### DEAN OF CO-EDS WINS HEARTS OF STUDENTS BY MOTHER-LIKE PLAN

Dr. Anna Z. Crayne Directs 288 Girl Students of Oregon Agricultural College by Applying Home Influences-Darmitory Councils Are Paramount in Southern Woman's Organization to Make Fair Charges Happy.







LEGE, Corvailis, Or., April & .-- (Special.) -- "My method of influencing young women is to place before them high ideals and surround them with love, which is the keynote

to culture and refinement." Thus simply and briefly, does Dr. Anna Z. Crayne, dean of women at the Oregon Agricultural College, give the code by which she directs the moral and social education of the 258 girls. who come to the institution in search of an education. The respon-sibility assumed by this college teacher and mother, in directing the lives of the girls during this important formative period, is not slight nor is

the task simple. Girls flock to the college from homes of widely different ideals and circumstances; from the home of wealth and refinement and the home of fru-gality and restriction. Their experi-ences touch aimost every step in the social scale, from those of the timid country girl, who has never before been away from the little homestead in Cen-tral Oregon, to those of the young wo-man, who has grown up in the "social set" of a great city and enjoyed the advantages of an Eastern finishing Harmonizing of these widely school. Harmoniang of these widely different elements, and molding of the lives of these girls according to her ideas and ideals is the problem with which Dr. Crayne is struggling. To instil into the young women moral ideas and give to them the social refinement culture which make for the highest type of womanhood, is the work to which she has consecrated a large part

### Dean Is Southern Woman.

Dr. Crayne is well fitted for the work She is a Southern woman of charming personality, culture and refinement. Her training, from her childhood apent in a Southern home, to the present, has been such as to give her the tact, broad knowledge and sympathy so essential to the successful fulfillment of her great mission. Her education was begun in the home under a tutor, fol-lowed by a three-year course in the University of Virginia, two years in Miss Bently's finlehing school for young women, and three years in St. Louis Medical College where she met and married Dr. William H. Crayne, with whom she practiced medicine for sev-eral years. After his death in 1897 she was made dean of women at Whitman College, where she served six years. For three years following that she had charge of the girls at the Eastern Ore-gen State Normal School, and took up her duties at this college at the open-

ing of the present school year.

The simple statement by which Mrs.
Crayno describes her method of procedure is partly misleading, for it gives no indication of the intricate methods necessary in working out the delicate weekless which arise conproblems which arise con-in the training of this large family of girls. Diplomacy in meeting

taining the interest of her proteges, forcefulness in discipline, and swmpathy in gaining the love and friendship of the girls, all enter into the general plan, which in its operation offers a field of unlimited interest.

### Dormitory Councils Formed.

In the first place there must be or-ganization. This is accomplished by the establishment of councils, centered at the girls' college home, known as Waldo Hall. Each corridor of the dormitory is formed into a separate council, and at the apex is what is known as the greater, or central council. All of the girls itving in each corridor have membership in the council of that corridor and all girls, in turn, have

membership in the greater council.

In these councils are solved the many puzzling questions of conduct, dress, entertainment and association which arise constantly in the life of the college girl. In such a large body of young women there are always those who lack taste in dress, and even some who may be indiscreet in conduct. When such situations arise there is a quiet call of the corridor council and the young women discuss the problem and decide upon a method by which the young woman may be corrected without offense. The tact and good sense of these girls usually find a way, and if not, the advice of Mrs. Crayne is sought immediately. In the end, the girl who has off-ended by her taste or conduct is set right quietly by methods which leave her happy in the knowledge that her companions have a friendly interest in her, and that she has learned some-thing which will add to her charm or strengthen her character.

### Kind Artifices Used.

"Oh, I think, my dear, you would look charming in this kind of a hat," or "Please let me try combing your hair; I think I know a style which will be so becoming to you." These words uttered by a girl companion illustrate the means by which oftentimes a carefully considered plan is carried out without even a suspicton on the part of the girl who is being approached of the fact that her tastes are being adjusted to match the college standard.

Then there is the question box into

that her tastes are being adjusted to match the college standard.

Then there is the question box into which all, not only young women, but the young men and faculty members of the college, may drop questions to be taken up and considered in the greater council meeting. These questions pertain practically to every subject of interest in the girls' lives, and oftentimes are the keys to situations which need to be corrected, the existence of which has never been known to the Dean of Women. Often from the contents of this box are selected queries written in a strong masculine hand. These questions are discussed at the meetings of the greater council where the dean, as ex-officio chairman, guides the discussion.

are given on such subjects as the care of the body, in which she discusses with the girls proper enting, sleeping, bathing, how to keep the best polse in walking, how to sit and stand, and the care of the eyes. Then there is a lecture on deportment in which the girls are taught how to conduct themselves in the home, on the street and in the schoolroom. Another phase of this instructional work, which is probably no less important, is that illustrated by a lecture on an "afternoon at home." In this lecture the girls are taught how to send and snswer invitations, how to use cards, how to dress, what to do when received, and many other dejicate social practices which add so greatly to the grace and charm of the American woman. AGRICULTURAL COL- | the critical situations, originality in re- | are given on such subjects as the care

### Practical Lessons Given

"But we actually do these things," said Mrs. Crayne, as she stepped across her artistic little parlor and returned with a tray on which she had placed a teacup and saucer. Then she told how the girls were organized into classes and invited to attend an afternoon tea in her parlors. Here they appear dremsed as social ctiquette would dic-tate, and are received and served as they might be in the best society. At these meetings the girls put into practice the things they have learned, and ask questions about the little niceties of social life.

"The girls are taught to hold a tray in this manner," continued Mrs. Crayne, demonstrating, "and to set the cup in

demonstrating, "and to set the cup in this way, and to return it in this way. You know these little niceties are of such importance to women."

"Many delicate questions regarding the deportment of the girls while in the company of men are constantly arising," said Mrs. Crayne, "and many of these are difficult to adjust, but I find there is a general desire on the part of the girls to raise the deportment of all in this regard to the highest possible standard.

ment of all in this regard to the highest possible standard.

"Sometimes it is necessary for me to refuse to permit a girl to go with a certain young man, but I am always willing to explain why, and I invariably ask the young lady to have the man in question call on me. I have seldom found a young man who did not agree that I had acted properly when I had discussed the subject with him, and now I count among my best friends some of those I met in this manner."

In an institution of this size it is found necessary to place certain rather rigid restrictions upon the girls, and so it becomes necessary to interest them in such a way as to make them contented and happy in the dormitory life. To lighten and brighten the long days of study and work, a unique plan has been introduced. At certain times all of the formality which enters into the discipline is thrown aside, and into the discipline is thrown aside, and every member of the dormitary enters into the enjoyment of the so-called

Waldo Hall. Then they will relate to you how they set up an Indian tepes in the dormitory parlors, surrounded it with pine trees, and built up what appeared to be a "real" campfire. Then you will learn from the enthusiastic narrator how 14 girls, dressed as Indian braves and squaws with feathers and blankets and "real" war paint on their faces, gathered about the campfire and in Indian fashion held a council of war. They will tell you how the pipe of peace, with its burning incense, was passed from mouth to mouth white the braves chanted their compiaints.

plaints.

But these so-called "stunts" are not merely for the amusement of the girls, for each one carries with it a lesson. As the various chiefs assembled in council and each one related his tale of council and each one related his tale or wee, the listening girls recognized a complaint which, although in Indian style, had a striking counterpart in conditions which existed within the sphere of their own experiences. Thus is combined wholesome amusement and tactful instruction. The details of these "stunts" afford a source of unlimited

"stunts" afford a source of unlimited interest.

The domitory home must be made an attractive home for it is here that the girls must be encouraged to entertain their friends. To make this college home so attractive that the competing moving-picture show and the ice-cream pariors no longer have their attractions, Mrs. Crayne has taught her girls how to entertain. Several pariors have been fitted in the most attractive manner, and a special room has been set aside where the chafing dish is made supreme. Here in these rooms during "open" evenings will be found as many as six or seven merry parties of boys and girls.

Girls Receive Occasionally.

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All of the evenings with the excep tion of Friday, Saturday and Sunday are set aside for study and rest. At tion of Friday, Saturday and Sunday are set aside for study and rest. At 7:15 o'clock study hour begins, and all must be quiet in the big dormitory until 9:45 o'clock. Then for half an hour the girls enjoy recreation of all kinds. During that half hour they may hold their little "stunts," or engage in any other form of amusement which they choose, but at 10:30 o'clock the lights in the dormitory must be out. Friday, Satorday and Sunday evenings the girls may receive callers, or may, with the permission of the dean, go out to the theaters, to call or to attend church. But never does the watchful cafe of the dean and her assistants cease to follow them. At the desk, near the door of the bigdormitory, there is a book, in which every girl must write her name when she leaves the hall, record where she is going, what time she leaves and she must register again upon her return. Thus it is that Mrs. Crayne keeps track of her large family. "Once in a while the girls forget so far as to break the rules and even try to deceive me, but this is not often successful, and generally is not repeated," said Mrs. Crayne in reply to a question as to the effectiveness of this method of keeping track of the girls. "I usually find that these indiscretions are due to a misunderstanding, and a talk with the girls invariably ends in their volunteering to co-operate with me in carrying out this requirement in the future."

Then there is the spiritual side of

me in carrying out this requirement in the future."

Then there is the spiritual side of the girls' life, cared for by the dean and her staff of assistants. For some time classes have been studying "Christ in Art" under the leadership of the various instructors in the dormitory. This is another illustration of Mrs. Crayne's idea that it is possible to com-tine instruction in various lines with oine instruction in various lines with methods which will be of special in-

methods which will be of special terest to the girls.

Mrs. Crayne is not alone, however, in this work. She is receiving the sympathetic help of many people in the college community and in the state constantly. Mrs. Clara Waldo, member of the board of regents and firm friend the board of regents and firm friend of every girl in the institution, has done much to assist. Her frequent talks to the young women are counted as some of the greatest boons of dermi-tory life, and her many donations of pictures, dishes, spoons, furniture and other things which are of such value to these girls, are constantly making. to these girls, are constantly making the burden of this work lighter.

#### COST IN MAKING MUSIC Players of Wnid Instruments Sub-

John Warren in Washington, D. C.,

ject Most of All to Pain.

John Warren in Washington, D. C.,
Star.

When Ignaz Paderewski last toured
this country, he was forced to abandon
a number of concerts, toward the close
of his season, because of muscular
rheumatism in both hands, brought
on by excessive plano playing, Planist's
cramp is more painful than writer's
cramp and is the bane of all virtuosos.
It is caused by the constant contraction It is caused by the constant contraction and expansion of the muscles control-ling the fingers. It becomes chronic when not guarded against, and many a

when not guarded against, and many a promising virtuoso's career has been blighted in this way. The only remedy is to rest the overtaxed muscles, and then work them up gradually to meet the strain of constant playing.

All concert planists are subject to split finger tips. The constant stroke of the balls of the fingers on the hard your makes the flesh so delicate and ivory makes the flesh so delicate tender that, frequently, playing comes acute agony. Some planists suffer more than others from delicate finger tips. Lhevinne, the gigantic Russian player, who can extract as much tone from his instrument as any other living player, has finger tips that are like cushions. But they are exquisitely sensitive, and continually breaking open.

uisitely sensitive, and continually ceaking open. Violinists suffer a great deal of physical inconvenience. Most of us have an idea that the violin is held against the neck and shoulder by the player's left hand, which grasps the arm of the in-strument. All great violin teachers in-sist that the left hand be entirely free, and to achieve this the violin is actually held by the player's chin. To achieve this his head is held in a dis-torted position, and this, working against the elevation of the left arm hand, which grasps the arm of the inand shoulder, causes compression of the heart and lungs and curvature of

Performers on wind instruments suf-Performers on wind instruments surfer many inconveniences, and in some
instances their work leads to permanent physical disability. Bulbar paralysis from continued use of the
tongue and lips is an ever present danger. Doctors have a fearsome name
for the commonest result of wind playlng. In plain language, it is overdis-tention of the lungs. This stretching of the lungs from constantly heavy in-flation, leads to engorgement of the blood in the right cavities of the heart, and this produces dilation of the heart

and hypertrophy.

Mental peculiarities of oboe players are traditional in the orchestral world, in spite of the fact that most oboe in spite of the fact that most oboe players are normal. Some explain that the oboe player is mentally affected by the fact that he is forced to blow through an exceedingly small aperture, and the expiration is unusually prolonged. Others insist that the peculiarly melancholy quality of the tone produced and the invariable character of the music written for the oboe are responsible for any peculiarities displayed by its executants.

After this somewhat grewsome recital, it is cheering to know that one instrument, at least, can be counted on to bring health and longevity to those who practice it. This is the flute. Doctors recommend it for incipient consumptives, as the operation of playing the instrument involves the precise

the greater council where the dean, as ex-officio chairman, guides the discussion.

Peaturing these greater council meetings are the talks made by Dean Crayne. On these occasions lectures often greeted by the fair co-eds of breath.

## RICHEST WOMAN IN GREAT BRITAIN OWNS HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS ACRES

Princess Victoria Luise Wears the Uniform of German Regiment of Which She Is Colonel, Although There Is a Man in Active Command-Princess Fushimi to Represent Japanese at Coronation.





MIRS EDWIN GOULD



Great Britain. She is the daughter and heiress of the late Duke of Hamilton and wife of the Marquis of Graham, who is the son and heir of the Duke of Montrose. She owns many hundreds of thousands of acres in her own right, as well as much other property.

Mrs. Edwin Gould is the wife of the second son of the late Jay Gould. Her father was the late Dr. George M. Shrady, the famous physician who at-tended General Grant in his last ill-ness. She has two sons.

EW YORK, April 8.—(Special.)— of the Duke of Orleans, who is the Marchioness of Graham is be-lieved to be the richest woman in the daughter of Bourbon. She is the daughter ter of the Archduchess Josef of Auster of the Archduchess Josef of Austria and granddaughter of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. She was born on June 14, 1867. She may some day he Queen of France, for her husband is chief claimant to the throne.

Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert is one of the most delightful of New York host-esses. She is the mother of Miss Lilla Gilbert, an acknowledged belle among throne of Austria. the debutantes of this year. Mrs. Gil-bert is a daughter of Issac Brokaw, one of the richest men of New York. She is a sister of Mrs. Preston Satter-

of the Brokaw millions will eventually come to Mrs. Bramball Gilbert's beau-tiful daughter.

The Princess Victoria Luise is occasionally seen in the uniform of the German regiment of which she has just been made Colonel. Her position is of course "henorary." There is an active Colonel to command in time of action. The German Empress is also a Colonel and her military dress is most becoming. It is reported that little throne of Austria.

Princess Higashi Fushimi will represent the Japanese Empress at the coronation of King George. Princess Fushimi is one of the most brilliant Her imperial and royal highness, Maria, Duchess of Orleans, is the wife wealthy and has no children, so most ness society.

### LIGHTING FIXTURES, ETC., SHOULD HARMONIZE WITH COLOR SCHEME

Many Homes Are Disfigured by Lack of Plan in Arrangement of Various Rooms-Contracts Should Not Be Placed Until General Scheme Is Decided Upon.

BY LAURA BALDWIN DOOLITTLE. THE electric light or any other per-

manent light fixtures in a home or public building are often put in by contract before the building is completed and before the subject of decoration and furnishing has been definitely settled upon, which accounts for many discords. These fixtures are permanent and should receive a great deal of attention and thought. In all cases they should be as good and consequently as expensive as one can afford to buy, for nothing that is actually worth buy, for nothing that is actually worth while in this line is cheap, and nothing adds greater dignity to a home than perfectly appointed light fixtures. It pays in the end to study the matter carefully and buy the best; but before buying or giving a contract for light fixtures have your color scheme made out and furnishings decided upon. This is absolutely necessary in order to have a completely harmonious effect. All a completely harmonious effect. All the small hardware, such as hinges, window-lifts and door-knobs must be

### Fixtures Are Inharmonious.

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In looking for an apartment this past week I found in one of the most expensive new apartments the doorknobs of glass, the handles on drawers of hrass and the electric light fixtures of nickel, all in one room. The hardware was no doubt bought of one firm and the electric light fixtures put in by another, with the above result. All of these things were of the best, there had been no money spared to make these apartments of the very best, most modern up-to-date style, but when one would try to furnish them, these little oversights would be very apparent.

Even the color of the electric light cord should be insisted upen to carry out perfectly one's color scheme. No

out perfectly one's color scheme. No matter how expensive a fixture may be if it is not in the period of the room it is not a success. Of course, what applies to light fixtures applies to everything else, that no one thing no matter how beautiful or expensive how fine in quality or usefulness, can be bought without due consideration for its relation with every other thing in the same room.

### Knob Out of Place.

I once went into a beautiful new home, built on purely Colonial lines, architecturally correct in every detail, simple and fine, where one opened the door with a brand new knob of the latest and best craftsman model. The door-knob of litself was beautiful and of the very best make and material, but out of place for a Colonial home where a good eld-fashloned brass-knob and old Georgian knocker would have carried out the architect's plan instead of defeating it.

carried out the architect's plan instead of defeating it.

It does require a knowledge of just what is the proper design for all these things and I would advise every home-builder never to give a contract for light fixtures or small hardware till the decorator has decided fully upon the color scheme—the furniture and the whole plan of the house. The architect very often, nowadays, designs the fixtures and thus keeps them in harmony with the lines of the house, but they should not be contracted for as to color and material till other things are settled. For instance, supas to color and material the other things are settled. For instance, suppose you have a little reception room done in gray and violet, what a mistake it would be to have copper appear in any of the fixtures or hardware. Here one would want to use pure yellow brass, while if the room, and the color would use

the copper or red gold. With either color scheme one could use silver, but would keep it all in silver and nickel every hinge, window-lift, brackets and rods for curtains and every little bit of metal appearing in that room should be of silver or nickel, with glass knobs if desired. It's just these little details that make or mar the beauty and complete harmony of our homes.

### Nickel Is Favored.

Nickel is almost universally used in bathrooms now, but one often sees brass light fixture or door-hinges in the same room.

These are things that are a perma nent part of the house and remain either an eyesore or a pleasure to its occupants. Consequently my great desire to impress the importance of just such apparent trifles upon the mind of the builder that no mistakes may

It is not like draperies or more per

ishable furnishings that can be easily changed and consequently the more attention should be paid to it.

Also in wiring a house it is necessary to provide for floor plugs for reading or plane lamps and for the vacuum cleaner. These two things mean much to us. To me one of the great things a decorator and furnisher should always have in mind is the comfort of the family. A home to be lived in and loved as a home must be comfort-able, as well as beautiful, and as time goes on the thought and money you expend in making all these permanent things harmonious will fully repay you for the proper thing in the right place always stands the test of time and usage, no matter how fashion may

### Rooms Often Spotled.

Period rooms are often spoiled by the light fixtures. For instance think of how incongruous a modern fixture would appear in a Moorish den, while a lantern of Moorish design, either antiques or copies from the originals, would be just the thing and quite as

I had a fine old Moorish hall to redecorate in Pasadena, where a former decorator had put a handsome old bronze chandelier of French design. The fixture was beautiful in itself, but so out of place. In an old antique shop was found a real Moorish lantern with was found a real Moorish lantern with fair carving and beautiful red glass. There an old chest was found, hand-carved in the same design, also a tabourette with insets of mother-of-pearl. These things completed the hall and made it a joy forever, instead of the discord it was before. The lantern was the thing, in this case, that I wished to call attention to. Nothing else in a Moorish room would do. For the modern room of no fixed period style lamps are much used. The lovely pottery bases are wired for electricity and big beautiful shades that glow like jewels of color, make some of our most jewels of color, make some of our most fetching hits of decorative art.

### New Shades Are Fine.

The new shades painted on parchment paper are especially fine. A recent one shows great bunches of hy-drangeas against a glow of yellow and brown. These panels were set in a fine old antique copper frame and the vase was a big Van Briggle pottery vase in the same rad violet shades, haking a beautiful light fixture for a table. pear in any of the fixtures or hard-ware. Here one would want to use pure yellow brass, while if the room were in old blue then we would use five big carriage candles or wired for lectricty, with an appropriate shade

added makes a fine hall light or plano light either.

Personally I do not care so much for the diffused lighting now so much in vogue. I enjoy a room, like a pic-ture, with some shadows in it and this is possible only where the lights are centered; but there are some advan-tages and here there is room for individual tastes.

### The Ideal Marriage.

Success Magazine. When the husband gets ready to regard his wife as an equal partner in the marriage firm instead of as an employe with one share in a milliondollar company, or as merely a house keeper; when he is willing to regard his income as much his wife's as his own and not put her in the position of a beggar for every penny she gets; when he will grant her the same priv-lieges he demands for himself; when he is willing to allow his wife to live her own life in her own way without trying to "boss" her, we shall have more true marriages, happier homes,

# SKIN-TORTURED AND DISFIGURED BABIES

And Worn-Out, Worried Parents Find Comfort in Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

Is your little one a sufferer from itching, burning eczema or other torturing, disfiguring skin trouble? Are you, yourself, worn out by long, sleepless nights and ceaseless anxiety, and have you tried treatment after treatment without avail? If so, you will read with interest the following letter from Mrs. Noble Tubman, of Dodson, Mont., telling what Cuticura soap and Cuticura ointment did for just such a case as yours:

Cuticura ointment did for just such a case as yours:

"When my baby boy was six months old, his body was completely covered with large sores that seemed to itch and burn, and cause terrible suffering. The cruption began in pimples which would open and run, making large sores. His hair came out and finger nails fell off, and the sores were over the entire body, causing little or no sleep for baby or myself. Great scabs would come off when I removed his shirt.

"We tried a great many remedies

shirt.

"We tried a great many remedies but nothing would help him, till a friend induced me to try Cuticura soap and ointment. I used the Cuticura soap and ointment but a short time before I could see that he was improving, and in six weeks' time he was entirely cured. He had suffered about six weeks before we tried the Cuticura soap and ointment, although we had tried several other things and doctors too. I think the Cuticura remedies will do all that is claimed for them and a great deal more."

deal more."

Cutiours soap and cintment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, but mothers of skin-tortured infants and children can obtain a liberal sample of each, mailed free, with a thirty-two page booklet on the skin and its treatment, by addressing "Cuticura," Dept. A, Boston, Mass.