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THE **A** R R O W



OF

PI BETA PHI FRATERNITY.

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# THE ARROW.

Official Publication of the Pi Beta Phi Fraternity.

*Edited and Published by the Michigan Beta Chapter,  
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.*

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# THE ARROW.

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PI BETA PHI.

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*Edited by Michigan Beta, University of Michigan,  
Ann Arbor.*

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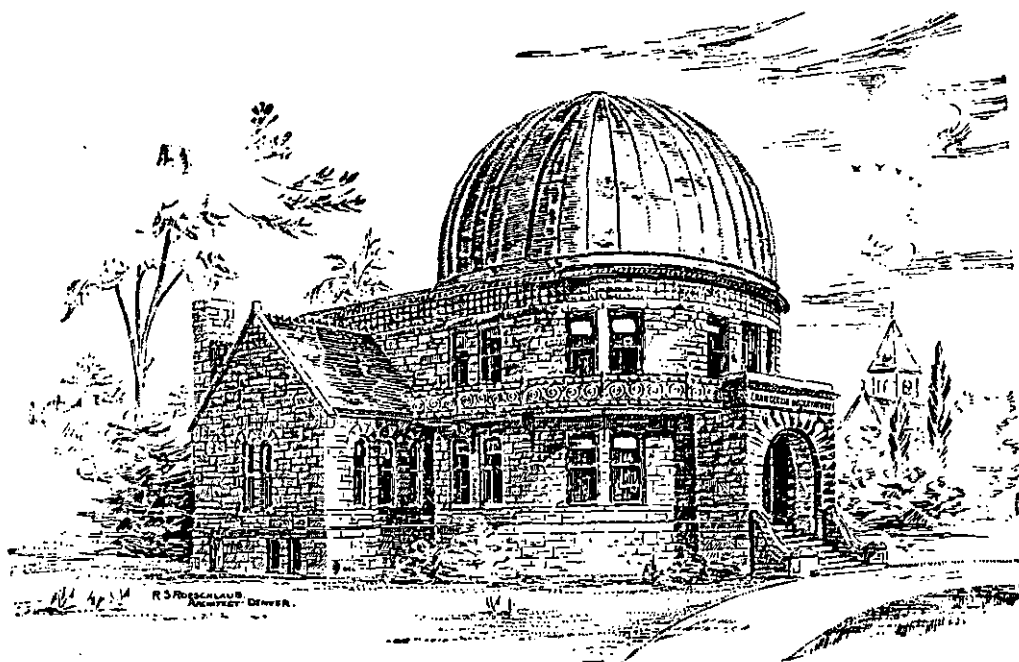
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CHAMBERLIN OBSERVATORY, UNIVERSITY OF DENVER.

# THE ARROW.

VOL. X.

JANUARY, 1894.

No. 2.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER.

*U-U-U-of-D*  
*Den-ver-Ver-si-ty*  
*Kai-Gar-Wah-Who*  
*Trip-Boom-D-U.*

Westward ho! scarcely two score years ago the prairie schooners winding their trackless way through the far west found a country, lonely and bare, peopled only by the coyote and the cottontail; now the train brings you to a city, populous and beautiful, Denver, the marvel of all who have ever seen it. In a night it seems to have sprung up with its wide streets, its fine churches, and its massive blocks and buildings; science and art have left nothing undone. Not only is this so of the city, but also of its institutions, notwithstanding the conservative idea that "time and age" are the main factors of success of both.

In the early sixties when the east was contending in civil struggles and the west was developing the California gold fields, Denver took her first step toward higher education by the founding of the Seminary of Colorado. Foremost in this as in every other progressive and philanthropic movement was John Evans, then Governor of the Territory of Colorado. For years the institution flourished, but at length yielding to the pressure of financial difficulties, it would have foundered had it not been for the generous and timely assistance of its benefactor, who cancelled the entire debt. In 1878 Dr. Moore took charge of the institution, and by his untiring efforts and devotion organized the University of Denver from the Colorado Seminary, and Denver, proud of her institution, has given her

unfailing support both to the College of Liberal Arts and the professional departments. Eleven years later, in 1889, Wm. F. McDowell was chosen Chancellor, who still holds and honors the position; during the past four years he has introduced many beneficial changes; the college department has almost doubled the number of its students; the curriculum has been greatly improved by adding electives and by raising the general standard of required work so that we now stand second to none.

The fame of the climate of Colorado has become almost universal, no need to mention the dry atmosphere and the perpetual sunshine—a very Utopia to all in poor health. Well do I remember the day of my arrival at University Park; I had left Boston during a drizzling “northeaster,” passing through New York, that too was deluged, and all the way to Chicago the storm raged, but here Italian sky, the flooding sunshine and balmy but exhilarating atmosphere! But more wonderful was the view that stretched before me;—at my feet lay Denver, enveloped in a haze of smoke; away to the west, as far north and south as the eye can see extended the Rocky Mountains, nature’s mighty battlements bristling with a hundred peaks and majestic snow capped mountain tops, towering up as grim sentinels keeping their eternal watch.

In the very heart of Denver, within easy access to all parts of the city are the professional departments of the University; the Schools of Law, Pharmacy and Dentistry, and the Colleges of Music and Fine Arts. To all these departments women are admitted, and in every one they have ranked among the first in ability. The Law School was opened last year with an attendance of fifty-three students, and the great increase this year gives promise that this branch will soon be one of the most important of the University. Since occupying an entire building, the Art School has become very popular; a full equipment of models and casts, and life classes afford ample opportunity for the study of the human figure, so essential to an artist.

University Park, a suburb six miles south of Denver, where the College of Liberal Arts, the Chamberlin Observatory, and the

But enough of description, for a University does not consist of its buildings simply; a vital part is the faculty and especially so in a small college. When the classes are limited, the teacher and student come into closer contact, and to the teacher comes the greater responsibility of his direct influence; so especial care has been taken to provide us not only with excellent professors, but also with excellent types of manhood and womanhood.

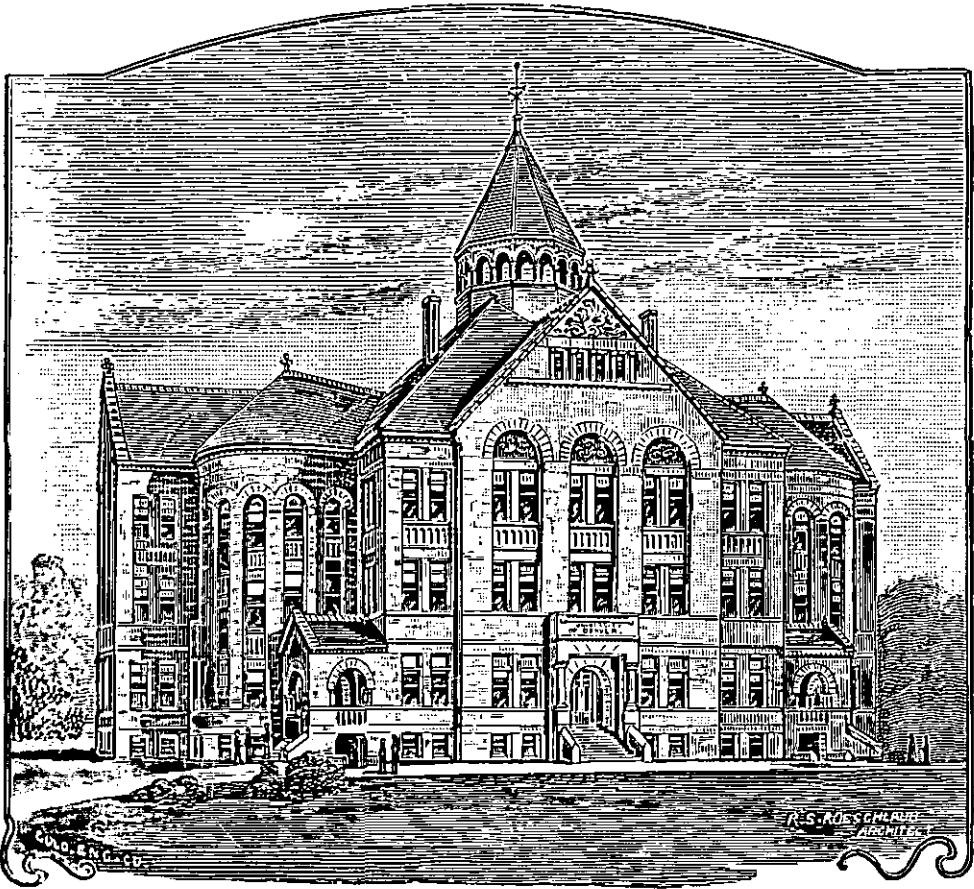
Particularly I would mention our Chancellor, still in the prime of life, not too far removed from his own school days to be forgetful of the needs and nature of students; a cultured, progressive man brilliantly versatile, sympathetic, who wins at once the respect, admiration and love of the students. An enthusiast in field sports, a member of the athletic and tennis clubs, he identifies himself with the outside interests of the student and thus keeps in touch with them. This is not only true of the Chancellor but of the greater part of the faculty.

Another essential part of a college is its curriculum, and in this we do not differ much from eastern colleges. The entrance requirements are the same as those of Harvard, and the course is broad and comprehensive. There are three courses, classical, literary and scientific, each leading to a degree. For the M. A. and Ph. D. degrees, attendance at the University is not compulsory except at the final examinations.

Our location not only favors the study of Astronomy but also Geology, for within an hour's ride we are at the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains, where is recorded the history of the world from the archean to the present age. For the study of Mineralogy there is abundant material within easy access; and the wild flowers of Colorado furnish the botanist with rare and new specimens, indeed their beauty and brilliancy are a constant inspiration to this delightful study.

In all the departments of the University there are about 900 students, of which number 150 are college and preparatory. The students come from all parts of the United States, but of course the majority are from Denver and Colorado; however a rapidly increas-





LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF DENVER.

Iliff School of Theology are located, is a strictly college community. Besides the professors' residences are clubs and boarding houses for students, and the homes of many families who have availed themselves of the educational advantages for their children; here too is the young ladies' boarding department, always the center of attraction to students. The electric street railway service is excellent, so that without any inconvenience we may enjoy the advantages of a large city, such as lectures, readings and music, of which Denver has a goodly share.

At the entrance of the Campus is the University Hall facing a quadrangle around which in time all the buildings will be grouped. The Hall contains the chapel, library, parlors, offices, society rooms, laboratories and recitation rooms; these latter are large and airy, with a seating capacity of two hundred. As this building has been erected only three years, the lighting, heating and ventilating have been arranged according to the latest improvements. This fall the Iliff School of Theology threw open its doors to the band of Divinity students, which was organized last year. This building, as also the Observatories, is build of red sandstone; its interior is very complete with a chapel, library, oratorical and recitation rooms; the floors are polished and the walls delicately tinted, and in every respect is this the most complete Theological building in the country. At some distance from the campus is the Chamberlin Observatory, a gift from Mr. Chamberlin of Denver. The twenty inch equatorial refractor, the seventh largest in the world, will soon be placed in position under the dome; the meridian circle in the east wing of the building is of the most approved pattern, and is being used for the detection of the perturbation of the axes due to the mobility of the oceans; this also furnishes the correct time to Denver. A small observatory near by, also the gift of Mr. Chamberlin, is arranged for the use of students, and the astronomy classes of the public high schools are frequent visitors. The cloudless heavens and the clear rarified atmosphere of this locality, together with the excellent instruments offer an unusual opportunity for the study of the heavens.

ing proportion is coming from eastern schools and colleges, who on account of ill health are unable there to pursue their studies, but find that here they can do so, and at the same time regain their lost health. There is no doubt that in a few years we shall be essentially an eastern college in a western country and in a perfect climate.

The routine of school work is varied by the enthusiasm and rivalry which usually attend prize contests. The prizes are \$25 and upwards for essays, debates, orations and work of similar nature. The winning of these prizes is considered almost more a society or fraternity honor than a personal one; so that the party feeling runs high and waxes hot until the awarding of the prize, when the winning party escort their successful candidate to the nearest hotel and there "eat his health" in oysters; and the defeated ones console their candidate by lamenting the unfairness of the judges. But the most important one of all the year, is the state, and in case of success, the interstate oratorical contest. This is a school affair, and party feeling is put aside, for the honor of the college is at stake. Great preparations are made by all, especially at the place where the contest is to be held. The guests fluttering with ribbons, colors of their respective schools, come in special trains likewise decorated. The host meets them, and reception, entertainment and banquet follow in quick succession until the great event, the contest, claims the attention of all; the excitement and suspense is extreme, and finally amidst the silence the winner's name is spoken, the pent up feelings are unrestrained, and mingled joy and disappointment greet the victor.

In social life the Literary societies take an active part. There are three of these societies; one strictly collegiate and two admitting preparatory students. At the opening of the school year the rivalry between them runs very high, and great are the efforts to secure the new students. Usually a reception is given by each of the societies at which they introduce the new comers to their alumnae members, and socially impress them. After a month or two the "rushing season" is over and all settle down to the duties and routine of the year.

Nor do the Literary societies absorb all the attention of the new student, for foot-ball, base-ball and tennis, come in for their share, and preparations are made for match games, challenges given and received, and all the members begin a system of practice for their oftentimes destructive work. Tennis is by far the most popular sport and the tennis courts are filled every day with players and spectators; and a tournament before the Christmas holidays is the grand finale of the fall term. In this as well as in the Chess Club which meets every Saturday evening, the professors take enthusiastic part, thus narrowing the distance which oftentimes exists between Faculty and students. The Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. are both largely represented here and are doing a good work: a reception at the opening of school introduces the new comers, and the weekly meetings tend to keep the students more closely united.

The Fraternities here as at other colleges play no mean part: The Beta Theta Pi and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon are rivals among the boys, and among the girls is a local society and a chapter of Pi Beta Phi. This chapter was founded in 1885, with Frances Carpenter, Mary Carpenter (Sadler), Belle Anderson, Hattie Ritz, Mary Wolcott (Smith), and Elizabeth Tuttle (Kingman) as charter members, initiated by Addie Sutliff, Lawrence, Kansas. All these years our growth has been steady until now we number forty-one. At school "we are seven."

And now I will try to give you a glimpse of life here at the Park. The majority of the girls live either at home or board with friends or relatives in Denver, and with their outside duties and interests, they can not be said to live a strictly "college life"; so I am compelled to confine myself to the Park. And here naturally the great center is "the cottage," (which by the way is only a cottage in name). Of a necessity our life here is more regulated than in private homes; the morning is spent in study and recitation, and usually an hour or two after lunch, then books are thrown aside and each one follows the bent of her own inclinations. Some play tennis, others receive or visit their friends residing at the Park, some take long jaunts and others stroll about, watching tennis for a little

while, swinging or see-sawing for a merry half hour, watching the ball team when they practice or perhaps visit the large green-houses near by. Often a "straw-ride" on a bright afternoon or a clear moon-light night, shakes us up with jolts and laughter. When six o'clock comes, the exercise and air have given us a keen appetite for dinner. Then we spend a half hour around the piano singing college songs, and such merry sings as we do have! or now and then some jolly game amuses us, or sometimes we read aloud (this term we have read the "Prince of India.") Then we go to our books until 9:30, when for twenty minutes we have another frolic; sometimes it is a little spread, a cookie-shine, or often just a little gathering, blending the serious and sunny thoughts of the day, and then are the Good Nights—and the lights are out.

Friday evenings we have "society" or calls, or gatherings of some kind are planned, candy pulls and pop-corn never lose their charm; in fact there is no sport which the human mind can invent, which we have not tried. Saturday morning we spend in "cleaning up," mending, doing the hundred little things that are always waiting to be done. Sometimes we go shopping or calling, or perhaps read a longed-for book or make up lost lessons. Then comes Sunday with its sermon in the morning, its home letters and vespers, and in the evening a song service and a reading, and so the week ends. But time speeds on and all too soon the year closes and our merry school days at the D. U. will be but a thing of the past.

*Louise Foucar, Colo. Beta.*

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## THE FRATERNITY WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

The fraternity woman occupies a position in the world differing from that of other women, since the environment and training of the formative period of her life have been different. And in proportion as her advantages have been greater than those of many other women, does she owe more to the world, and does the world justly demand more from her.

The position of the fraternity woman is a responsible one: First, because of her education, which has enlarged the field of her vision, strengthened her judgment, and developed her mind and character. Second, because of her fraternity relation, which has directed her energies, taught her to estimate character truly, and shown her the real aims and real duties of life. The woman who has been thus fortunate, is fitted to comprehend the needs and conditions of life, and to employ her energies and talents in the promotion of the welfare of others. And if her character is one which responds to the good influences to which she has been subject, she is ready to take life seriously, and to perform conscientiously whatever work she may choose. The most marked defects of women in general are levity and want of purpose; the fraternity woman, then, needs to cultivate seriousness in viewing life, and steadfastness of purpose in carrying out her chosen vocation. Her duties may be domestic, or social, or intellectual, and some women have the energy and ambition to undertake all three.

The first, the domestic phase of life, is the one perhaps, which the greatest number of women enter upon, and in which the fewest succeed. Culture and brains nowhere count more than in the ordering of a house, and the sensible, energetic woman, who makes her domestic regime a business, and conducts it systematically and intelligently, who masters the problems of domestic economy, instead of being mastered by them, is a pleasant contrast to the drudging, plodding housewife who is the slave of domestic duties and conditions.

The social field is one in which the fraternity woman, in whatever grade of society she may find herself, has the opportunity to do much. It is not wise for her to avoid society as useless and frivolous; rather, let her endeavor to make at least her own circle what she herself wishes to be. Let her make culture and good sense the constituent elements of society, not mere wealth and display. Let her demand morality and real worth as the passports, and then social intercourse will become a real factor in life, and not the foam on the surface. Only when women of intelligence and character mold

society, instead of following its dictates, will the proper tone pervade the entire social world.

The intellectual phase of life offers to the fraternity woman—well educated, her character well disciplined, her energies well in hand,—a field of action almost without limit. She has prepared herself with the supposition that she is able to cope intellectually with any combatant, and now she has the opportunity to try her powers. Few privileges are withheld her, and few prejudices stand in the way of her progress; she needs only a clearly defined purpose, persistence and industry to lead her to success. With her intellectuality she combines refinement and culture, and seeks to attract attention neither by boldness nor eccentricities.

Such a woman, in whatever path of life she may be, is the true-fraternity woman; such a woman her opportunities make it obligatory upon her to be. A well-rounded, strong character is the source of her ability to do well anything she undertakes; and to keep abreast with the spirit of this, “the end of the century,” she must be firm, intelligent and persevering in domestic duties, in society, and in intellectual life.

*Ona Hamlin Payne.*

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#### MEDICINE AS A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

Oh, that women could realize how much happier and better they would be if they were engaged in some systematic work. It matters not what, so long as it gives them an aim in life, something to work for, and worthy of their highest efforts. One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the fact that many women are awakening to an appreciation of their great need. They are everywhere looking about them, seeking the line of work in which they believe they can accomplish the most. In very many cases it is necessary that the work chosen be a source of income; and among the professions which have been entered by women, medicine is rapidly growing in popularity, and where there is a taste for it, offers ample scope for all the energies. It is only fifty years since Dr. Hunt and

Dr. Blackwell compelled the doors of our medical colleges to open to women,—and there are now 3,500 women in America who are legally qualified to practice the healing art.

Certainly woman is by nature eminently fitted for the work. Her gentleness, her sympathy, her refinement, her neatness, her keen observation, her quickness to think and act; the instinct with which she is credited, are all essential to the popular physician. Her knowledge and experience as a house-keeper and nurse, all that enters into the training of a woman in the ordinary home life is of inestimable value to her here. Certainly there is one branch of practice which should be confined to women, I refer to the treatment of diseases peculiar to her sex. That it should not be so, is, indeed, a grave reflection upon the refinement and morality of our nineteenth century civilization. And to it can be traced the ruin of many an innocent victim. The woman physician on the contrary is a missionary, guiding the wayward daughter, leading back the erring wife, or restraining her who would commit evil deeds.

In another and not unimportant way the woman physician is helping her fellow beings. Until her coming a knowledge of the laws of health and hygiene was confined almost exclusively to the profession. The people had only the most crude ideas on the subject, mingled with much positively hurtful superstition. But, in conformity with her reputation, she was unable, or unwilling to keep even a professional secret. And we find her invariably acting as a center for the radiation of a knowledge of these laws, and doing much for the prevention of disease and ruined constitutions. Her sisters find her much more approachable than a "regular doctor," and will often come to her for advice and information when they would not employ her as a physician. And this is one of the penalties she must pay for being a woman, her services often fail to receive a money valuation. She is also often calmly informed that she was sent for because with a woman doctor they would not need a nurse. To bathe her patient and prepare the special food she requires is frequently unavoidable. If the patient is a poor woman with small children the sympathetic doctor extends her services to



include the whole family. And if she fails to do so she is liable to be severely censured. Of course a man would not be expected to wash the baby's face or give it its breakfast, but that does not excuse her.

No woman must enter upon the work of a physician without resolving to consecrate her life to it, and to hesitate at no sacrifice however great. It necessitates a partial if not complete withdrawal from society and social pleasures; it interferes to a greater or less extent with domestic duties. This is true of any profession, but especially so of medicine. Its demands are so importunate, so incapable of control, and so unreasonable in time that they can not be foreseen and arranged for. With a specialist it is easier. The work can be brought within the hours of daylight and the cases do not usually require such immediate attention. But in medicine as elsewhere much depends upon the person. Many women meet the demands of a large practice, give their children the care and attention necessary to make noble men and women, and still find some time for their friends. But they are thoroughly methodical and endeavor to make the most of every moment, not omitting to take time for rest.

It is a repeatedly proven fact that the study and practice of medicine are on the whole favorable to woman's health, mental and physical. One woman of my acquaintance has been delicate from childhood, yet she at one time managed a large charity practice in Chicago, and for several years was a medical missionary to India. Her rule was to eliminate from her life every thing not directly connected with her work that could make any demand on her strength, and three times a day to lie down for ten minutes' sleep. If more women appreciated the value of a few moment's absolute rest in a recumbent position, there would be fewer invalids among them.

Many physicians make a mistake by locating in a city because of the advantages it offers. If one wishes to study or to be a specialist there are great inducements. But the demand is already more than supplied, and if self-support is necessary one must go to the smaller

towns where she will have the field to herself. There is in all them a small band of noble women who will feel that it is a privilege and a duty to rally to her support and give her the encouragement and assistance she so much needs, and help her to endure and overcome the hardest thing she has to face,—the prejudice of the people. In spite of independence and high resolves she will oft falter and almost sink under the criticism and rudeness of those who consider she is out of her sphere; especially when these come from women,—those who should feel that they owe her a debt of gratitude. Here as in other learned professions the stress of competition, the rivalries, the disappointments and hazards make it a severe trial to a sensitive woman. But taken all in all, a woman who is thoroughly adapted and well prepared for the work will find the disadvantages she encounters quite as easily overcome as those a man meets in the same profession, and not much greater than those she must contend against in any other. And for one whose heart is in the work there are compensations which far outweigh all else.

*Bessie E. Peery, M. D.*

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## What A Fraternity Girl Thinks.

Judging from what I have seen of college life, I should say  
**Do Fraternities Make Life Harder for the Non-Fraternity Woman?** that fraternities do not make life harder for the non-fraternity girl, and especially, that they do not "promote the establishment of unnecessary cliques."

The formation of societies, or groups of girls of some kind, is necessary and inevitable. There is an instinct common to all men and women, which leads them to form societies and clubs. Outside of college, there are whist clubs, literary clubs, women's clubs and dramatic clubs. In colleges where fraternities are forbidden, we find either members of the various dormitories banded together, or local literary clubs. And in the majority of colleges we find fraternities, and also societies formed of students who are not members of

fraternities. Even those who belong to no society of any kind, are gathered into little groups of special friends, who come together for work or good times.

If then, associations of college girls are inevitable, is a fraternity worse than any other group of girls? I think not. It has, to be sure, an organization and a national character, and, as it lives on from year to year, it gains a certain social standing, all of which are advantages to its members. But do these things in any way make life harder for a non-fraternity girl? On the contrary, I think if rightly used they may make her college life more pleasant.

As far as I know, the fraternity girls in college are not in the majority, so no one who is not a member of one, need feel left out in the cold. Certainly the whole spirit of a fraternity is against exclusiveness.

I hope no girl will ever have occasion to say, that her life at college was made harder, because our fraternity had a chapter there; and I believe that if the spirit of the fraternity is lived up to many a girl will be able to say, that much pleasure was introduced into her college life by members of our fraternity. S. W. L.

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The request of E. I. C. in the October ARROW for others' **Overwork Among College Women.** experience in regard to statistics of college work, leads me to give these few observations of my own.

Great educators teach that primarily "Education consists in a harmonious development of all the powers of mind and body." One is left to wonder many times if college professors realize the full meaning of that definition which they so ardently labor to impress upon their pupils.

The writer's experience covers four years of college work—part spent in one college, the remainder in another, and in each one the very principles meant to be inculcated in the student were violated by their inculcators. The majority of the students carried five studies—many even six or seven—each term. These required five

hours recitation per day, beginning at 7 or 7:30 A. M. and closing at noon. They required at the very lowest calculation, ten hours preparation, sometimes longer. Add one-half hour of gymnasium work and two hours for meals, then how much is left for *necessary* rest and recreation, and the "harmonious development of the powers of the body?"

Besides this, there were the college prayer meetings one evening each week—the fraternity meeting another evening—the literary society another afternoon or evening, to say nothing of the time spent in preparing the literary articles for the Society. The Christian organizations which enter into every well ordered life among students, claim another evening each week. Lectures or concerts demand another, various committee meetings and occasional social duties steal many precious hours.

Amidst all this nervous strain the students were exhorted to haunt the library and reading rooms lest perchance in their pursuit of learning, the world outrun them and they become narrow and bound to their text books. Various papers upon various subjects are required in many recitations, this too, with little or no diminution of the regular lesson. Occasionally a holiday (?) is given—with tasks doubled for the ensuing day. Pray, where can time for the necessary mending, shopping and keeping one's room in order be found?

I have seen students so utterly exhausted from the long continued strain, that they were keeping up by sheer force of will. True, many endure to the end and have comparatively good health, but might they not be far greater, far more powerful for life's struggle, had their nervous force been more carefully husbanded? Nature is sure to bring retribution sooner or later.

This is a true picture of the work of hundreds in the two colleges which the writer attended. *Physically*, many of good, even better than ordinary abilities, have gone out almost wrecks.

Harmoniously developed! And our most noted instructors (*not teachers*) are blind to the ruin they are making, and go on, defeating the very principle of the end for which they strive. Is it

not time that we call a halt and use our utmost influence for "Temperance in *all* things?"

M. R. R.

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The suggestive ideas of E. I. C. in the October ARROW have set me thinking, and I should like to give my interpretation of certain facts of college life mentioned by E. I. C. There is assuredly no doubt that the college woman leads a busy life. Numerous duties and interests claim her time and attention. But has not this fact been somewhat misunderstood? The work is not all of one kind; study and the entertaining of friends; fraternity and lectures or concerts; these united with gymnasium practice and various social duties, certainly make up a life of divers interests. And do not these various interests, instead of exhausting one's powers, create just that change and recreation necessary to a healthful life? Would not the same amount of study be more hurtful if it were not interspersed with activities of other kinds, which seem drains on one's time and energies, but really serve for recreation and relaxation?

Again it is seldom that *hard work* is harmful. Anxiety and worry over work, late hours, and a disregard of the commonest sanitary laws are what break down health—not study, but what are often made the accompaniments of study by unwise students. The young woman who regards these common sanitary laws and remembers to keep a balance between the activities of mind and body, may work many hours a day and fill up every minute she has left with other duties, and the result will be not exhausting but a healthful life in which every moment counts.

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## Of Interest to all Women.

As a fact of permanent importance nothing else in the election was more noteworthy than the adoption of an amendment to the constitution of Colorado extending the right of suffrage to women on equal terms with men. The women of Colorado are, to an unusual

extent, readers and thinkers, who show an intelligent interest in public and social affairs. The actual working of woman suffrage in Colorado will not fail to attract the attention of the world. Meanwhile the news from England is to the effect that the bill pending in Parliament to establish local elective governments, somewhat on our township and village plans, in the minor divisions of Great Britain, may very possibly be so amended as to give women the same electoral status as men. In the British colonies the woman suffrage movement is making progress, and upon the whole there is now a comparatively encouraging outlook for a cause that had until lately seemed somewhat to languish. The death of Mrs. Lucy Stone has cost the suffrage movement one of its ablest and noblest leaders. She spent her life in the attempt to secure practical recognition of what she considered to be woman's inherent right to participate in a government that professes to be based on the consent of the governed.—*Review of Reviews.*

Miss Louise Stockton, of Philadelphia, who has for some years had in the New Century Club a Literary Committee that has never fallen below two hundred, has started a plan for telling people what they wish to read and where they may find it. This new enterprise is entirely her own, and she has given it the attractive title of the Round Robin Reading Club. The members, who pay a modest fee, will read by subjects, and these subjects are suggested by the Direction after being informed by the readers of their resources, the time they have at their command, and their intellectual taste. They are given intelligent and sympathetic supervision, and the schemes for the preparation of papers and the formation of classes bestow more benefit than could be possibly gained by any course of reading pursued alone. Miss Stockton is connected with the Browning Club and the West Philadelphia University Extension, and has been a member of the New Century Club for fourteen years.—*Harper's Bazar.*

It was a German woman, Mme. Emma Seiler, who first discovered the mechanism of head notes, the highest tones in the female

voice. She devoted herself to the study of the larynx at the dissecting table, and was rewarded by finding two small cartilages in the vocal chords which produce these sounds.

The daughter of the late Professor Windscheid, the famous German authority on Roman law, has been graduated from the University of Heidelberg with the degree of Ph. D. She is the first woman to be admitted to the old seat of learning with the privilege of taking her degree. She passed a brilliant examination.

Miss Katharine Davis, who had charge of the model home at the World's Fair, where the experiment was made to show how far \$500 a year would go toward providing for a family of five, is now at the head of the College Settlement of Philadelphia. She is giving a course of lectures on Household Economics at the Philadelphia Seminary. This school teaches the girls the fundamentals of housekeeping, not merely cooking, but all that concerns the house and its hygienic requirements.—*Woman's Journal*.

An enthusiastic mass meeting was held at Wellesley College to celebrate the adoption of the woman suffrage amendment in Colorado. Out of 622 college girls interviewed 506 declared themselves in favor of woman suffrage. A telegram was at once sent to the Woman Suffrage Association of Colorado, "Five hundred Wellesley women rejoice in the granting of suffrage to the women of Colorado."

Miss Grace Chisholm, of Cambridge University, Miss Maltby, formerly of Wellesley College, and Miss Mary Winston, of Chicago, have received special permission from the German government to enter the University of Göttingen with the same privileges which the men enjoy. Miss Winston and Miss Chisholm are in the department of Mathematics, and Miss Maltby in that of Physics.—*Woman's Journal*.

The students of Minnesota University are agitating the subject of dress reform, and much enthusiasm is manifested.

Miss Mary Smith, an English woman, has been studying to provide inexpensive but healthy and pleasant homes for women of small incomes. She has established in Gloucestershire a number of small cottages, with all the picturesqueness of the thatched-cottage period, and the sanitary improvements of later days. They are tenanted, and the scheme seems likely to prove successful. Among these inexpensive homes for gentlewomen are some small furnished cottages rented as low as five shillings a week.—*Woman's Journal*.

Miss M. Carey Thomas, Ph. D., dean of the faculty of Bryn Mawr college, has been elected president of the college in place of Dr. James E. Rhoads resigned.

In addition to being well paid, at Siegel & Cooper's big establishment, Chicago, the cash girls have a pretty reception room, carpeted, with rocking-chairs, cases filled with books and magazines, and a big table with writing materials thereon.

Katharine De Forest, writing in the November *Scribner's* on "Education for Girls in France," draws some interesting comparisons between the French method of education and our own. "Education" she says, "aims to preserve their individuality of sex; to develop to the highest degree their intelligence and capacity, but never at the expense of the feminine side of their natures; and as it is as married women that it is considered they will best fulfill the purposes of their existence, its primary object is to fit them to be wives and mothers. \* \* \* Education includes manners, breeding, customs, conduct, habits, ideas, and any amount of learning without this education, in their sense of the word, means nothing to them at all."

"The cost of a high class boarding-school in Paris is about half what the same thing would be in New York. A convent costs \$250 per year. The nuns are superior women, the convents are beautifully kept, and the food is excellent, but if one can afford anything better, the life is too narrow to give one the best of Paris or French thought."



The trustees of Smith College have voted to build a new \$25,000 dormitory on the college campus as soon as the weather will permit. This will accommodate fifty students. For the first time in its history the students have issued a college paper this term.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

A statistical writer has it that in this country 2,500 women are practicing medicine, 275 preaching the gospel, more than 6,000 managing Postoffices, and over 3,000,000 earning independent incomes. Since 1880 the Patent Office has granted over 2,500 patents to women, and in New York City 27,000 women support their husbands.

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## Alumnae Department.

From all sides come calls to make the ARROW interesting to alumnae. Tell us what the alumnae are doing, where they are, what they have done. These are excellent suggestions. The alumnae editor sits at her desk and ponders, she looks from her study window and ponders again. What are the alumnae doing? It is easy to say where they are, for they are scattered from New Hampshire to California; from America to Australia. They are busy women, for they are Pi Beta Phi and knew, when they donned the wine and blue, that there was to be a purpose in life, that there was a goal to be reached by constant effort.

The Alumnae Association has been formed, its officers have been appointed and the work of uniting Pi Beta Phi Alumnae is going steadily on. But just here the editor must stop. From the vantage ground of her position she can look out over the whole field and see what might be done. The editorial "we" kindly covers her with a cloak of authority whence she may issue requests, nay almost demands for data, but that done, she must stop until the data are forthcoming. She may add her voice to the editor-in-chief and shout, though never so lustily, but unless the alumnae themselves assist her, her requests and her shouting are in vain.

Most emphatically does the "prosperity of the Alumnae department depend upon the personal responsibility of each alumnae," and if each will feel this responsibility and respond promptly to letters and requests for information, the work can grandly go on and the ARROW will indeed "form a practical link between the alumnae, their college, and their fraternity life."

#### FRATERNITY CALLS.

During their travels members of Pi Beta Phi often pass through cities where chapters are located, or where individual Pi Beta Phis are living, but from ignorance of their residence fail to meet them. If by chance the resident Pi Beta Phi learns of the new comer's arrival, she may spend hours and even days trying to find her and then not succeed. Thus a golden opportunity is lost. All this might be obviated to a great extent, if traveling Pi Beta Phis will send cards to the resident members, stating that they are in the city and will be at home at a given time. Much mutual pleasure and even profit may thus be gained, and some of the questions as to what Pi Beta Phis are doing might be answered.

#### EMMA HARPER TURNER.

Emma Harper Turner assumed official relations with Pi Beta Phi in the year 1887, when she was elected Grand Vice-President by the convention which met at Ottumwa, Iowa. While serving the fraternity in this capacity, Miss Turner evinced such interest and activity, and showed herself so much alive to the needs of the organization, that the next convention, at Galesburg, made her Grand President, upon the resignation of Mrs. Small. This office she held for four years, and when she resigned at the Chicago convention was elected President of the Alumnae.

The movement of cataloguing and organizing the alumnae was taken up during Miss Turner's term of office as president, and was conducted under her direction. Perhaps this measure, of all those with which she was connected, will be productive of most important results; but many others were put into execution, and much work was done in the line of increasing the chapter roll. Pennsylvania

Alpha, Indiana Beta, Minnesota Alpha, Louisiana Alpha, Iowa Lambda and Ohio Alpha were organized, and work was begun in other places, the outgrowth of which Pi Beta Phi may continue to see for some time.

Miss Turner is a graduate of Franklin College, Indiana, and in the year 1886 represented that school in the State Oratorical Contest, taking second place, and since that time has done important work among the Alumnae of the college. She with the assistance of Mrs. Martha Noble Carter established in this school a local fraternity, which lived through several years, and finally, by their efforts, was received into Pi Beta Phi.

Miss Turner is now at the head of a movement which promises to show what women of culture can do in practical philanthropy. She is President of a King's Daughter's League at her home in Washington, which embraces all denominations, and is organized with the primary purpose of uplifting and placing within the reach of its influence those who do not hear the Gospel preached in the churches. The League has a club room, where there are in operation classes in music and physical training, children's classes, a Sunday school, boy's club and mother's meetings.

Several things might be mentioned as dominant influences in the success of Miss Turner in fraternity work. Her most striking characteristic is an optimism which believes there is no limit to what a fraternity woman can do, and—moreover,—will do; and believing this, she inspires those with whom she is associated to do the most and the best.

Add to this optimism a tireless energy, and the ability to hold in mind the countless details of planning and organizing and supervising, and there is seen much of what gives her the power of generalship in an organization like Pi Beta Phi.

In addition Miss Turner's purpose always has been to develop the broadest phase of fraternity life, and to lead it outside of any selfish or narrow lines. She is enthusiastic on the subject of woman and her work, and believes that Pi Beta Phi has the opportunity to do much, and promises to do much for the education of woman and

the direction of her energies. Progressive as is Pi Beta Phi Miss Turner is even more progressive in her ideas as to the promise and responsibilities of the fraternity, and Pi Beta Phi has many steps yet to take in a social, educational and philanthropic direction, before she reaches the ultimatum which her Alumnæ President holds before her.

*Ona Hamlin Payne.*

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GRADUATE PERSONALS—MICHIGAN BETA.

Ricketts-Newby—Tuesday, November 28, 1893, Minnie Howe Newby, '89, was married in Chicago to Mr. George Ricketts of the Wagner Palace Car Company. Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts are at home at 234 W. Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sober-Clark—November, 1892, Gertrude Clark, '92, was married in Northville, Michigan, to Mr. H. A. Sober, instructor in Latin in Michigan University. After living in Ann Arbor a year, Mr. and Mrs. Sober removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where Mr. Sober had been appointed professor of Latin in the State University.

Tyler-Preston—October, 1892, Zuell Preston, '92, was married in Wilmington, Delaware, to Mr. William I. Tyler, a physician of Niles, Michigan, where they now reside.

Huber-Parker—May, 1893, Lucy Parker, student in the University, '88-'89, was married to Dr. G. C. Huber, Assistant Professor of Histology in the University of Michigan. They are still living in Ann Arbor.

Chaddock-Arnold—Wednesday, June 21, 1893, Franc Arnold, '90, was married to Mr. William H. Chaddock, of 36 Glen Park Place, Cleveland, Ohio.

Fannie K. Read, '90, is teaching in Saginaw, Michigan.

Mary Braley Thompson, '93, is teaching in the High School at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Frances Stearns, '93, is teaching Botany and Zoology in Adrian College, Adrian, Michigan.

Mrs. Statia Pritchard Quesler, '88, is at home in Odebolt, Iowa.

Mary Clark Bancker, '91, is teaching English in Oxford College, Oxford, Ohio.

The following were Pi Beta Phis at Ann Arbor, but did not graduate:

Sadie A. Paine, '87-'90, at home in Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Nina M. Tobey, '88-'90, is teaching in Battle Creek, Michigan.

Ada Bennett, '88-'90, is teaching in Montana.

Mary and Susan Lewis, '92-'93, are studying in University of Chicago.

Alice Pierce, '92-'93, at home 5464 Washington Avenue, Chicago.

Thyrza McClure, '92-'93, is teaching in Minneapolis, Minn.

Louise Hulbert '91-'93, is studying in Chicago University.

Florence Wolfenden, '91-'93, is in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Lelia Kennedy, '92-'93, is studying art in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Elizabeth Wiley, '91-'92, is teaching in Saginaw, Michigan.

Hattie Lee Hasty, '91-'93, is teaching in Lansing, Michigan.

Lois B. Rowe, '91-'93, is teaching at Crystal Falls, Michigan.

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#### MICHIGAN ALPHA.

E. Josephine Graham, '91, at home in Hudson, Michigan.

Adah F. Brown, '91, is teaching in Addison, Michigan.

Minta A. Morgan, '88, is teaching music, Hillsdale, Michigan.

Mrs. Mary Austin Keely, '92, at home in Hillsdale, Michigan.

Mrs. Anna Burgoyne Stebbins, is teaching in Lansing, Michigan.

Catherine Smith, '92, student at Oberlin College, Ohio.

Lena R. Judd, '93, at home in Dowagiac, Michigan.

The following were students at Hillsdale, but did not graduate:

Julia A. Soule, '92, is teaching music at Grand Haven, Michigan.

Mrs. Louella Treat Holbrook, '92, at home in Coldwater, Michigan.

Mrs. Leila Lane Smith, '92, at home in Grayling, Michigan.

Retta M. Kempton, '89, is teaching Elocution at Hillsdale, Michigan.

Mrs. Etta Squier Seley, '92, is teaching music at Adrian, Michigan.

Mary L. Kew, is teaching at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Sarah Riford, '85, is at Benton Harbor, Michigan.

Florence P. Chase, '95, is Cataloguer of Public Library at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Edith McDougal, is teaching at Litchfield, Michigan.

Lulu Alvord, '91, at home, Hillsdale, Michigan.

Mary E. Soule, '92, is teaching music at Grand Haven, Michigan.

Kate Isabelle King, '91, is teaching at Hillsdale.

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## Chapter Letters.

### VERMONT ALPHA—MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

Our Pi Phi sisters may be assured that it is with pleasure we write our first chapter letter. Although we have but recently come into the possession of the rites and mysteries of Pi Beta Phi, yet we know our advent is not unwelcome or our responses without fervor.

Our chapter numbers nine. Two maintain the dignity befitting seniors, four are sophomores, and three from the class of '97. We have spent considerable time and pleasure fitting up our Chapter Hall, and we think with our means and time we have made it very attractive and home-like—a place where we all shall delight to spend hours in fraternity work. In all our arrangements we have striven for harmony of colors and symmetry and picturesqueness of effect.

We wish we might tell you of the pleasure we received from the visit of Miss Jennie Sutliff, of Kansas Alpha. She came to us Wednesday night of Thanksgiving week and the few days following

were most delightful ones. Among our other blessings we did not forget to be thankful for the newly found ones. Our initiation took place Friday evening, and after Miss Sutliff had entrusted to us the secrets of Pi Beta Phi and welcomed us as sisters in the truest sense of the word, the remainder of the evening—or should we say morning—was spent in feasting and carrying out the literary programme previously arranged.

Several have the fraternity pins and we hope that the holidays may bring to us our Arrows. Our plans for the future are not fully matured yet but we trust that our friendships formed in college life may result in self culture, intellectually, socially and spiritually.

PENNSYLVANIA ALPHA—SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

Our chapter was quite small at the beginning of the term, and we felt very much discouraged for a while, but we made up our minds that the prosperity of the chapter rested with us, and to build up our chapter we must work hard.

Now we are feeling very much encouraged by the good results of our united efforts, and we are proud to introduce to you five new members; three of whom, M. Elizabeth Lamb, Helen P. Lamb, and Hettie L. Cox, are seniors, one a sophomore, Mary S. McDowell, and one a freshman, Mabel A. Harris. We have also pledged Annie Parrish, a member of the sub-collegiate class, and we hope to take her in as soon as she becomes a freshman; for we all love her dearly and feel she will be a great addition to the fraternity.

On the 15th of November we gave a tea to the chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma which was established here late last spring. As far as we know it was a great success, and we hope the Gamma girls enjoyed it as much as we did; for then our main object, that of increasing the good feeling which always has existed between us, will be realized. They were much amused by the initiation song which we sang for them. Then after they had sung one of their songs to the tune of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" for us, we sang ours to the same tune for them. On the whole we spent a delight-

ful afternoon. We seemed really more like one large chapter of the same fraternity rather than two of rival fraternities.

This year we miss Dora Gilbert, our member of last year's graduating class, very much; and have to content ourselves with an occasional short visit from her, as she is now busily engaged in her position of teacher in her father's school in Chester.

There are few changes in our college life this year. We have the same professors with one or two exceptions, and almost the same course of study, although we have less prescribed and more elective work, which is a decided benefit.

Although our college is a Friend's institution, we are allowed to have all kinds of musical instruments but pianos. We have a mandolin club, a banjo club, and two glee clubs, one among the young ladies and one among the young men, and we are often entertained by these at lectures and entertainments in the collection hall.

Every Wednesday evening all the students are invited into the reception parlor to participate in the singing of college songs, and on Sunday night of hymns. These are to many of the students the most pleasant evenings of the week, for the singing is very good with so many among us who have good voices, and with Mrs. Bond, our Dean, for a leader.

We are very much interested in this year's fraternity work, as we want to make it especially beneficial to those new members who can enjoy the active fraternity life for one year only, and we should be grateful for any suggestions for our better development.

#### OHIO ALPHA—OHIO UNIVERSITY.

During the present year we have already had three valuable accessions to our chapter, whom we gladly introduce to you, Nelle Cobb, Jessie Tresham and Grace Gist—all young ladies who will add to the influence of our fraternity. We hope before another letter to present several more new Pi Phi's. We now number twelve and hope to make this one of the most pleasant and prosperous years both in social and literary work since the organization of our chapter.



Grace Grosvenor recently spent two weeks visiting our sister chapter in Bloomington, Ind., where she was pleasantly entertained.

Delta Tau Delta was the first of our gentleman friends to entertain this year. The greater number of our girls were present.

We are now enjoying a visit from Mrs. Corinne Super Stine, of Chicago. She will remain here until after the holidays.

#### INDIANA ALPHA—FRANKLIN COLLEGE.

First of all we wish to make you acquainted with our two new sisters who have joined us in fraternity work since our last letter, Francis Smith, '94, and Elizabeth Noble, '97, both well worthy of our love.

Cupid's bow is never unstrung and the arrows dart swift and sure from Phi Delta Theta to Pi Beta Phi; the wounded this time being Miss Elsie C. Holman and Mr. Alva O. Neal, the marriage of whom occurred Nov. 8th, a beautiful wedding indeed, in which Pi Phi was well represented by fourteen gay girls, Miss May Burton, of Mitchell, and Miss Jessie Means from Shelbyville, attending. Mr. Neal holds the position of assistant principal of our High School. We are consoled only by the thought that it is not that she loves Pi Beta Phi less but—a Phi Delta Theta more.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon entertained Pi Beta Phi one evening last month.

During the first of the term we spent a pleasant afternoon in our hall, meeting the girls of the college over the chocolate cups. We have found these little socials a great help to our work.

Our rhetorical work in college last year was varied once a month by chapel lectures from each member of the faculty; this year presidents of other colleges will address us, the initial address, however, was given by our own president, Dr. Stott. Next Wednesday we shall listen to Dr. Woodburn, of the State University.

#### INDIANA BETA—INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

We are just now closing our fall term; it has been a very pleasant one for us. We began work with eight old members, and on Halloween, we initiated four girls. We are very glad to introduce

them to you; Misses Edith Bramhall, Florence Province, Celestene Protsman and Jessie Donnell. Miss Margaret Waite will be initiated at the beginning of next term. We enjoyed very much a visit from Miss Grace Grosvenor of Ohio Alpha. She spent a week with us and assisted in our initiation ceremonies. We gave two informal receptions for her.

One of our patronesses, Mrs. Chas. Simmons, entertained us in a very delightful manner several weeks ago. Last week, at our last meeting for the term, we enjoyed a delightful evening with two of our girls, who have a lovely home just at the edge of town. We were very agreeably surprised when the sandwiches, cookies, and fruits were brought in, and all proceeded to have a genuine good time.

We have adopted the programme presented by the Literary Bureau, and expect to gain much by our reading.

#### MICHIGAN ALPHA—HILLSDALE COLLEGE.

Michigan Alpha in her snowy winter home is hard at work both with studies and pleasures.

Last week we celebrated a visit from an old Pi Phi, Julia Soule, by entertaining our Alumnæ and the members of Phi Delta Theta.

We feel strong now in numbers, there being twelve active and five Alumnæ members here.

We have put our best efforts toward having a Chapter Hall this term, and have succeeded. In one of the houses where two of our girls room there is a pretty room which we now call our "home." There we can sing, read and enjoy our spreads to our heart's content, knowing we will not be disturbed in the sacredness of our own home.

The Y. W. and Y. M. C. A's. here have been doing good work this winter. Hardly an evening has passed without a prayer meeting, from 6 to 7 or from 6 to 6:30 o'clock, led by one of the professors. They have been well attended, and will surely result in great good to all the students.

Our numbers have been increased by four bright girls, Bertha Myers, Florence Alvord, Mayme Fuller, and Isabel Bentley, who join with us in a cordial greeting to all in the bonds of our fraternity.

MICHIGAN BETA—UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Michigan, like many other colleges, opened with a slight decrease in attendance, but yet five hundred and four girls seems no small number! The usual rushing season has been rather quiet, owing to an inter-sorority agreement made last spring. It is the first trial, and no one I think was dissatisfied with it. We have had opportunity to meet and know more freshman girls without the prompting of a selfish motive, while the spirit towards other sororities has been one of general good will.

The Women's League, the ray of light to poor bewildered freshman girls, has worked nobly all the Fall, making all new girls feel that they have a place among us, and has yet many plans for the winter.

Students returning from the vacation were met by few changes, the most important one being the promising appearance of the foundation of a new Administration Building, which is now well under way. We have also welcomed new friends to fraternity circles. Kappa Alpha Theta has introduced a chapter to us giving Michigan all six Greek Letter Sororites.

The Fall event, the time-honored "Freshman Spread," given by the Sophomore girls to those of the incoming class and to which all girls are invited was unusually successful. One who has never attended one of these parties can not fully realize how beautiful they are.

Spreads have crept in throughout the Autumn, but no rushing on the campus has been done. Pi Beta Phi settled forever the destinies of a score or more of maidens on Hallowe'en, and some time after their industrious as well as lingual genius was shown at a thimble party for unsuspecting Freshmen.

We are so few in number this year! Only six, but we have already three pledges and are eagerly awaiting the decision of other

girls. Our old girls are scattered throughout Michigan and Wisconsin, several have been wooed and won by Chicago, while one is even in Australia.

We mourn the loss of Mrs. Sober, one of our members, whose husband the Latin department of Madison (Wis.) University, has spirited away. But we also deeply rejoice at the return of one of our honorary members to our midst, Mrs. Kelsey, who has passed the last year in Europe.

This summer, the girls of last year kept up a circulating letter, and enjoyed it so much. Words from Maine and New Hampshire to Chicago and points nearer home made a most delightful and interesting budget.

#### LOUISIANA ALPHA—TULANE UNIVERSITY.

Louisiana Alpha sends greetings to all Pi Phis, and regrets that a misunderstanding should have prevented her taking her accustomed place in the October ARROW. In the near distance examinations loom up and are even now tinging our thoughts with sadness. We have taken in no new members this year, but expect to do so in the near future. Seven of our girls graduated last year. One of these is studying at Wellesley and another is in Dresden. The other five make their debuts this winter in our gay Southern city. It would seem that seven of our members would be an almost irreparable loss, but we have had to give up three others. One of these Vira Boarman is in Wellesley, Mass. The other two, Mary Matthews and Leila Hardy, are at school in New York. We have no fraternity room and are therefore at a great disadvantage in accomplishing our work, but we hope that this need will soon be supplied.

#### ILLINOIS BETA—LOMBARD UNIVERSITY.

Since our last letter to the ARROW our chapter has grown, and now we feel quite strong with seventeen active members. We have had four initiations. At our first, one of our teachers, Miss Sarah Y. De Normandie and Misses Lina Morris and Lucile Connable were added to our band. Soon after this Cornelia Ward was ini-

tiated at five o'clock in the morning, and the chapter breakfasted at the restaurant on this memorable day. Miss Fannie Gingrich joined us a few weeks after this. A short time ago, another of our teachers, Miss Anna Ward Chappelle was initiated. We feel quite fortunate in securing as members of Pi Phi, two of our teachers.

At a regular meeting not long since we entertained our sisters of Illinois Delta, also of Galesburg. A cooky-shine followed our meeting, and it seemed so good to have so many Pi Phis together.

On Hallowe'en we entertained our friends of Phi Delta Theta at our chapter hall. During the evening various games were indulged in and refreshments were served. Of course each person's future was foretold in a number of ways, such as by the perfect or imperfect ear of corn, by a fishing pond, also by fortunes written on little slips of paper enclosed in peanut shells and tied with white, wine and blue ribbons, the colors of our fraternities.

#### ILLINOIS DELTA—KNOX COLLEGE.

Another term of school work is almost over and soon we shall be in the midst of the pleasures which the Christmas season brings.

One evening to which we look back with a great deal of pleasure, is the one which we spent with our sisters of Beta chapter in their beautiful new hall.

After the adjournment of the formal meeting we indulged in a spread and sang our Pi Phi songs in a true loyal Pi Phi spirit. The meeting was an inspiration to us all and we hope we may become better acquainted with our Beta sisters who live so near us.

The 28th of November we gave a formal reception to our gentlemen friends at the home of Miss Francis Arnold. Our patronesses were Mrs. John Finley, the wife of the president of our college, Mrs. Geo. Churchill and Mrs. Fred Seacord; all are women well known in the city and we were very grateful for their patronage.

The decorations were white and green, mostly carnations and chrysanthemums. The caterer served dainty refreshments in the dining-room where all were greeted by the sweet strains of the mandolin orchestra coming from an adjoining room.

We have not initiated any new members lately. Our chapter numbers sixteen and we feel that it is quite large enough to do effective work.

IOWA BETA—SIMPSON COLLEGE.

We cannot greet you this time with any new members but hope to do so soon.

That weird and mysterious night—All-Hallowe'en was duly celebrated by us with a taffy-pull at the home of Effie Busselle. It is needless to say that all enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

On the evening of the 16th of October occurred the marriage of Clara B. Buxton to Mr. Robert Nickelson, of Des Moines, Ia. The marriage was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents and the wedding was very pretty. They are now making their home in Des Moines, and thus we lose a sister. Although she had not been active for several years still we shall miss her very much.

But in with the sweet must be mingled the bitter. During this term our sister Sara Eickenberry has suffered the loss of her father. In this, her time of sorrow, we all extend our heartfelt sympathy.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. of Simpson have secured a very good lecture course, to be given during the winter, which we think will be very profitable as well as pleasant.

IOWA ALPHA—IOWA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Though we have the names of no new members to record, we are strong enough to be very enthusiastic, and have very pleasant times together.

We have been very quiet in a social way, indulging in no higher order of festivities than "spreads." The first was given at the home of Miss Ollie Foggy, to which a number of new girls were invited, and later on a "girls party," at the home of Miss Alta Dutton. A very enjoyable evening was spent in music and games. Here we had the pleasure of greeting Miss Bee Simpson, of Aurora, Ill.

Iowa Iota gave a very pleasant reception at the house of Miss Lillian Saunders in honor of some of her visiting members to which the girls of our chapter were invited.

We have become very enthusiastic over the practice of Pi Phi songs, and are preparing to go out serenading next term.

We greatly enjoyed a visit from Miss Lillian Kendig, of Knoxville, the past week.

Mrs. Laura Crane Woolson, of Toledo, Ohio, is expected home this week to spend vacation with her Mt. Pleasant friends.

Mrs. Guy, formerly Miss Mattie Andrews, and her husband, sailed for Japan in October, where they go as missionaries.

#### COLORADO BETA—DENVER UNIVERSITY.

Colorado Beta extends a cordial greeting to all her sister chapters, especially California Alpha. Thinking of the home of this youngest sister we realize what a splendid environment she has, for Stanford University is indeed the "gem and crown" of her state.

We give a little sigh as we think how much our own dear Alma Mater needs more buildings and endowment, but yet in other respects we have much to be proud of. If, as has been said, the personnel of the faculty determines the character of a college, Denver University is one of the strongest and best in the land. Our professors are not only able instructors, but also active Christian workers, so that they are a constant inspiration to us to be whatever is cultured and Christian.

Just now our students and faculty are excited over the first tournament of the University Tennis Club organized at the beginning of the term. The Club has the use of very pleasant grounds, so at the close of the daily session many of us gather to watch the contestants and clap their good strokes with great impartiality. Chancellor McDowell is a most enthusiastic player, so you see that tennis is in high favor.

Since our last ARROW letter was dispatched we have initiated five new girls instead of three as we had expected at the beginning of the year. We had no mock ceremony and one of our number

introduced to the goat in '92 thinks sadly on the revenge she meant to take on these innocents, but on the whole we like the change. At the next meeting after initiation Miss McFarland gave her report of convention. We should like to go to our next convention in a body, and if we do you may expect to hear us talk politics long and loud for we shall all be able to vote at the next presidential election held that fall, since there is now "no sex in citizenship" in Colorado.

Our meetings will be held every week this year and for a while we shall use one of the parlors in the Wycliffe Cottage, the girl's boarding home. Once a month we expect to have a meeting of general interest and invite all the resident Pi Phis. Altogether we anticipate a pleasant and profitable winter and wish you all the same.

KANSAS ALPHA—KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY.

Another season has rolled by making another chapter letter in order. Of this we are truly glad for we have sundry little affairs of our own to tell about, and we are very anxious to bring to your minds a full realization of the interesting character of maidens residing in the land of the festive populist and next door to our distinguished, honored and revered Mrs. Mary E. Lease.

The marriage of one of our girls, Nan Love, to Mr. Bryce Crawford, of Omaha, Nebraska, took place at the home of the bride's father in this city on the twenty-fifth of October. The house was beautifully decorated in green and white, and made a most charming background for a lovely bride. The many elegant wedding gifts testified to the regard in which Mrs. Crawford is held by Lawrence people.

We of Kansas Alpha have been so successful in our agitation of the patroness question that we now rejoice in the possession of four charming and efficient patronesses, Mrs. Paul R. Brooks, Mrs. James Woods Green, wife of the Dean of the Law School, Mrs. Arthur D. Weaver and Mrs. Peter Emery. Several weeks ago Mrs. Green delightfully entertained us with an afternoon at progressive whist.



Life at the K. U. is not as merry and light-hearted as usual, on account of several defeats which our foot-ball team—erstwhile the “Invincibles”—has recently sustained. But the proper spirit of thankfulness prevades the whole institution and we thank our lucky stars that we don't belong to Nebraska or Iowa—for even *our* team beat *theirs!*

Pi Beta Phi has not been backward in inducing K. U.'s fairest maidens to join her rush line. Since our last letter we have pledged Beth Lingard of Ottawa, Kansas, Helen Perry of Chicago, Anna Shire of Leavenworth, Kansas, Clara Thacher of Topeka, and Harriet Ayres of Lawrence.

In October we held our annual initiation at the home of Emma White, introducing May Gardner, Beth Lingard and Helen Perry, into the inner circle. A bounteous spread followed the ceremony and all partook unsparringly it is needless to say. Eleanor Humphrey of Junction City and Miss Hattie Kellogg, two of our Alumnae members were with us.

#### CALIFORNIA ALPHA—LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

California Alpha sends greetings to all her sisters—and sincerely wishes for them joy and happiness like that which has crowned her life.

California Alpha really dates her birth from an evening last Spring when five friends were gathered in one of the Roble rooms and began to open each to each her heart in regard to fraternities. It was a real coincidence. Each one of the five had thought it over alone and selected the other four as those whom she desired to consider her sisters. When this was made known it seemed to all as though it had been working itself out to the desired end.

Two weeks before school closed our number was swelled to six. How happy we were when we could boast one pledged member! but we shall not soon forget with what fear and trembling we broached the subject!

Just before we separated for our summer vacation a letter reached us from Mrs. Farnsworth saying she hoped that the Fall

term would find a chapter at Stanford. That letter made us so happy, but we had to keep our jubilee in secret lest attention should be drawn to us.

This is our last year's history. All waited patiently through the summer months for some final word, but none came until we were back in Stanford. A letter came from Miss Hynes, of Los Angeles, saying she had been appointed to visit us and would be at Stanford in a week.

We have initiated three new girls, Miss Nadine Hartshorn, of Conneaut, Ohio, Miss Anna Weaver, of Logansport, Indiana, whom we had pledged before we knew that her mother had been a pledged I. C. at Oxford, Ohio, but had to leave school on account of sickness before she was initiated, and Miss Frances Rand, of Manitouco, Wisconsin. We congratulate ourselves upon our success in winning these bright girls. We are proud of them and feel that they have the interest of Pi Beta Phi deeply at heart.

Kappa Alpha Theta and Kappa Kappa Gamma entertained us royally at the Theta House October 14th.

By the time this appears in print we shall have launched our boat on the social sea of Stanford. We are planning to give a reception December 9th. In the afternoon we shall entertain the Kappas and Thetas, and in the evening some of the gentlemen from different fraternities.

California Alpha desires to express again her kindest wishes for the prosperity of her sisters—to thank them too for the letters which have arrived to wish her success. Although she is the "baby chapter" her love for Pi Beta Phi and all Pi Phis is strong and deep.

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## Editorial.

Are we laying too much stress on fraternities? Are we trying to make a principle out of an isolated fact of college life? It is

**Are Fraternities**

**Worth While?**

well that we should ask these questions occasionally,

and that they should be answered definitely and deci-

sively, so that we may be able to say clearly why we belong to

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a fraternity, and why we think it worth while to give it our work and even love.

As the fraternity system has developed there has come to be an immense amount of labor involved in its management. Most fraternities have definite organizations which require money and brains to manage them. Unquestionably these are both precious articles and should not be unnecessarily expended. Beside the general work of the fraternity, in which is included the maintenance of a periodical, the preparation for and expense of a regular convention, and the framing and carrying out of a fraternity policy, we must count in the work of individual members for their respective chapters. If we were at all statistically inclined we might reckon up how many years the combined time spent in fraternity work would amount to. No doubt the figures would surprise us.

And now we are endeavoring to extend the province of fraternity still farther and make it include *alumnæ* activity. Now how shall we prove that the game is worth the candle? Clearly, by maintaining that the *principle* underlying the system is worth our support and labor—by emphasizing the fraternity idea. If this idea were merely local in its character, and incapable of uniting in its bonds the members of different colleges, then no general organization would be wise or even possible. Does not the very fact that our organization has become so definite and complex prove that this organization was necessary, or it would never have been evolved?

Fraternities do mean something more than friendship with a few congenial girls. There is behind them a high ideal of college friendship and life. Why should we not have organizations on the basis of friendship and character, as well as on other principles? Are not organizations of the *heart* as important as those distinctively of the reason? And have we not added a new and deeper element to friendship as soon as our friend and ourselves are members of a common fraternity? Why should the idea of *organized* friendship seem trivial?

That fraternities are not merely local in character, mere isolated facts in college life has been abundantly proved by their past. No

influence perhaps tends more to bring us into wider relations in the college world. We belong not merely to one college, but to a fraternity which brings us into contact with other colleges. College interests are thus broadened and intensified.

We believe in supporting fraternities, not on account of the pleasures we may have derived from them, not for the individuals whose friendships our fraternity may have given us, for no accidental or personal accompaniments or benefits of fraternity life, but because we believe in the principle which underlies them. This principle is friendship. What shall we not accomplish in its name? We have always asserted and still stoutly maintain that fraternities are actually working out the idea of universal brotherhood. This idea can have no meaning to us when we are bidden to love the whole world. The only way to learn universal brotherhood is to love *this* person and *that* person. The fraternity circle certainly gives our friendship a wider range than it otherwise would have. Fraternity thus makes definite and practical an otherwise vague and general idea. If fraternities have made friendships closer and more unselfish, our sympathies readier and more active, we could surely ask for no further justification of their principle or result.

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“To take the other view of things,” says Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, “is the hardest and latest of life’s lessons.” To look at things from any point of view except our own is indeed a piece of broad mindedness we do not often see. We hardly stop to think that there are two sides to every question, that our advantage may be some one’s else disadvantage, our pleasure some one’s else pain, our gain some one’s else loss.

**The Other Side.** Can it be possible then that all the advantages of our fraternity are but one-sided advantages after all, and that fraternity life creates an exclusivism, and prejudices which make life harder for the non-fraternity woman?

This question has already been discussed in another part of the **ARROW**, but its importance leads us to speak of it still further.

As far as principles are concerned we do not see why fraternities any more than any other societies, should be particularly liable to the charge of exclusivism and of creating false social distinctions. Any society feels at liberty to bar out members whom it feels to be undesirable and this is scarcely a proof of narrowness. Any society—even any group of friends without organization—tends to make a little world for itself and dwell therein. We positively cannot see any harm in such social groups.

Undoubtedly in single instances fraternities have tried to form an exclusive aristocracy, but surely in such cases the original purpose of the fraternity has been subverted and they have degenerated into mere clubs where membership is desired on account of certain social prestige conferred by it. And certainly when we accord social position on any other ground than personal merit, and when we begin to look down on our neighbors because we possess something which they do not, then we may be accused of narrowness and snobbishness. But we do not believe this to be the general attitude of fraternities toward outsiders. In truth, as far as we have been able to observe, the bitterness and prejudice are generally on the part of the outsiders. Fraternity members have little of that feeling of superiority, merely because they belong to a fraternity, with which they are charged, and the line of separation is drawn much more sharply by the independents.

Now we claim that fraternities are no more liable to the charge of narrowness and snobbishness than any other society outside of college or in, which is organized for a purpose and wants as members only persons who will contribute best to this purpose.

But we, as fraternities, have certainly often been charged with giving ourselves pleasures which are a corresponding pain to others, and it is our duty by a declaration of our principles, and by the attitude of our individual chapters toward non-members, to remove this stain.

We do not believe that the range of any college girl's friendship should be bounded by the fraternity circle, nor that college social life should be a strictly fraternity matter. Our fraternity should be

but one of our interests, not the sole one. A broad life is possible in a fraternity as well as anywhere else. Chapters should, we believe, consider earnestly this phase of fraternity life. Is the social activity which your chapter creates of the highest and broadest type, or is it belittling, and in any way making life less pleasant for non-fraternity women? If so, it is not the fault of fraternity as such, but the result of personal narrowness and prejudice.

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Very few of the chapter letters are received on time. We ask corresponding secretaries to notice on the inside of the cover  
**Notices.** of the ARROW, when the chapter letters are due.

By reason of a misunderstanding, an incorrect announcement was made in the last ARROW. The applicants for a charter at Wisconsin University were refused, so Wisconsin Alpha has never existed.

We wish to again call the attention of ARROW readers to the fact that the ARROW cannot be successful without the help of every member of Pi Beta Phi. Promptness in sending in subscriptions, cheerfulness in preparing articles requested and voluntary contributions are all needed in order to have a thoroughly good ARROW. For all these the responsibility rests not on the editor, but on *you*.

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## Exchanges.

One of our esteemed contemporaries, the Exchange Editor of Kappa Alpha Journal, laments the decline of fraternity journalism. He is kind enough, however, not to include fraternity journalism as conducted by the various women's societies. "The sororities," he says, "have just reason to be proud of their magazines." In spite of this complimentary sentence, however, we notice a little levity of tone in his criticism of the journals of the sororities, which is distasteful to women who wish their work to be praised on account of its merit only, and not because it happens to be rather good for a *woman*.

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We have thought, however, as our table has become heaped with the various fraternity publications, that fraternity journalism must have received a new impetus this year. Many of the magazines appear in new and more elegant covers, and are enlarging their scope so as to include more matter of general interest.

The Delta Upsilon Quarterly has perhaps as little crudeness and appearance of an amateur publication as any of the fraternity journals. It contains much of general interest, but one would scarcely look upon it as a fraternity organ. Its tone is too general, too cold, and it lacks the warmth and kindly spirit which some other journals, less faultless, perhaps, have. Chapter letters have been abolished and instead is a department headed "News from the Colleges." The editorials, too, are on educational and general matter, rather than fraternity interests. We quote the following editorial:

We shall horrify some of our self-admiring contemporaries in fraternity journalism by expressing the opinion that the sororities' publications are much more vigorous from a mental point of view than are the organs of men's fraternities. This is despite the heaviness which one or two editresses (a timely word here) impart to their publications by having so many long essays prominent in the reading matter. But, as a rule, the repositories of female gray matter have a vital quality, which is entirely lacking in many more ambitious magazines of the class.

That old and ever-recurring question, "How small colleges shall we enter?" is discussed as follows:

\* \* \* But when the question of the college's standing in respect to quality is answered to one's satisfaction, the question of quantity becomes almost a cipher. We have no business to ask, have you 500 or 5,000 students? If fraternities do not crowd either, taking all the desirable men, the 500-student college may be worth more for Delta Upsilon purposes than the one with 5,000 students.

\* \* \* If the question of comparative enthusiasm and loyalty to the fraternity is to be raised, the chapters in the small colleges will not yield to their brethren of the universities. Surpass the thorough-going, hearty interest in the fraternity's welfare that obtains in one of our typical country chapters—Colby, Middlebury, Marietta—you cannot. There are reasons as plenty as blackberries why this is so. The country college has, first of all, less distractions than a city university or even one in the country. The chapter, as a means of social recreation, to say nothing more, is a valuable adjunct to the

college curriculum. On its literary side it often supplies much that is lacking in one's studies. The chapter hall becomes for the nonce a recitation room in which he learns, perhaps, the most valuable lessons obtained in his four year's course.

The enthusiasm of our university chapters is not to be decried. To do so would be to insult chapters whose life is of the most vigorous quality, breeding most loyal sons. But existence in a large institution is of itself no warrant of perfect sympathy and closeness of touch with the fraternity. Reckoned on scientific principles, the chances are more in favor of a chapter in a small college reaching those ideals.

Love and worship of bigness is an American vice. The shrine of King Mammoth is overrun with eager idolaters. Turn where we will, we find things measured by the hugest standards and placarded, "big," "bigger," "biggest," till that little Anglo-Saxon word gets the load of a Goliath.

Bigness in a fraternity will not marry goodness. The idea of an organization, all size and no character, offends even our least exacting ideals. But bigness of the parts may be no less offensive than bigness of the whole. Let this not be forgotten when considering the qualifications of a would-be chapter. Let rejections be the result of inferior quality of chapter or college, not of insufficient quantity in the latter. So shall we make the fraternity an artistic and harmonious union that represents in its chapters all classes of high grade institutions in America.

The alumni have been used to hearing from the chapters in two ways, chiefly; one a recital in Sophomore rhetoric of honors the chapter has been heaping upon itself; and, two, an appeal for a contribution to help along the "house fund," or to help "refurnish the hall. A genuine, hearty, bona fide invitation to spend a social evening with the chapter as its guest, to join with it in speech, song and at the table, is a courtesy that will be appreciated and remembered. And those chapters who are endeavoring to lengthen chapter-house subscription lists will find that they can enlist the sympathy and aid of members by this means that they could not reach through the direct appeal for financial help alone.—*Scroll of Phi Delta Theta.*

The above preaches a very evident sermon to all fraternities in regard to their treatment of alumni. We must see that the fraternity can give them something worth their while, before we can ask for their work and interest.



It is well for us to know both sides of every question, so we quote from The Shield of Phi Kappa Psi an article which discusses the alumni problem, although its conclusion is different from the policy of Pi Beta Phi as manifested in the organization of its alumnae association.

#### THE ALUMNI AND THE CHAPTER.

Greek-letter societies are the pride of the college man. Their development belongs to the undergraduate. The success or failure of the chapter depends not on the alumni, be they illustrious or otherwise, who in time past have jealously guarded the chapter interests, but upon the undergraduate brothers. This is exemplified by looking over a catalogue of prominent names, alumni of chapters which are at present not in existence.

This is as it should be. The brotherhood, although it belongs to alumni and active members alike, is so much the closer while we are college men; for then we are thrown into active fraternal contact with other wearers of the shield daily—yes, hourly. With the alumnus it is different. He leaves the college walls and enters the lists as a bread-winner. It is necessary that he sever his old relationships and make new acquaintances, new friends, and naturally, if he be active and aggressive, new enemies, too. He finds a different status of affairs, different social relations around him, and fortunate is he if among them all he finds one wearer of his beloved pin and colors. More probably, within a radius of twenty-five miles he will not find one-half dozen fraternity brothers; and from them will he be separated, in his new life, by difference of years, position as regards the issues of the day, and interest. He will sometimes find his most severe opponent—separated from him by interest and ambition—to be as true a Greek as he is himself.

Their ways have digressed. Their paths have carried them in different directions, and new alliances have fastened their bonds upon them, new chains of fraternal love hold them, new family associations surround them. From the theorist, they become practical. From the dreamer, they are becoming thinkers. Each has within himself the same mind, heart and soul which in college days so closely allied him with his Greek brothers. Time has not effaced that love, but has broadened it. The world has become their field of action, instead of the campus of their alma mater. Their love for their college fraternity has not lessened, but instead of the one absorbing question, as of old, they leave it in charge of the generations who are to follow.

Do not think your alumni have forgotten you. Such is not the case. Other interests now hold their attention and their time. But in the most pleasant reveries of each, his mind drifts back to his

chapter, and his heart beats faster and lighter as familiar names and faces pass before him in a happy group. Not among them all is there one who does not bring back some smile of sweet remembrance, some happy college affair. Then it is his mind drifts on to thoughts of the chapter of to-day. And if she be successful, these thoughts are with conscious pride; while if adverse circumstances surround her, though regret comes to his heart, he loves her too dearly and with too honorable a love not to be willing to make sacrifices to assist her in regaining the place to which she rightfully belonged.

$\Phi K \Psi$  has stood the shock of a civil war and lived. She has withstood the rude shock of parties and partisanship and survived. Her alumni are proud of her and love her. Her control and management belong to the undergraduates. To them is due her future, be it a success or failure. Take it throughout the Greek-letter world, and such, we believe, will be found to be the universal alumni standing; such will be the position of every alumnus with regard to his chapter.

Volumes have been written on this subject, all of which—that I have been fortunate enough to read—I believe were founded on false premises. They assumed that something is wrong in the position of the alumni and the chapter. This I do not believe. I believe they now occupy their natural position, and should any change be made in their present relations, it would be from a natural to an unnatural one.

In this connection we also quote from the pen of the editor of *Delta Gamma Anchora*, the first from an article on "Duties of *Alumnæ*."

. . . . . The *alumnæ* do not forget how serious the questions of fraternity policy once seemed, but they learn with experience that most of the difficulties are fictitious, and that a very few years are sometimes sufficient to work a revolution in the character and standing of any given chapter. They do not forget how sincere the active members always are in their desire to further the prosperity of the organization, and if they feel a certain sense of relief that the exciting duty of rushing is no longer theirs, they are none the less glad when the conquests are made.

If a fraternity approaches to the realization of its ideals, its influence does not cease with college dregs; but though its influence does not cease, it necessarily changes. To the *alumnæ* it comes indirectly, and usually as a memory, rather than as a potent formative force to be felt in daily life. However tender the feeling of the *alumnæ* may be for the fraternity, they realize that though its advancement may in a measure depend upon them and their loyalty

to its principles, its importance lies in its influence upon the undergraduates. For them it has done its chief work.

If this view of the case seems harsh to the active members, let them postpone their judgment for a few years, and in the meantime try to believe that if their alumnæ are doing earnest work in the world, seeking ever the highest culture and progress, they are daily manifesting their loyalty to the bond, even though direct connection with the chapter be severed.

The second quotation is a comment upon an editorial in the Key, as to why alumnæ do not wear the fraternity pin.

Perhaps the above is a minor reason for the non-appearance of fraternity pins upon alumnæ, but the real reason is the one that Greeks seldom admit with anything but reluctance. In forty-nine cases of fifty, the alumnæ who do not wear their pins habitually, fail to do it, not from any specific reason, but simply and solely because they do not think about it. Alumnæ do not, as a rule, lead a life that is only reminiscent of their college days; they are usually engaged in business or social duties, and in spite of popular opinion to the contrary, there is occasionally one who marries and occupies herself with household cares. College days and even fraternity, then, seem very far away, and the little pin is forgotten except when one revisits alumnæ mater, or is thrown again among college people. This is not disloyalty; it is necessity. The human mind does not keep up active and ardent interests in the same things forever, and fraternity women should be the last to wish to check the progress and development of their members, that their interests might remain centered in the sorority. Love for the fraternity is not manifested by wearing outside visible signs of loyalty, but by the lives its members lead, and every one who becomes an earnest and lovable woman does more for the honor of her order than fifty could do by the mere display of fraternity pins.

## CLUB LIST OF PERIODICALS.

Name of Periodical.	Regular Price	Our Price	Name of Periodical.	Regular Price	Our Price
Advance, Chicago.....	\$2.00	\$2.00	Independent, N. Y. ....	\$3.00	\$2.70
Albany Law Journal.....	5.00	4.25	Journalist, N. Y. ....	4.00	3.65
Am. Agriculturist, N. Y.....	1.50	1.25	Journal of Education, Boston.....	2.50	2.50
Am. Geologist, Minn.....	3.50	2.50	Judge, N. Y.....	5.00	4.25
Am. Mathematics, Baltimore.....	5.00	4.40	Kate Field's Washington.....	2.00	1.50
Am. Psychology, Worcester.....	5.00	4.25	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.....	1.00	1.00
Am. Naturalist, Phila.....	4.00	3.65	Law Journal, Chicago.....	3.00	2.50
Arena, Boston.....	5.00	4.25	Lend a Hand, Boston.....	2.00	*1.85
Argonaut, San Francisco.....	4.00	3.20	Life, N. Y.....	5.00	4.50
Argosy, N. Y.....	2.00	1.75	Lippincott's Mag., Phila.....	3.00	2.25
Arkansas Traveler, Chicago.....	2.00	1.75	Macmillan's Mag., N. Y.....	3.00	2.65
Art Amateur, N. Y.....	4.00	3.50	Magazine of Art, N. Y.....	3.50	2.85
Atlantic Monthly, Boston.....	4.00	3.35	Mag. of Am. History, N. Y.....	4.00	3.35
Babyhood, N. Y.....	1.00	1.00	Mission'y Rev. of the World.....	2.00	1.70
Blackwood's Magazine, N. Y.....	3.00	3.00	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.....	1.00	1.00
Cassell's Family Magazine.....	1.50	1.35	Nation, N. Y.....	3.00	2.85
Cassell's Magazine of Art, N. Y.....	3.50	2.85	New England Mag., Boston.....	3.00	2.65
Century, N. Y.....	4.00	3.65	North American Review, N. Y.....	5.00	4.25
Christian-at-Work, N. Y.....	3.00	2.80	Outing, N. Y.....	3.00	2.50
Churchman, N. Y.....	3.50	3.25	Overland Mthly, San Francisco.....	3.00	2.50
Collier's Once a Week, N. Y.....	5.00	4.25	Peterson's Mag., Phila.....	1.00	.95
Cosmopolitan, N. Y.....	1.50	1.40	Phrenological Journal, N. Y.....	1.50	1.25
Critic, N. Y.....	3.00	2.75	Political Science Quarterly, N. Y.....	3.00	2.75
Current Literature, N. Y.....	3.00	2.65	Popular Science Monthly, N. Y.....	5.00	4.75
Decorator & Furnisher, N. Y.....	4.00	3.25	Presbyterian Review, N. Y.....	3.00	*2.75
Demorest's Magazine.....	2.00	1.70	Public Opinion, Washington.....	3.00	2.70
Drake's Magazine, N. Y.....	1.00	.90	Puck, N. Y.....	5.00	5.00
Eclectic Magazine, N. Y.....	5.00	4.25	Quarterly Journal Economics.....	2.00	1.75
Education, Boston.....	3.00	2.50	Quiver, N. Y.....	1.50	1.25
Electrical Review, N. Y.....	3.00	2.50	Review of Reviews, N. Y.....	2.50	2.50
Electrical World, N. Y.....	3.00	2.75	St. Nicholas, N. Y.....	3.00	2.65
Eng. and Mining Journal, N. Y.....	5.00	4.25	Science, N. Y.....	3.50	*3.35
English Illustrated Mag, N. Y.....	1.75	1.50	Scientific Am., N. Y.....	3.00	3.00
Forum, N. Y.....	3.00	2.75	" " Supplement.....	5.00	5.00
Frank Leslie's Weekly, N. Y.....	4.00	3.40	" " and Sup., N. Y.....	7.00	7.00
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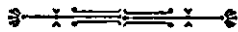
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