Haines, and Gretchen Neese. All of these were initiated except Gretchen, who entered for the first time. We miss Dorothy Spencer this semester, but her mother is very ill and we know Dot's place is at home. However, as compensation for Dorothy's absence, we have our "Evie" Almsan with us again.

Mrs. Charles F. F. Campbell was here for a tiny visit one evening during rough initiation, so that she got a glimpse of the freshmen's stunts. She told us so many interesting things while she was here about Theta chapter, and about her own work that we all wished she could have stayed longer.

Just now we are all excitement over the coming of the state high school basketball tournament here this week-end. We are having a "little sister" party during the tournament, and can't you just imagine the excitement there will be with fifteen hilarious young basketball "fans" in the house?

War activities here on the campus grow apace. The latest is our University War Relief Fund to furnish supplies for the Red Cross, the French

and Belgian Relief, and for layettes for babies. We are to have the shop right here on the campus, and the girls and faculty women will do the work. I suppose you are all having the "New World Democracy" movement that we are having here, or something similar. Almost everyone in college is enrolled in the discussion classes organized by the Y. M. and Y. W. and great interest is being shown. As another way of doing our bit we are planning to have a war garden this spring. The weather now is getting so spring like that it is almost impossible to realize that for several weeks this winter we could get absolutely no coal here in Bloomington, because of the deep snows; people had to double up in all sorts of ways to keep comfortable, and we were dismissed the last week of the semester because the university had no coal. Now we are all looking forward to our Easter vacation. And then how short a time it will be until June and commencement!

I am glad to tell you that our girls have gone in hard for basketball. Emma Schmidt is in charge of all the girls' basketball, and is on the sophomore team and the varsity. Dorothy Simering and Luella Agger both made the freshman team, and Dorothy was also chosen for the varsity. The freshman team, by the way, is the basketball champion. Mabel Robbins is on the junior team.

As for other activities. Emma Schmidt is on the Y. W. C. A. cabinet, and Helen Craft is in the orchestra. Grace Mason was elected to the French Club, and Blanche Penrod is now acting as editor-in-chief of the Daily Student during the illness of the editor.

The stringency of the coal situation put a stop to all dances until April 1, but from the looks of the *Student* calendar, there will be a great deal of "tripping the light fantastic" from that time to the end of the year. We are still planning to give our Panhellenic dance, and have now decided to give the proceeds to the University War Relief Fund.

And now I must join the ranks of those who apply themselves to acquiring knowledge, for 'twould be a grievous thing if a freshman were again to excel all the upperclassmen. By this you may know that it is a freshman whose name is to go on the loving-cup this time. Josephine Stengel, with eighteen hours' A and A- (including, if you please, both mathematics and geology) carries off this honor. She is from the Keystone state, too, so you can see we Hoosiers must rise up and shed a little glory on our own state. There is nothing like striking while the iron is hot, so I must leave you while my resolution holds.

Fraternally yours,
GRACE ESTHER MASON.

ZETA—UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

PLEDGES

Florence Snow
Josephine Graves

Peggy Downing
Bess Ertle

Dear Sisters in Delta Zeta:

How time does fly! Here it is time again to write a letter for the LAMP and there is so much to be said that I do not know where to begin.

The first thing that comes to my mind is the Christmas party given by the freshmen. It was a real success and we were very proud of our freshmen for the talent they displayed in their cabaret party. There were little tables placed among ferns and palms to which we were led, two at a time, by a very dignified head waiter. We were entertained by clever songs and dances. At the close of the party the freshmen presented us with a beautiful parlor lamp and the seniors remembered us by giving us a very pretty wicker lamp for our sun parlor. We felt quite rich with our two new lamps and decided it was appropriate for Delta Zetas to have an abundance of lamps adorning their homes.

The sophomores were not asleep this year and surprised the other classmen with invitations for a kid party. Every girl appeared in a short frock or knickerbockers and curls were pulled and games played bringing us back to our childhood days.

We feel very fortunate to have among our pledges Peggy Downing for she has brought Zeta to the front in dramatics. She played the leading part in *Experience*, given by the dramatic class. She also played the rôle of Columbia in *The Fête of All Nations* given by the university. Mary Alice Davey took part in a Latin play given by the Latin Club and Florence Snow was our representative in a dance given by all the sororities for the *Fête of All Nations*.

Our annual party and banquet was very much of a success this year. We published a newspaper, *Ze Zeta Zepher*, which was given to each guest at the banquet. We spent hours afterwards reading and rereading each article. It was our first attempt at newspaper work and we felt so repaid for our work that we have decided to make it an annual affair. It brought prompt responses from any of our alumnæ with whom we have not had the pleasure of coming into direct contact before. We felt very much honored by the presence of the out of town guests we had for our party and banquet. Indeed we felt that Delta Zeta was truly represented for Edna Peterson from Rho chapter and Edythe Wilson, Norma West, Blanche Baird, and Izel Polsom from Lambda chapter were here to help us have a good time. It did our hearts good to have so many of our out-of-town sisters with us.

Helen Hewitt has been elected member of the senior organization, Valkyries, for next year. We have a real interest in this organization for Blanche Higgins was one of the charter members and is now president of the organization.

For the first time in the existence of the university the girls have participated in a girls' intersorority basketball tournament. Blanche Higgins, manager of the tournament, spent much of her time working for its interests. Zeta showed her loyalty by turning out one and all to witness the skill of the sorority teams. We were well repaid for our presence for Zeta chapter won the championship and was presented with a loving-cup, the first ever given to girls. We have had our heads in the clouds ever since and congratulations have come in by the score. Our cup, which our girls so valiantly fought for, has an honored place upon

our mantle and is proudly exhibited to every person entering the house. Gertrude De Sautelle has been appointed captain of the junior basketball team.

Two of our girls, Nina Hull and Ruth Ellinghusen, have been elected members of the Art Club and Nina has also received the office of secretary and treasurer.

We are proud of our boys these days for they have donned uniforms and wear them not only during drill but every hour of the day. Except for the feminine attire our campus looks like a military camp.

A new board has been organized in the university, the Senior Advisory Board for Freshmen, and Vesta Mawe has been appointed one of its members.

This constitutes the bulk of interesting happenings in Zeta chapter. With best wishes to every Delta Zeta.

Fraternally,
RUTH ELLINGHUSEN.

THETA—OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Dear Delta Zeta Sisters:

From the midst of our utter desolation and disorder we cry unto you, "Never have a fire." Yea, verily, if you gaze regretfully at futurist paper or stained windows take heed lest you say, "I wish the old thing would burn up." For though a sorority house be old and decrepit it is more habitable in its old age than one that is being reconstructed. Say not joyfully when the paper-hanger stoppeth before your door, for verily I say unto you, you shall hunt your things and not find them, not even a toothbrush shall you find.

Lunch being over a few minutes ago, the chapter filed out into the backyard, climbed a ladder to the second floor, squealed as it climbed over the window sill, and powdered its nose contentedly before its dresser, and after descending the ladder went serenely on its way to class. For the stairway steps are being painted and the rail is not the approved kind for sliding.

It all began a month ago when the furnace pipes became overheated one Sunday evening about six o'clock, setting fire to the house and doing about \$1,000 worth of damage.

Helen Crooks, one of our freshmen from Marietta, Ohio, was declared by the firemen to be "some girl." For she fought the fire with them, helping them with the chemical hose and working like a man. The girls in the house lived with friends for several days and have been living in disorder ever since. But things will be cleaned up soon and our house will look better and cleaner than before.

None of our clothes or valuable possessions were lost in the flames, but the chief thing that concerned me was the loss of a chapter letter, written but a few days before. Diligent search failed to reveal it so it had to be written all over again.

And once again we sell tickets. "And now I hope you'll all do your best and sell as many as you can"—those fatal words. In these days of

subscription dances, concerts, and rummage sales, one sells tickets, vows mentally, "Never Again"—and promptly does it all over again, we are now taking charge of the first Twilight Concert of the year, given by the university orchestra. From the sale of these tickets we expect to raise enough money to pay off our last payment on our \$250 pledge to the Army Y. M. C. A.

To raise this money we have given a concert, held a Christmas shop, two rummage sales, and now are selling tickets for our second concert. Our rummage sales were held in an empty storeroom near the center of the city, to the great amusement of the second-hand store men in the vicinity who came in offering to buy out our entire stock for a trifling sum like 40c. Firmly and unsmilingly we told them "no" and returned home triumphantly with nearly \$100.

Last Saturday we held initiation services for eight of our pledges. Helen S. Crooks, Amy D. Dunn, Anna K. Young, Carolyn D. Trebel, Ruth Colton, Dorothy Boyd, Mildred Sapp, and Margaret Neff are all proudly wearing a "big pin" and looking with contempt upon the other uninitiated freshmen. For a week before initiation whenever the pledges met any of the upperclassmen upon the campus, they made a deep bow and said "cuckoo" three times. Each initiate had to show how nicely she could do this at the luncheon which was held before initiation at the Chittenden Hotel.

"The man is going to paper this room now, so you'll have to move," said the maid to me a moment ago. Since I have to move, I'll just say once more, "Never have a fire"—and move.

With best wishes to every Delta Zeta,

Sincerely,
MARION E. POPPEN.

IOTA—IOWA UNIVERSITY

Another year, a year of unusual opportunity for women, is here. How many of you resolved to make 1918 a banner year for Delta Zeta? Iota has pledged Myra Boyce, Ethel's sister, since the new year began. We surely are proud of our graduate students.

We are also proud of the part that our "boys" are taking in helping Uncle Sam win the war. You would have thought so if you had seen the number of university people at the vesper service at which the service flag was presented. The armory proved to be much too small for all the people who wanted to hear *The Crusaders*, which was given by the Oratorical Society, and to see the flag with the 666 stars which it then had. Of course, stars are being added almost daily. The flag was presented by the Interfraternity Conference, and was accepted for the university by President Jessup.

Almost every women's organization is doing Red Cross work of some sort. Y. W. C. A. knits on Saturday afternoons. Iota has set aside every Thursday evening and alternate Mondays for war work. For the last few weeks knitting has been laid aside and the girls, under Jane's guidance, have been making scrapbooks. Not all of these have been

sent to convalescent soldiers "Somewhere in France," for one was sent to the U. S. Hospital at Great Lakes to the brother of an Iota girl.

It has been so long since Home-coming, that we have almost forgotten that we beat Ames, but we have not forgotten that Alice Hatcher of Emmetsburg, Mary Dunn of Rhodes, and Agnes Johnson of Waterloo were again with us. Jane Roberts entertained the Iota girls at that time. Lucile Goodykoontz, Bess's sister, was also a guest. By the way, Jane is now second vice-president of the State Library Association.

The November *Alumnus* announced the marriage of Merle Oakes, a former Delta Zeta, and Wright Stacy.

One evening, just before we went home for the holidays, Ethel Boyce invited us to bring our knitting down to her house. Myrtle Wood, of Northwestern, who was at Iowa last year, and two of the girls whom we have pledged since the last letter to the LAMP, Edith Saylor and Frances Garriss, helped us have a good time. At the end of the evening we went home with a good taste in our mouths, in more senses than one.

GENEVA WILES.

KAPPA—UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Dear Delta Zetas:

This is the beginning of a new quarter at Washington, and we have been very busy rushing. Our efforts have been most successful, adding Edith Brown, Josephine Dean, Doris Slipper, and Mary Veysey to our family. Now that examinations and such trifling things are over, we have four girls who have passed the stage of infancy and are wearing the pin. We are unusually proud of them, because, with our new system, it is quite hard for a freshman to be able to have high enough standing to be initiated the first quarter.

Now that you know about your new sisters, I shall begin telling you something of what has happened at Kappa chapter the past few weeks. We enjoyed the visit of Margaret Taylor, Mu, who came to inspect our chapter and incidentally make us all fall in love with her.

Then one of the children had the audacity to break out with the measles, just before a rushing date, but it is a deep dark secret and I mustn't tell you more, although I would like to.

We gave our annual Christmas party, a mask, just after our examinations and such a bunch of tomboys was never seen before. Each thought they were going to surprise the others, by dressing up as a Sammy or a Jacky or mere man, and all together the men were very well represented. With our tree and suggestive presents we had lots of fun.

Then came our Christmas vacation, spent in the way each chose for herself, except for one evening, when we were together again and gave an informal dance at the chapter-house, greeting the New Year.

With the beginning of the New Year, we adopted new resolutions of course, and took our delightful burden once more upon our youthful shoulders. I think everyone has started in with new determination to make herself more worthy of being a Delta Zeta. We are all interested in Red Cross and other relief work and our spare minutes are taken up

with knitting, as I suppose is the case with every college girl, east and west.

As everything else is being put on rations, so will my letter be for this time.

With best wishes,
CONSUELO WELTY.

LAMBDA—KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

INITIATES

Norma West, Kansas City, Mo.

Celia Lorange, Auburn, Neb.

Marjorie Teasley, Glasco, Kan.

Verna Davidson, Glasco, Kan.

Dorothy Gleason, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Dear Delta Zetas:

Lambda chapter sends greetings! We hope that each chapter is having as successful a college year as we are. Our regular initiation services were held February 6. We are proud to have these girls wearing Delta Zeta pins because we are sure they will be a great help in our chapter as well as nationally. Indeed, their ability has already been recognized by the fact that Marjorie Teasley was chosen president of freshman Panhellenic.

After the initiation services were over and each of the five girls wore, for the first time, her "diamond and four pearls," we were called into the dining-room. When the lights were turned on we were surprised to find the room beautifully decorated with cut hearts, Cupid's arrows, and flowers. The tables were arranged in a large square in the center of which was a basket of hearts and ribbons. After some little time we found that the hostesses of this mysterious affair were the engaged girls. Hearts and engaged girls! It really looked as though they might have another to add to their list. Written on a heart at each place was the following:

"Hidden in the basket deep,

Is a secret which will no longer keep."

Each girl had one guess at the secret but no one guessed correctly. After dainty refreshments had been served, our hostesses said that we might pull the secret out of the basket. And this is what we discovered—we were being entertained at a valentine party! The hostesses for this clever little affair were Lois Litchfield, Mary Hazel Phinney, Verna Davidson, Pearl Parkhurst, and Edith Wilson.

Delta Zeta is well represented in college activities this year. With Mary Phinney as our candidate we won a page in the beauty section of the *Royal Purple*. Edith Parkhurst was president of the Eurodelphian Literary Society for the fall semester. Several of our girls are literary workers, and Ada Robertson was on the triangular debate teams. Edith Wilson was captain of the junior hockey team, and she and Minnie Wilson played on the varsity team. Ada Robertson is a member of St. Cecelia Glee Club which presented *Sergeant Kitty* during festival week, March 10-17. Evalene Kramer and Leona Hoag represented Delta Zeta in the

big varsity Patriotic Drive in which Kansas State Agricultural College ranked so high, subscribing \$11,175 for war relief.

A short time ago we had the pleasure of being taken over to Ft. Riley and conducted through the trenches and base hospital wards. It is a wonderful sight, and one that will never be forgotten. But back of it all is the thought of the awful cost which is being brought closer to each of us every day. One of our own girls, Margaret Hope, is in Rush Institute at Chicago, taking nurse's training.

Last, we must tell you how much we enjoyed the Zetas' banquet and dance. Edythe Wilson and Norma West attended, and came back reporting a most wonderful time. They think the Zeta girls are lovely and make wonderful entertainers. Some of them have been to visit us, and we are always delighted to have them. With best wishes to all,

Fraternally yours,
ADA LA VERN ROBERTSON.

MU—No letter.

NU—LOMBARD COLLEGE

Dear Delta Zetas:

The rush, excitement, and uncertainty of semester examinations is at an end and once more we are newly started on our semester's work. For the four remaining charter members of Nu chapter it is the last lap of the course. So many things have happened since I last wrote but time and space will only permit of the telling of a few.

First and foremost we pledged Gladys Roberts, Helen Boyer, Moree Ring, and Leah Yager, all of Galesburg, in October and have found them to be real sure-enough Delta Zetas. The majority of the girls of the chapter are what we call "town girls" and naturally we cannot be together as much as if we were all together in a house or dormitory, so we have instituted the plan of having a "sandwich shuffle" with our pledges every two weeks before chapter meeting, and it has proved to be a good way for us to get acquainted and enjoyable too. In keeping with war times and "Hooverism" two girls plan and prepare the meal on a given amount and some of the menus have caused even the home economics students to wonder how and where they were manufactured.

We have had a number of social affairs; our pledges entertained at a dinner and theater party one evening and our patroness, Mrs. C. M. Poor, gave us the nicest kind of a kid party.

Nettie Wills Shugart dropped in on us one Sunday morning and gave us the surprise of our lives, but it was one of the most pleasant things that has happened to Nu chapter for a long time. We hastily summoned our group together, found enough things to make a real spread and then talked Delta Zeta for hours. Her visit was only a flying one but it was so worth while that we wish we could have more.

Lombard is realizing that there is a war for America as well as Europe for the one and only remaining man of the senior class has enlisted. Our service flag in the chapel is quite filled with stars and we claim to be the

first 100% Red Cross membership college in this section of the country. We have our own branch of the Red Cross chapter and every woman in college is supposed to devote at least two hours a week to Red Cross work.

At a recent meeting of the rating committee of the University of Illinois, Lombard was given a Class A rating and now ranks as one of the foremost colleges of the state. With very best wishes for every Delta Zeta.

Sincerely,

MARIAN E. MOWRY.

XI—UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

INITIATES

Arlie Daniels

Frances Rutledge

Louise Lilly

Charlotte Walker

Xi chapter initiation was held at the Hotel Gibson in the afternoon on March 2, and was followed by a banquet and dance in honor of the new members. Several girls from Alpha and Theta chapters came down for the occasion, and we who had never been to Miami or Ohio State University were mighty glad to see them. We all had a good time, and we hope they liked us as much as we liked them!

One of our pledges was missing, for Helen Morris, just as we were getting to love her, decided that she preferred her soldier man to us, and deserted us. She was married on Washington's birthday, and is living in Louisville, where her husband is stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor.

We had the most dreadful system of examinations at Cincinnati this year. In order to save fuel, the university was closed for a whole week in the beginning of February—a week crammed full of frantic efforts to learn the whole semester's work in preparation for the day of reckoning. I should say "days of reckoning," for they were truly terrible. Every hour in which we should have had a lecture we had an examination and by the time the week was over the very look of a blue book brought to our tortured minds all sorts of heart-rending recollections. The only thing in favor of the whole abomination was the utter happiness we felt when it was over. You can't imagine how care free we felt and how anxious to plan for initiation!

And now that is over too, and just as the second semester was beginning its routine, five girls arrived from the University of Bordeaux. They are studying English at our university, and they are lovely girls. I think some of us were a little surprised and maybe a little disappointed to find them speaking better English than we, and, at the same time, to find that they are just girls like ourselves. I know that it was a shock to me when I heard one of them giggle!

I could write lots more, but I simply have to study for my fraternity examination!

ELAINE DEBECK.

OMICRON—No letter.

PI—EUREKA COLLEGE

Dear Delta Zeta Sisters:

The last few weeks have flown by with such velocity that we are barely aware of the time of year. To think spring is here, and we feel as though the second semester had barely begun. We have been working so hard on our opera, the *Mikado*, which we gave here twice, February 18 and 19. Then we took it to El Paso, a nearby city, and gave it again, each time with perfect success. Little Gertrude Snook, whose voice has always made us so proud of her, wonderfully pleased everyone in the leading rôle of Yum Yum. Lois Pickett took a leading part also, and there were seven of us in the chorus. Cora Bacon, our artist graduate of last year, painted the scenery we used, and everyone said it was beautiful.

Now we are beginning to prepare a play, under the auspices of the Dramatic Club, and three of the five girls in it are Delta Zetas. Just recently, several of our girls have appeared in musical and public speaking recitals, and have done themselves proud.

We have been having good times too, along with our many college duties. Mother Jones, one of our patronesses, entertained one evening at her home and three of the girls had a "rabbitt" party in their room in the dormitory. Juanita Stinyard, one of our pledges, has invited six of us to a week-end house party at her home in Peoria, to attend the basketball tournament at Bradley Polytechnic Institute. Our splendid college team is a contestant, and of course we expect to bring home the championship. Then next week our five pledges are going to give us a party, and the initiation will follow soon.

In my last letter I told you of three of our girls who were working so hard on the surgical dressing course in Red Cross. They have taken their examinations and will complete their work before very long. They will probably teach this summer.

I must not forget to tell you of our birthday celebration, February 17. Pi chapter was just a year old on Sunday, so we all ate dinner together at a long table in the dormitory. One of the pledges and two of the upperclassmen were home over the week-end, but one of our girls who is in Normal this year, and two of our alumnae were with us, so with our patronesses, it was a very happy occasion. We had the cake iced in green and one large pink candle in the center, and seventeen small ones around it, representing the charter members. We hope that we have upheld the standards of the fraternity during our first year, and that in all things we have bettered it and ourselves. We are very happy to have won the scholarship cup at our first chance, and I can assure you we will work hard to keep it. We are glad to have brought eleven more girls within the light of our LAMP since we were installed here, and hope that they may be worthy of your love and confidence.

We are always so glad to receive our issues of the LAMP, and hear news from all of you. We eagerly await your next letters.

With love in Delta Zeta.

Fraternally yours,

CATHARINE WISON.

RHO—UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

Dear Sisters in Delta Zeta:

Now, having pulled through our mid-semester examinations in good form, having waded in slush and snow for weeks, having postponed the wearing of our new (?) spring hats indefinitely, and having given a party, we take our pen in hand to tell you that we are all as cheerful and animated as could be expected.

The examinations happened a month ago, so we've forgotten them by now. The snow and slush are with us yet, and we see no chance for forgetting it for a time. Our spring hats look wondrously like our last fall hats, with just a little change, which shows that we haven't forgotten them. Our party—no indeed, no one has forgotten the party! It was gotten up quickly, as a Washington's birthday affair, and after a strenuous week of date making, it occurred. Let me tell you confidentially that some Delta Zetas displayed great and remarkable talent as movie stars. Could you have seen grave senior, Lillian, riding furiously away on a broom stick, or her fair bride, Maybelle, weeping hard little tears that rattled as they fell, you would have appreciated the story of Lochinvar much more than ever before.

Speaking of parties, never again will ye chapter editor make rash statements concerning pledges. For our pledges read a LAMP and vowed revenge. So at a perfectly respectably inclined rush stunt, they effected a combination of ivory soap and fudge that was startling, to say the least. By this time they're all members, so it's safe to reminisce.

But we have three new pledges, and profiting by former experience, let us hasten to assure you that they're all right, and say no more about it. This makes our chapter roll twenty-two.

Insignia Day arrived the first of February, and as six of our girls had to march up to the platform in caps and gowns, we felt quite an added thrill of pride in the occasion.

Our very big affair comes off the first of April. Seniors are planning their commencement dresses, and underclassmen are remodeling their old ones for it. It's to be the stunt of the year for us.

Oh, yes, If I don't put this in, I'm sure the pledges will never forgive me. They are going to give us a dinner next Friday night at Jean Wallace's home. In the meantime, we can only sit and wait. But it's sure to be good, because they've been whispering about it for the longest time.

Yours in Delta Zeta,

HELEN M. FRY.

SIGMA—LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

Dear Girls:

Have you ever seen a beehive in which every bee was just as busy as he could be? Well, that is the way we have been for the past few weeks. We are just beginning to catch our breath from mid-term final examinations. You can imagine the boning and cramming that accompanies such a strenuous event.

In accordance with a petition from the fraternities of Louisiana State University to President Boyd, we are now allowed to take in members after they have been here only one term. That means that pledge day is almost here; so we are terribly busy rushing now. Being rather late on the field, we have not been able to accomplish as much as we expect to later, but we are sure of several wonderful pledges. A number of small rushing parties have been given, one at our chapter house, and Gladys Means and Mildred Tucker have each entertained. One of our most delightful entertainments was with a patroness, Mrs. Nesom, who is leaving us now to move to New Orleans. Another enjoyable affair was a surprise party for our president, Catherine Winters, at the home of another patroness, Mrs. Gates, at which time we presented Catherine with a guard.

Knitting is in vogue here as everywhere else; so we are busy plying our needles for the soldier boys. Emergency war courses in cooking and sewing are being offered on the campus, and several of us are taking advantage of this opportunity to do our bit in this great war. Indeed Sigma is quite patriotic, showing her sympathy with our soldier boys even to the extent of taking the measles. As in all other good deeds, our president set the example and we are all following suit. Those who have not yet suffered the distinction are anxiously watching and waiting for the tell-tale bumps.

After a horrible winter our spring days have at last arrived, and after this taste of real northern weather, we certainly appreciate our southern climate. Perhaps it will sound strange to you to hear that for the first time in years, it snowed here this winter. My, how we did enjoy it! All the cadets and coeds came out on the campus for a general mix-up, and such rolling, scrambling, and snowballing you never saw, for this was a rare treat for us. Now we are looking forward to many happy picnics and spreads in the woods.

Socially, Louisiana State University is in a whirl at present. Lent begins in a few days; so recently there have been dances of every description—fraternity dances, cadet hops, Red Cross benefits, and athletic dances. We expect to give our first formal dance shortly after Lent.

Next time we hope to tell you of several additions to your Southland chapter.

Yours in the bond,

LAURA POWERS.

Alumniæ Department

OUR BABES AND THE WAR

AT a time when our minds are so engrossed with a most heinous war and we are steeped so deep in the gore of German atrocities, it might be well to glance beyond this barrage of suffering and ascertain what will follow the victory which is certain to be ours. What do we find? Not a heritage of shattered ideals sponsored by the mailed fist of Germany, but the emancipation of the ideals of mankind, stronger, truer, and more real, sponsored by our own Uncle Sam and made possible by the valor of husbands, brothers, and sons. Our babes are truly blessed with such a heritage of noble ideals and opportunities.

If mothers and teachers will only pause and ponder in the hurry and bustle of war work, there are really many good results of the war. Beside the idealistic side there is the practical. Many professional avenues and opportunities undreamed of will be opened.

The nation's lethargic patriotism awakened with a bound. Almost in an instant a million soldiers sprang to arms; in a few months, sixteen military cities arose as if by magic; a Liberty Loan neatly oversubscribed; men beyond draft age unselfishly devoted all their time to the service of the country, giving up, for the duration of the war, their own personal affairs. Such examples of patriotism, unselfishness, and valor are to be commended to our children. With the wholesale slaughter of human life comes the idea of preservation. We endeavor to lay great stress on cautiousness and safety rules. Our children learn more and more how wary they must be both in the performance of duties and at play. Judicious economy is another idea made real. Thrift, a virtue not to be neglected in the training of our babes, has been given a new and stronger impetus. This habit of diligence duly and wisely taught is of inestimable value in the development of character. Loyalty which has been shown in such unbounding

amounts is a valuable asset to possess. What surpasses the absolute loyalty of a friend or associate? These are but few of the many ideals given new life.

Our task, as mothers, is to see that this great heritage of our babes is rightly received and from the suffering and heartaches of this atrociously villainous war will evolve men and women of larger visions and nobler ideals. If not we will have lived in vain and our babes will have lost the heritage for which our husbands and brothers are so valiantly fighting. We are given new inspiration in molding the lives of our little ones. Our flag means more to us today than it ever meant before.

FAYE BUNYAN BLACK,
Alpha '11.

ALPHA BABIES

"The Joys of the World"

Congratulations, you Mothers. These are children of whom you may be truly proud. We thank Faye Bunyan Black for suggesting this page of Alpha babies, also for seeing it through financially.

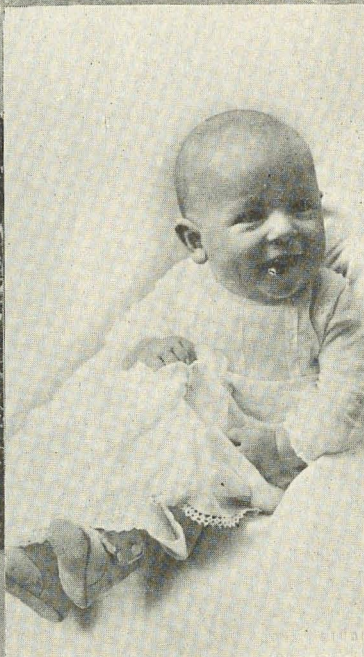
ALPHA BABIES



BOB BLACK
Sixteen Months Old
Son of Faye Bunyan Black

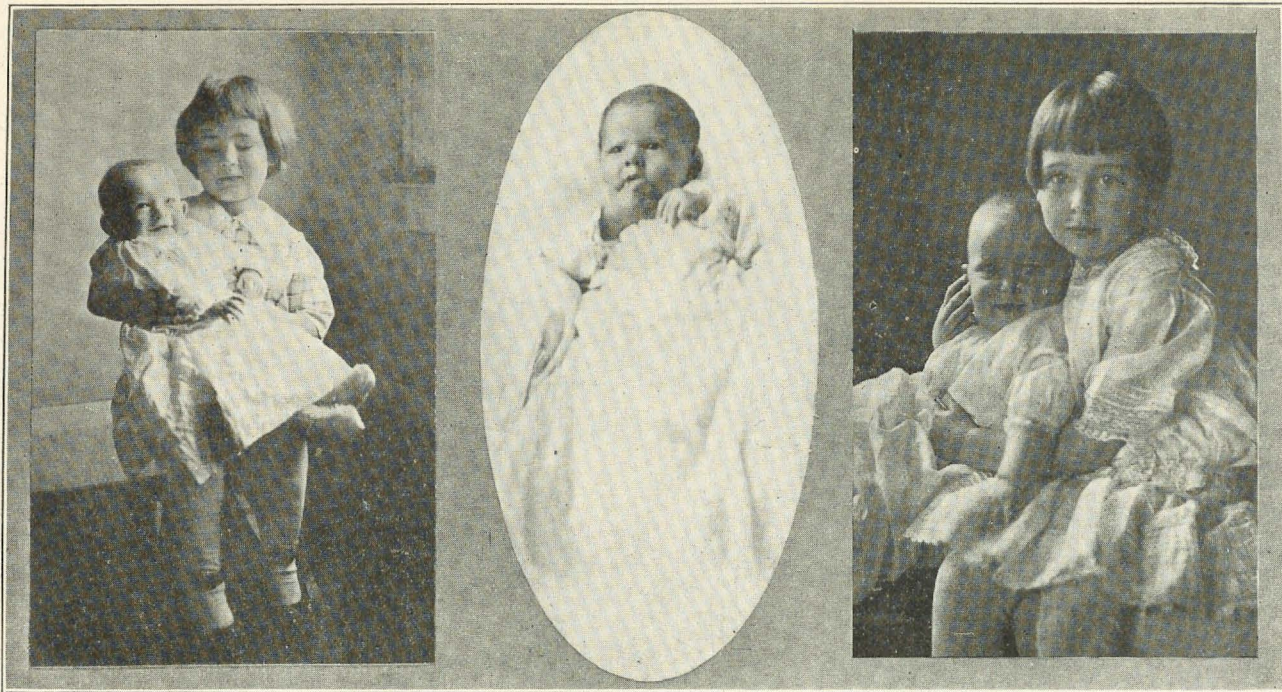


JOHN WILLARD GEE, SIX MONTHS OLD, AND
MOTHER, DOROTHY SLOANE GEE



WALTER WILLEY, JR.
Five Months Old
Son of Flora Easton Willey

ALPHA BABIES



DORIS LUCILE AND MARTHA FRANCES
Daughters of Mrs. K. P. Aschbacher

JEAN WOODMANSEE
Two Months Old
Daughter of Edna Chenault
Woodmansee

MARY PERMELIA AND JULIA JEAN
COLEMAN
Aged Four Years and Six Months, Respectively
Daughters of Julia Bishop Coleman

ALUMNÆ NEWS

ENGAGEMENTS

Stella Streel (Rho '16) to Marvin Wilson.

Henrietta Davies (Rho '17) to Manuel Ayres.

During the Christmas holidays, Hedwig Ballaseyus (Mu, '14) announced her engagement to Mr. Tom Wheaton.

Marie Bowes has announced her engagement to Mr. E. Russell Hicks and is to be married in April.

Verna Davidson (Lambda) to Floyd Rhodhouse, (Delta Zeta Delta).

Ruth Miller (Delta '19) to Leon Clearwater (Beta Theta Pi).

Gladys Yarbrough (Delta '18) to Charles Alexander (Phi Gamma Delta).

Leota Deam (Delta '18) to Donald Rogers (Phi Gamma Delta).

Ruth Mae Railsback (Delta '18) to Henry Young (Sigma Nu).

Ethel Martin (Delta '19) to Herbert A. Clugston (Rho Kappa Psi).

Helen Hendricks (Delta '18) to Herbert Hart (Delta Epsilon).

MARRIAGES

Iva Reese Beeman (Pi) was married to Mr. Edwin Gustine, shortly before Thanksgiving. They have moved to Louistown, Ill. Iva is the first of Pi chapter to be married and we wish her much happiness.

At Thanksgiving time, Lillian Perkins (Delta) married Mr. Walker Remsburger. Mr. and Mrs. Remsburger are living on a farm near Cloverdale, Ind.

Minnie Ellison (Rho '18) was married to Mr. Howard Grey in August of last year.

Last November Dorothy Porter (Mu '16) married Mr. Leffler Miller, member of Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity.

Zora Johnson (Theta) and Lieut. Steen Sorenson (Sigma Alpha Epsilon) were married February 9, 1918, at the sorority house of Theta chapter. We feel proud and believe this is the first chapter-house in which a military wedding was solemnized. Lieutenant Sorenson is now at Camp Sherman.

Miss Georgia Hixson (Theta) to Mr. Frederick H. Wells. Mr. and Mrs. Wells will reside at Croton, Ohio.

Elsa Johanna Thomas (Alpha) to Mr. Paul W. Baer. Their home will be at Oxford, Ohio.

Bertha Hutchens (Lambda) to Lieut. Harry M. Barkley.

Martha McGinniss (Alpha) to Harley Brown.

Rachel Brownell (Epsilon) to Lieut. Ray D. Casey (Phi Kappa Psi). Lieutenant and Mrs. Casey will live in Louisville, Ky.

Helen Peters (Theta) was married to Mr. John Leyshon, Sigma Chi. Mr. Leyshon is in camp at Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Frances Barker (Theta) became the bride of Capt. Ralph Lockett, Phi Kappa Alpha.

BIRTHS

A daughter was born to Dr. and Mrs. Woodmansee (Edna Chenault, Alpha '16). Look at the Alpha babies and you will find her.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Snorf (Marcelline Roberts, Alpha '13) a baby.

A son to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Roudebush (Helen Coulter, Alpha '12).

We are glad to announce the arrival of Robert Moulton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Moulton. Mrs. Moulton is president of Kappa Alumnae chapter and has the honor of being the mother of the first Mu chapter baby.

Born July 28, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dixon (Marguerite Decker, Beta), Washington, D. C., a daughter, Ruth Esther.

Born July 23, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Millar Burrows (Irene Gladding, Beta) of Canton, Texas, a son, Edwin Gladding.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Zircle (Dorothy Douglas, Beta) of Washington, D. C., a son Joseph Zircle, Jr.

Born December, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Williams, (Irene Caswell, Beta) a son, Philip.

Born October 21, 1917, a daughter, Barbara Anne, to Mr. and Mrs. James M. Coarsey (Violet Pinaire, Epsilon) of Lake Hamilton, Fla.

Born February 25, a daughter, Mary Ann, to Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Walter (Mae McIntyre, Delta) of Columbia City, Ind.

Born a daughter, Marguerite Rose, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Weber (Gladys Headley, Theta) of West Jefferson, Ohio.

GENERAL

Alice McLees (Delta) is attending Bible Teachers' Training School, 541 Lexington Ave., New York City.

Lucile Ewers Sawyer's address is 1318 L St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. C. G. Malott (Myrtle Graeter) is now living at 3154 State Street Drive, New Orleans, La.

Gladys Goldsberry (Delta) recently accepted a position as history teacher in Decatur, Ill.

Mrs. Erma Lindsay Land has a position for the winter as hostess in Wanamaker's Store, New York City.

Dr. and Mrs. George Suckett (Marguerite Douglas) have moved to Philadelphia where Dr. Suckett has accepted a hospital position.

Nan McFarland is teaching Latin and Greek in the Scarsdale High School, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Cora Bacon (Pi) is teaching this semester in Eureka, Ill.

Veda Vose (Pi) is teaching modern languages in the high school at Kendall, Wis.

Lena Ann Heizer (Pi) is teaching music in the high school at Williamsburg, Ohio.

Ruth Stein (Rho '16) is teaching at Weldona, Colo.

Florence L. Joy of Iowa City, one of Iowa's charter members, has recently gone to Oberlin College to teach.

Bernice Bassett (Delta), Rose Pierce (Alpha), and Beulah Whitman (Nu) are attending the University of Illinois.

Gladys Laughlin (Theta '15) has accepted a position at Washington, D. C.

Henrietta Jettinghoff (Theta '16) has accepted a position with the War Chest Fund at Columbus, Ohio.

Arema O'Brien, Editor of the LAMP, has recently been elected president of the Alumnæ Club of Ohio State University.

Mrs. Charles F. F. Campbell (Epsilon) was recently elected president of the College Woman's Club of Columbus, Ohio.

ALPHA ALUMNÆ—INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Alpha Alumnæ met with Bertha Leming and Catharine Sinclaire Saturday, February 9. There were ten members present and the afternoon was spent, as usual, in work for the soldiers. Plans were made to dispense with the annual state luncheon and dance during the war, the money which would be thus spent to be used for some branch of war work. Letters are to be written to our two active chapters and all alumnae in the state asking them to so contribute.

Our chapter is raising some money at each meeting for the extension fund. At the January meeting we each brought "white elephants" and paid twenty-five cents a grab for them. At this last meeting the money was made by an auction. Each member brought one or more things she didn't want or need and they were sold "sight and unseen" to the highest bidder. We find this an easy and entertaining way to raise money.

The Indianapolis Panhellenic Association is requiring some of our time and attention just now. They are planning for a big meeting soon at which girls from each fraternity in the city are to take part in the program and each club is to sing one of its own fraternity songs. Bertha Leming and Hazel Coerper were chosen from our Delta Zeta girls to represent us in the program and we are to sing our *Happy Delta Zetas*. This coming week we are to sell tickets for the Panhellenic Scholarship Fund's picture show and later we will be asked to help in several different branches of war work which the Panhellenic is undertaking. That will keep us very busy but I'm sure we all want to be busy nowadays.

H. PEARSON.

DELTA ALUMNÆ—LINCOLN, NEB.

Greetings to Delta Zetas Everywhere:

What innumerable things since last we wrote! We rejoice to have another chapter enrolled and we of Nebraska especially rejoice that our long-time friend, almost charter member, Mayme Dworak, is at last a Delta Zeta in truth, as she has been for so long in spirit. Even though we have given her a transfer from Nebraska chapter to the new Sigma chapter during her stay at Louisiana, she will again be ours upon her departure from there.

With apologies for mentioning personal affairs, it is with pleasure that we speak of our brief and happy visit with Nu chapter, en route to

Louisiana. With all speed Nu was notified that a brief visit from us would be paid them. Arriving at Galesburg at 10:30 A. M. Sunday, November 25, we were met by Florence Sharer, Marion Mowry, and Mary Jane Ellis. We went directly to Lombard Hall, where Marian and her sister, Louise, live. Here, after much happy chatter, because of the unexpected visit and after a delightful dinner, the various Delta Zeta girls in town were notified and soon a veritable reception was in progress.

Lombard Hall is the residence of the college girls and many Alpha Xi Delta and Pi Beta Phi girls also called, but the climax was reached when we all went to the chapter-room, a cozy, typical chapter-room, in a residence near the campus; where a royal spread had been prepared by the active and alumnae girls and a most joyous evening was spent. The chapter is prosperous, strong, and happy. The pledges, too, were an ideal group and quite enthusiastic Delta Zetas even then. Next morning, after brief visits with the president, dean, and others of the faculty, our journey to the Southland was continued, the result of which—Sigma's entrance into our bond—is well known to all. The warmth of the welcome accorded us by Nu and the joy of reunion had made us infinitely glad we were of the Delta Zeta family.

Delta Alumnae had its December meeting at the house of Mollie Cameron. Although one of the coldest nights of the winter a goodly number were present and the evening was spent in plans for bringing together more of the alumnae for the Home-coming, the eighth anniversary of Zeta's installation.

Our members are all working vigorously in Red Cross work and assisting in the various Red Cross campaigns and all lines of war work, from sale of thrift stamps to working for extra money of our own, with which to be of assistance to Red Cross, Red Triangle, and purchase of stamps and Liberty Bonds.

Our conservation has been along all lines—dress, entertainment, etc. Our alumnae chapter, as far as Lincoln members are concerned, is 100% Red Cross, and so far as we have been able to learn of members outside of Lincoln the same is true.

On January 25 the January meeting was held with Nettie Shugart. This was a business meeting preparatory to our regular annual meeting, to be held the following week when the many alumnae were to be back for the banquet.

On Saturday, February 2, Mrs. J. R. Davis and Edna Matthews entertained the alumnae and seniors at a luncheon at the home of Mrs. Davis, at which thirty-four were present. After the luncheon the seniors left, together with a few guests, while the remainder stayed and worked on Red Cross bandages, etc., until late in the afternoon.

More than the usual number of alumnae were back for the banquet and our efforts for a strong bond between active and alumnae chapters are being rewarded.

Blanche Baird and Izil Polson, alumnae of Lambda chapter, and Edna Peterson of Rho (Denver University) were among our guests at this anniversary season. Also our own Marie Houska, Kathryn Lowry, Hed-

wig Jaeggi-Fontein, Clara Dods, Ethel King-Bates, Rose Bergman-Rosenblum, Sarah Yost-Liephart, Alma Carsten, Alice Bladerson-Steinmeyer, Winifred Estes, and Vivian Knight were present. Edythe Wilson and Norma West, two active girls from Lambda, were here also for banquet and formal.

With all good wishes to you and prayers that the calamities of war may not reach your loved ones in service, we are

Lovingly yours in the bond,

NETTIE WILLS SHUGART,

VENUS LEAMAR.

EPSILON ALUMNÆ—NEW YORK CITY

Since the last letter our chapter members have been so busy with their various professional duties, war relief work, suffrage, etc., that it has been impossible for us to have a regular meeting.

We all live in suburbs or at the extreme ends of the city and a meeting means a long trip for each of us. Our business meetings have been postponed for the winter. We are attempting to transact business by means of a circular letter. This spring we hope to have a more active chapter.

E. M. EDWARD.

ZETA ALUMNÆ—SEATTLE, WASH.

The members of Zeta Alumnæ, Seattle, send greetings. We find our monthly meetings, which have occurred quite regularly this winter, both enjoyable and profitable. In no other way would the alumnæ girls get together, for most of us are busy with our work or house-keeping and live at the four corners of the city.

Not a little of our time this winter has been given to Red Cross work. We have an organized auxiliary which spends one afternoon a week making surgical dressings. Beside this most of us have been quite busy with knitting and other Red Cross work.

At Christmas time a number of the girls spent a most enjoyable weekend with Mareta Havens at her summer home on Bainbridge Island. The weather was so fine and warm that we took a number of long hikes and were surprised to find that the blue huckle berries were just in their prime. The only other real social event was a party given by Elsie Morse Stuart for the purpose of getting better acquainted with the "Delta Zeta husbands." Part of the evening was spent in making candles for the Red Cross.

BETH E. TANNER.

ETA ALUMNÆ—LAFAYETTE, IND.

New Year's greetings, everybody! Doesn't it seem strange to write 1918. One thousand nine hundred and eighteen—why, that is the year of the Delta Zeta Convention, also the year our new songbook was published. There, I've told it—all that Eta Alumnæ have been thinking, writing about, talking of, writing, and planning some more for the last months.

We did our greatest amount of talking October 20 when we met at the home of Edith Fox in Goodland. About twelve members were present. The morning was given over to greeting each newcomer and at twelve o'clock we partook of a real "Fox" dinner. During the afternoon we did nothing but work on the songbook. Each committee reported and was sent home with something new to work out for the furtherance of plans. Next week we will meet again for a conference with Alma Miller and hope that our book will take a more definite form then—but I'll tell you of that later.

THETA ALUMNÆ—OMAHA, NEB.

Dear Delta Zetas:

It seems a long time since I greeted you last. Theta Alumnæ is still thriving. Though few in numbers we feel mighty. During the Christmas holidays we held our annual luncheon at the Blackstone. We were honored by having with us the following visiting Delta Zetas: Mrs. Fannie Coates of Los Angeles, California, Mrs. Nettie Shugart, Vivian Knight, Ruth and Esther Ellinghusen, and Sadie Rothholz of Lincoln. We were also well represented at the Panhellenic luncheon held the preceding day. Two poor children were made happy by Delta Zeta at the Panhellenic Christmas party.

At present we have seven active members and each is busy with her knitting needles. We are proud to say that we have sent in our twenty-five dollar assessment which was levied on alumnæ chapters by the Grand Council at their last meeting. The only way we could discover to raise this money was by a special tax on each member. We hope our more numerous-membered alumnæ chapters have responded as promptly. Tomorrow, February 1, we are planning on going down en masse to the annual Homecoming banquet of the Delta Zetas at Lincoln. We love to visit active Zeta chapter and are anticipating a joyful reunion of our dear old Delta Zeta pals.

Sincerely,

KATHRYN LOWRY.

KAPPA ALUMNÆ—SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Since our last writing, Kappa alumnæ have had a number of meetings, and have been frivolous for one evening, the night of the dinner dance given for the Delta Zeta seniors. This last was a delightful "family" affair given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Burum, with just about twenty couples present. Mrs. Burum, our big sister, turned over her whole house for our use, even the kitchen, which was a wonderful concession, we realize, for a housewife to make. The tables were beautifully decorated with holly and shaded candles. And the dinner lined up fully to the adornments. Afterward, the tables were cleared away and we danced until the orchestra was almost worn out if we were not. Altogether the party was very much of a success, and we may try another one like it some time, for we are not so sure but that the active girls like such an affair about as much as embroidered linen! And it gives us who are out of college a wonderful chance to keep acquainted.

Soon after this affair we had a delightful surprise when one of our 1917 alumnæ, Margaret Taylor, paid us a little visit on her way to Seattle, Washington. We were all delighted to see Margaret again, as she is entering a nurse's training school in New York in January and we do not know just when we shall see her again.

We must tell you, too, about our Christmas work, which was furnishing holiday cheer for a poor family in West Berkeley. The girls have almost decided to do some permanent charity work for these people—a widow with four very small children. We feel that just now when so many are needy, it is selfish to devote all our attention to ourselves and our own chapter.

In all ways we hope that in the next year we can make our time and energies count for more than they have in the past, and that we shall be able to make the dear old Delta Zeta spirit stronger than ever. We wish the utmost success to all our sister chapters and extend to them our heartiest greetings for the New Year.

Kappa Alumnæ,
FRANCES L. BROWN.

Send Your Extension Contribution
TODAY

College News

MINNESOTA

Several university girls are teaching French and English to the soldiers at Ft. Snelling. The classes meet twice a week at the camp Y. M. C. A. buildings.

DE PAUW

Typewriting and stenography will be made available for De Pauw students next semester. The courses will not be part of the college curricula, but will be open, without credit, to interested students.

MICHIGAN

Over 1,200 books have been collected by the library of the University of Michigan to be sent to the Wolverines in the service.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Over 4,000 Ohio State men are now serving their country.

The senior class memorial is to be used in helping the French orphans.

WASHINGTON

The woman's activity point system has been adopted by the Woman's League of Washington University, in order to develop greater efficiency in woman's activities. No student is allowed to carry more than a maximum of 20 points, which is equivalent to 10 hours' work in student activities per week.

WISCONSIN

A special course in wood inspection will be given by the forest products laboratory at Madison during the second semester, especially for engineers interested in the characteristics and properties of wood as applied in airplane construction.

OXFORD

A novel course in practical housekeeping has been introduced in the domestic classes of Oxford College for Women. In a furnished cottage two girls will be placed for a week, one to act as "lady of the house," the other as servant. The former will entertain groups of classmates daily for dinner, planning and buying the meal; the latter will do the cooking. Later the hostess and servant will change places. This practical training is a requirement for graduation.

CALIFORNIA

Miss Patsy Reese of Sierra County, California's only girl trapper, walked nearly 200 miles to register for the second semester at the univer-

sity. Before leaving her home in the Sierras she shipped her expense money for the half-year on ahead. It consisted of pelts of two lynx, 25 coons, 18 skunks, 15 foxes and five coyotes. From the proceeds of their sale Miss Reese will be able to pay her expenses in the College of Journalism.

TO ADOPT WAR ORPHANS OF ONE FRENCH VILLAGE

All of the war orphans in Montreuil, France, a little town near Paris, are to be taken care of by Students at the University of Wisconsin, according to the plans of the Women Students' War Work Council. Some twenty orphans have already been provided for by students, and campaigning among sororities, fraternities, and dormitories is steadily returning funds for others.

The students have the names of the orphans they are providing for and, beside supplying thirty-six dollars and fifty cents for mere subsistence, they are to send letters and presents to "their children in France." Assignment of support is conducted by the "Fatherless Children of France" committee in Madison, which is also supplying names of orphans to any person in Wisconsin who wishes to provide for a French child.

A university Christmas concert enabled the students to raise funds for six orphans, and boxes placed in the women's rooming houses and dormitories for small contributions netted enough money to provide for four more. Several fraternities, sororities, and other campus organizations are arranging to take orphans of their own.

At least \$1,000 for the year will be necessary if the students are to take care of all the children of Montreuil. With the money that the French government supplies, thirty-six dollars and fifty cents is needed to care for each orphan.

EXTENSION

Kappa Alpha Theta—Beta Epsilon chapter at Oregon Agriculture College.

Phi Mu—Eta Beta chapter at University of Washington.

Sigma Kappa—Tau chapter at University of Indiana.

Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau

INCREASING calls from the government for women to take the places of men has caused the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau in Washington to establish a division which will place college women and women of the college type in positions of war service.

Dr. William McClellan, dean of the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania and director of the bureau, announces the appointment of Miss Louise Sheperd of Vassar College to organize this work. Miss Sheperd is the associate warden of Vassar. She will use the experience which she gained in organizing the Vassar alumnæ records and the Vassar College appointment bureau.

Mrs. Lois Kimball Mathews, dean of women at the University of Wisconsin and president of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, is a member of the War Council of the bureau.

Dr. McClellan said: "A number of calls from the government for college men cannot be filled, and women will have to be called upon."

The Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau has been in active existence since February, 1917, and has furnished to the government more than 3,000 college men of many kinds of specialized training. In 170 institutions there is an adjutant who acts for the bureau. When the bureau receives a call from the government it is sent, together with the specifications of the particular type of man required, to the colleges. The adjutants return to the bureau for transmission to the government the names, addresses, and description of recommended men who would accept the call if offered. This system will be followed in obtaining women.

Bryn Mawr, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, and Barnard are among the women's colleges coöperating with the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau.—From the Committee on Public Information, Division on Woman's War Work.

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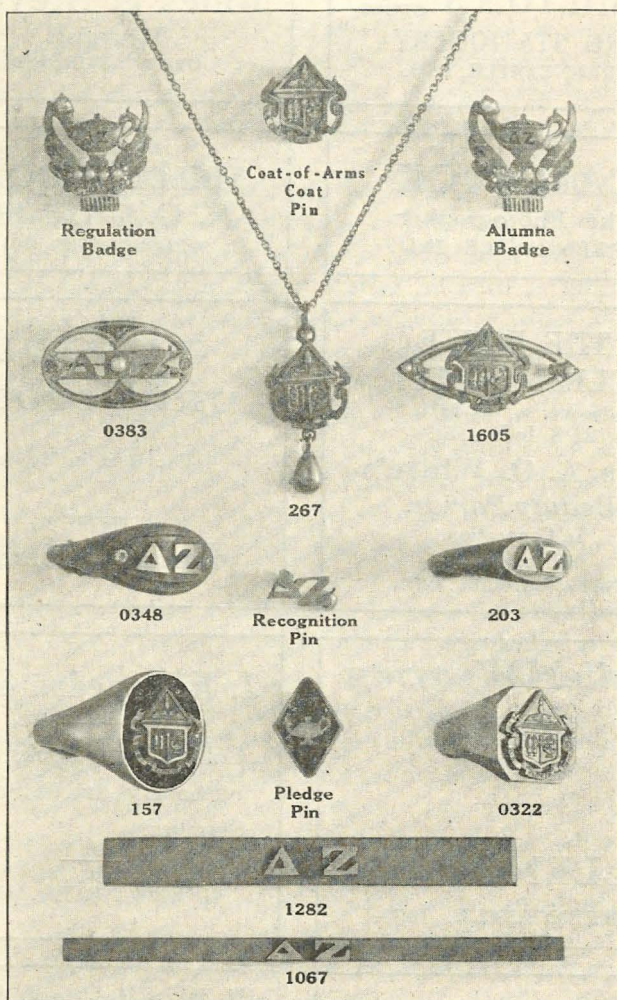
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