

The College News

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VOLUME IX. No. 4.

BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1922

Price 10 Cents

MANY STATES REPRESENTED AT INAUGURATION DINNER

Undergraduates Commended For Offering Hospitality To Alumnae Spending Night

FOURTEEN SPEECHES GIVEN

Three hundred and thirty alumnae attended the alumnae banquet in honor of President Park last Friday night. The supper was given in Pembroke Hall, which was decorated with bright colored autumn leaves harmonizing with the chrysanthemums on the tables. The speeches began as soon as the tables were cleared and were informal suggestions and opinions.

Miss Anne Todd, '02, president of the Alumnae Association, was in the chair. "It gives me great pleasure," she said, "to welcome so many alumnae. That there are so many here is a miracle wrought by the good will of the neighboring alumnae and of the undergraduates. Through their president, Miss Martin, the alumnae were offered Pembroke-West and the undergraduates are scattered about the college, sleeping on window seats, or two in single beds; and we are in their comfortable quarters. Our most grateful thanks to our absentee hostesses!" Miss Todd ended with the story of the man who put an acorn into the ground and "left the growth to God" and in this same feeling of faith and trust, she said, "we must leave the growth of the College to President Park's wisdom and care."

Miss Bancroft, '02, Is Toastmistress

Miss Todd introduced Miss Elizabeth Neilds Bancroft, president of '98 and toastmistress of the evening. Miss Bancroft mentioned the places from which the three hundred and thirty alumnae had come to "give greetings to the new President"; and after a silent toast to the two first presidents of the College introduced the next speaker, Josephine Goldmark, '98. After speaking of her own undergraduate days, of the nonsense, the fooling and the same more serious question of self-government and academic duties that impress the undergraduate of today, Miss Goldmark spoke of President Park. "Hers is no empty honor, her path is a difficult one, not because she is a successor to President Thomas who held the torch so magnificently, but because this is the era of disillusionment. We turn now with a new interest and passion to education, we bring flexible minds and open hearts. The new President may count on this, and that the education here is combined with the spirit of youth, the hope of the world."

Mrs. W. Ladd (A. E. Rhoads, '89), trustee and director of the College, who spoke next: "President Thomas was the president of the College of yesterday, tonight we must turn toward the future; there are many difficulties but the feeling of the directors is one of happy confidence. A daughter of Bryn Mawr is the President of Bryn Mawr, President Park has the best qualities—wisdom, simplicity, humor and scholasticism."

Millicent Cary, '20, was the youngest alumna to speak. She made two suggestions that she had learned in her last year's experience at an English university. "One thing that I should like to see done," she said, "is a system for real leisure established, leisure to think, read, get ideas, and make friends, and another thing is the establishment of comprehensive examinations, with more specialization in group subjects and an opportunity for original work."

The fourth speaker was Harriet Bradford, '15; she began by complimenting President Park's "master stroke" which let "all the alumnae tell her how to run the

FRESHMEN TO RECEIVE LANTERN, ACCORDING TO OLD TRADITIONS

Lantern Night, one of the oldest customs in Bryn Mawr history, will be observed Friday evening, when the Freshmen receive the lanterns from the Sophomore class.

The first class to receive lanterns in College was 1890, when the ceremony was merely an incident in an impromptu entertainment which the Sophomores gave the Freshmen. Later the ceremony was transferred to the night when the Freshmen received their caps and gowns and was removed from the campus to the Cloisters, where it has been held ever since.

"Pallas Athene Thea," written as 1893's class song, is sung by the Sophomores, as they file into the Cloisters. The Freshmen answer by the Greek song "Sofyas Filae Paromen," first sung by 1924.

SENIORS HAVE "CHOSEN THREE GOOD OFFICERS"

Katherine Strauss, Mary Adams and Ruth Beardsley to Represent 1923

Senior elections on Wednesday passed off with almost unequaled rapidity, for the choices were practically unanimous.

Katherine Strauss, who succeeds Julia Ward as President of her class, has held many offices during her college career; she was 1923's first Secretary; last year she was on the Self-Government Board, and this year she is Vice-President of Self-Government and President of Glee Club, as well as President of her class. The new Vice-President, who succeeds Agnes Clement, Mary Adams, is President of the Science Club and has served on the Finance Committee of the Christian Association.

The Secretary, Ruth Beardsley, who succeeds Isabelle Beaudrias, is also Business Manager of the NEWS and a member of the Student's Building Committee.

JUNIORS GIVE "IF" BY DUNSANY INSTEAD OF BANNER SHOW

Banner to be Presented to Freshmen with Usual Ceremony After Play

Staged in America for the first time, "If," by Lord Dunsany, will be given by 1924 to the Freshmen on Saturday, November 4. The play first appeared during 1921 in London, and will be given in New York this winter.

John Beale, the hero, will be played by Pamela Coyne, who has previously been unable to prove her talent as an actress on the Bryn Mawr stage, since last year her class elected her for Stage Manager, Martha Cooke, the heroine of "Androcles and the Lion," and Louise Sanford will be the two principal women. Other important rôles will be taken by Lester Ford, Beatrice Constant, and Mary Louise White.

After the play the Juniors, having sung the odd classes out of the gymnasium, according to Even tradition, will present their class banner to 1926.

NEW DUTCH GRADUATE COMING TO STUDY HERE

Miss Wilhemina Pauline Frylinck, the new Dutch graduate who has just arrived, will pursue here the subject of English philology and literature. Miss Frylinck has studied at Groningen University where she took her A. B. and at Heidelberg and Amsterdam, where she obtained her doctor's degree just two months before sailing for this country. Her thesis is on "The Tragedy of Sir John Van Olden Barnvelt," an anonymous Elizabethan play which Dr. Chew is going to review for "Modern Language Notes."

VARSITY WINS IN HARD FIGHT AGAINST ALUMNAE TEAM

V. Brokaw Stars at Half-back and Combines Well With Forward Line

Never letting up in the stiff fight against the alumnae, with its seven yellow ties, Varsity carried off a decisive victory of 3-1 in the first game of the hockey season last Saturday afternoon.

The alumnae defense, with B. Eihlers starring as goal, proved very efficient in breaking the rush of Varsity forwards. But the team, though individually brilliant, was handicapped by lack of combination between its players. Varsity, on the other hand, showed greater feeling for teamwork, and this, together with the advantages of more practice, gave it the final triumph. Dribbling the ball up the field themselves, Varsity defense again and again outwitted their opponents, and waited for their forwards to get free before getting rid of the ball.

Eluding her halfback, E. Anderson, '22, opened the game by a long dribble down the field, ending in a spectacular goal for the alumnae. Varsity, however, soon retaliated, and a rush by M. Adams, '23, closely followed up by E. Nichols, '26, evened the score. During the second half, although the ball was often down at Varsity shooting circle, only two more goals were scored.

ALUMNAE	VARSAITY
E. Anderson, '22	A. Smith, '23
M. Tyler, '22	M. Adams, '23
G. Hearne, '19	M. Faries, '24
Mrs. Loring, '13	E. Nichols, '26
M. Tyler, '19	F. Begg, '24
B. Weaver, '20	V. Brokaw, '23
M. Carey, '20	V. Corse, '23
H. Harris, '17	B. Vorhees, '25
B. Worcester, '21	H. Rice, '23
B. Eihlers, '09	E. Harris, '26
	E. Page, '23

Substitutes: B. Scott, '19, for Mrs. Loring, '13. A. Nichol, '22, for M. Carey, '20.

BOOK OF JOB COMING, HERE NEXT WEDNESDAY

Tickets Now on Sale in Alumnae Office, Fifty Cents to Two Dollars

One of the most unusual traits of the "Book of Job," which is playing in the Academy of Music on Monday afternoon and evening for the benefit of the scholarship fund of the Alumnae Association of Eastern Pennsylvania, is the brilliancy of its musicians, Jean Orloff, Lenora Coffin and Genieve Hughel.

Jean Orloff is a descendant of the royal house of Russia and was a "favorite pupil of the great Wilhelmj" in London. Leonora Coffin, the pianist, has studied in New York, Paris and Vienna under Leschitzky. Genieve Hughel is an Indiana girl with the ancestry of Holland, "the line of cellists"; she is a pupil of the New England Conservatory.

Among the actors in the "Book of Job," George Somme is the most remarkable. Mr. Somme is especially interested in the work of the "little theaters" which are, he feels, "the dim stirring of a mighty movement which has for goal the remaking of drama into a medium of men's real experience and aspirations." Since his discharge at the end of the war, Mr. Somme has been with one exception under Stuart Walker's management where he has played Svengali in "Trilby," Guido in "Monna Vanna" and Joseph Surface in "A School for Scandal."

Tickets will be on sale in the Alumnae Office from today on; they range from fifty cents to \$2.

MARY MUTCH, '25, LEAVES COLLEGE WITH A BROKEN ANKLE

Suffering from a broken ankle, the result of a fall on the hockey field last Thursday, Mary Mutch, '25, will probably be unable to return to College before December. According to Dr. Mutch, she will probably have to cancel a semester's work

TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE CELEBRATE INAUGURATION

Procession Of Undergraduates, Graduates, Scholars And Delegates Reaches Quarter Of Mile

EXERCISES PROCEED SMOOTHLY

Inauguration day was a bright blue October day just warm enough to make the Cloisters feasible for the inauguration ceremony, and clear enough to show brilliant hoods and gowns to the best advantage.

The ceremony was scheduled for eleven, but by half past ten the unreserved seats of the Cloisters were full and people were already collecting on the roof; in front of Taylor there was a great scurrying of those who made up the procession, the undergraduates, choir, graduates, fellows, representatives of the alumnae and faculty, delegates from learned and professional societies, delegates from universities and colleges, the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, the Directors of the College, the inaugural speakers, the President of the Board of Directors and the President of the College and the chief marshal. At eleven this procession, all in academic garb which included the bright red gown of Oxford, hoods of royal purple, crimson, and yellow, as well as the undergraduates' modest black cap and gown, marched into the Cloisters from the back entrance; the students taking the seats assigned to them in the audience, and the faculty and guests sitting on the platform erected against the east wall of the library for the purpose, where their brilliant colors contrasted vividly with the gray ivy-covered walls.

Dr. Rufus Jones, President of the Board of Directors of the College, opened the ceremony which was to "inaugurate the third President of the College" by a reading of Scripture and a short speech. He recalled the first ceremony which took place for the same purpose almost "thirty-seven years ago to a day, when the guest of honor was James Russell Lowell." Dr. Jones read a congratulatory cable that had just been received from President-Emeritus Thomas and then introduced one of the main speakers, President James Rowland Angell, Litt. D., LL.D., of Yale University. Dr. Angell stressed duty of service.

"I am chosen to speak today," President Angell began, "not because I am connected in any way with Bryn Mawr but because I am a Bryn Mawr father. But it is a privilege and pleasure to congratulate Bryn Mawr in the selection of her new President to whom I offer my most cordial felicitations and from whom we look for no less brilliant record than from her eminent predecessor. President Park has already gained the confidence and affection of those with whom she has to deal; that so young a College has already found one of its daughters to put at its head is its best testimonial.

"I have always had decided views concerning the education of women, but never have I had so distinguished and helpless a group of women on which to air them; and only a saving disposition of prudence prevents my going on. The problems of men's and women's colleges are a little different but there are certain common aspects of American collegiate education. I should like to take this opportunity to advise President Park, for she is one of the very few college presidents who is newer and greener than myself.

"There have been enormous changes in women's education during the last century, woman is now practically emancipated from the more serious limitations, but her new privileges carry new obligations. The

The College News

Published weekly during the college year in the interest of Bryn Mawr College

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Subscriptions may begin at any time
Subscriptions, \$2.50 Mailing Price, \$3.00

Entered as second class matter September 26, 1914,
at the post office at Bryn Mawr, Pa., 1889,
under the Act of March 3.

The following Sophomores are trying out for the Business Board of the NEWS: M. Boyden, M. Hansen, M. Nagel, M. Henshaw.
E. Glessner and E. Hinkley, '25, are trying out for the Editorial Board.

THE LANTERN

"What hast thou lost? That which I never had"—a College Magazine.

New policies are intriguing. They have a fascination due perhaps to the shine of their first coat of paint. So the College in general heard with interest the plucky decision of the *Lantern* Board last year, to make its magazine represent truly the literary attempts of the students themselves. Yet it was, and still is fighting against great odds, against the indifference of a certain portion of College which looks upon it as a private concern, affecting them only in so far as it provides a half hour's entertainment. To make the *Lantern* what it should be, and what the Board aspires to make it—a true College magazine—we should be willing to stand behind it. And this is not in the capacity of an indulgent public, but as active members, willing to see that it gets the "right kind of stuff."

A COMEDY OF TERRORS

Envoys assemble at every coronation—rich man, poor man, beggar man, college president. The delegates who gathered for President Park's inauguration approached the court in varied ways. A rather timid old lady quietly opened the hall door and walked to one of the rooms, Friday evening. She was retiring for the night when suddenly the door opened and a strange gentleman was politely but quickly ushered in—and out again. A college president was proceeding in state to his room in Rockefeller. As he mounted the steps, the survivors of an hour's "sardines" in the "Catacombs" burst into view, loudly, noisily, clad in scanty parts of old athletic cloths, gasped once, and faded into the darkness of the cellar stairs. The president kept his eyes on the carpet until he reached his room. Saturday morning, an elderly gentleman elbowed his way through the Reception Committee and stalked into the "show case" to learn, to his confusion, "how Bryn Mawr and Haverford get acquainted," even before Dr. Comfort's remarks on that subject.

Two hours later the delegates wended their way into the Cloisters, between two rows of undergraduates. "These girls are ready to giggle at anything," a dignified man chuckled audibly to his neighbor. Three places farther down the line, a sizeable lady bent to her partner confidingly, "How serious and impressive they have made this occasion," she fluttered approvingly. As the delegates entered the building a five-foot gentleman in a "squash hat" looked anxiously up to his high-hatted six-foot companion. "Be careful not to fall into the fountain" he warned.

ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION EXTENDS THANKS TO COLLEGE

The following letter from Mrs. Caroline Chadwick-Collins, head of the College Publicity Bureau, who was in charge of the arrangements for housing alumnae the night before the Inauguration, was received on Monday by F. Martin, '23, President of the Undergraduate Association.

"My Dear Miss Martin:

"I want to thank you, and through you the entire undergraduate body, for your kindness and hospitality last Friday night. Had it not been for the co-operation of the undergraduates the number of alumnae who were able to return for the inauguration would have been limited, and the alumnae supper in honor of President Park would have been impossible.

"The alumnae who were able to avail themselves of the hospitality of Pembroke-West send their thanks to their hostesses, and as for myself, my feeling of gratitude to you all is quite beyond my power of expression.

"Yours faithfully,
CAROLINE CHADWICK-COLLINS.

To the Editor of THE COLLEGE NEWS:

The rules governing the use of reserve-room books are posted in a conspicuous place on the bulletin board. Ignorance of them is no excuse.

A sense of justice and fairness to one's fellow workers should put an end to actions which are causing infinite confusion.

A lawless spirit is again manifesting itself among a small group of students in the Reserve Book Room. Reserve slips are destroyed, books are spirited away, and four hours pass like the permitted two. This is a state of affairs which must stop, as complaints from faculty and students are daily increasing.

MARY LOUISE TERRIEN,
Circulation Librarian.

E. RHODES EXPLAINS MEANING OF C. A. PLEDGE

Places Emphasis on Spiritual Welfare and Need for High Ideals

"The 'Policies of the Christian Association' is, I think, a very forbidding title," said E. Rhodes, '23, speaking in Vespers last Sunday. "However, in spite of the formality of the title what I hope to say is really very simple, though difficult to express, for I want to tell you of our hopes for the Christian Association for this year."

Miss Rhodes explained that the Christian Association through its pledge means to offer its membership to any student who desires to live up to high ideals of life; and that everyone, no matter what her theology, must realize the supremacy of Jesus Christ as a moral and spiritual leader. She added that the word "worship" in the second article means only that tribute of admiration and appreciation that we pay to such supremacy.

Dividing the Christian Association into divisions, the organization side, work at the Community Center, etc., and the evangelical and spiritual side, Miss Rhodes said that first side was well organized and that what we need is to emphasize the spiritual side more than we have done before. "We go to chapel perhaps to be with our friends or for half a dozen other ill-defined reasons, or we stay away for the same reasons. We haven't even cared enough to think it out—we drift.

"For this year we do hope to emphasize the spiritual side in a rather new way. We do not want any religious hysteria in the College; what we do want is character. We want intelligent enthusiasts, not indifferent folk.

"Our hope for the Christian Association this year," concluded Miss Rhodes, "is that we should become real and positive characters and live up to our ideals." She added that the influence of a group who had the courage to live out their ideal of life would be beyond belief and that it would make the Christian Association a real and living force.

NATIONAL STUDENT FORUM HOLDS FIRST MEETING

Six European Students Tour American Colleges Soon

The Executive Committee of the National Student Forum met for the first time this autumn at the Forum office in New York last Saturday. Although John Rothschild, secretary of the Forum, is still in Europe, other members of the Committee discussed the two important undertakings proposed for this year. E. Vincent, '23, and J. Wise, ex-'24, who is now at Radcliffe, attended the meeting.

A plan for a student conference to be held during the Christmas holidays on the subject of the economic basis of college education was the first item on the agenda. This conference will be entirely managed by students, and efforts will be made to have represented as many different types of undergraduates as possible.

Discussion of the six foreign students who are coming to America under the auspices of the Forum then followed, and it was decided that Colleges which have affiliated with the Forum should have preference over others when the booking arrangements are made. Bryn Mawr will, therefore, be upon the preferred list. A bulletin announcing the coming of the students reads in part:

"The National Student Forum is bringing six European students to America whom we plan to have visit the colleges and universities of America. These six young people will be leaders active in the 'Youth Movement' abroad, of fine social consciousness, and with full realization of social responsibility. The Forum anticipates that the friendships formed during their visit with the American students will be stimuli to international friendship and an impulse to real social service and more mature and socially more effective intellectual activity. Mr. John Rothschild, executive secretary, and Mr. George Pratt, Jr., foreign secretary and treasurer of the N. S. F., have been in Europe since July forming contacts and interviewing, with the end in view of ultimately selecting a group of young men and women who will have a message of real importance for the American student. It is still uncertain as to which countries will be represented in the delegation. Present indications, however, are that they will come from Germany, Holland, France, Czecho-Slovakia and either Italy or England.

"The students will arrive about the second week in December. A week or so will be spent in becoming acclimated and meeting the students in New York. Early in the new year they will begin their tour of the colleges. They will travel in two sections of three students each—each one of these sections being accompanied by an officer of the Forum—thus making two groups of four. In order that there may be opportunity for the American students to meet the Europeans and thresh out ideas with them we are planning a stay of three or four days in each of the colleges visited. This means that in all forty colleges out of the 700 odd in the United States can be visited. We have prepared preferential lists of colleges where we believe the visit of the European students would be most fruitful, and Bryn Mawr College is on the first list. We will do our best to arrange for one of the sections to visit Bryn Mawr College, if you are interested in having them, and feel reasonably sure that they will have sufficient attention from the student body, or that part of it which might be expected to respond.

"The loan plan of financing the mission, as set forth in the original announcements, has proved impracticable. We must, therefore, ask the student group or the college administration at whose invitation the mission visits a college to pay what it can toward the general expenses of the mission and to furnish hospitality. The balance of the general expenses we will manage to meet somehow."

SUMMER SCHOOL HAS TO LEARN HOW TO PLAY

Denbigh Continually Beats Merion Faculty Defeated In Matches

(Specially contributed by F. Begg and E. Hale, '24, Assistants in Athletics at the Summer School)

To the "winter students" for whom the habit of play is hardly a difficult one to acquire, it seems strange that any group of girls could know as little about the elements of play as did the summer students. However, team work, initiative and lack of self-consciousness, though hard things to attain, were finally learned through the games in the evening and swimming and folk dancing lessons.

The difficulties to be overcome in swimming were greater for a while than the desire to learn. Girls would practically refuse to get their faces wet or leave the rail. But a change came, a change sudden and unexpected. In the pool it was most noticeable. Those who had hitherto spent hours trying to put their faces under water now refused to come up to breathe. The pool was filled with dead man's floaters. Would-be swimmers showed a strong desire to spend the whole afternoon or evening in the water, and they were eager and often alarming in their efforts to dive. Many, even before they had learned to swim a stroke, went recklessly head first into the deep end of the pool. By the end of the summer, about fifteen had learned to swim well enough to be authorized by college standards.

Folk dancing even more than swimming seemed to take away their first awkwardness. The students danced folk dances of some countries, and sang the songs of others on Peace Day, to emphasize the idea of internationalism. This was the climax for both singing and folk dancing classes.

Of the three out-of-door sports, baseball, basketball and volley ball, baseball was possibly the most popular. Although Merion was continually beaten, rivalry always ran high during matches between the two halls. The tensest match was one between the faculty and students, in which the faculty discovered the true extent of their inferiority. However, they plotted a revenge. A basketball team was collected and practiced together during the hottest part of one day. Confident of victory the faculty captain issued a challenge. Unfortunately, since it rained on the stated day, each individual on the faculty team took it upon herself to stay quietly at home, forgetting the gymnasium. The result was fatal and the students scored their final triumph.

News in Brief

At the meeting of the Class of 1925 held Thursday, October 19, the following were elected on Sophomore play committees: Casting Committee: E. Walton, J. Gregory, L. Boyd, M. Constant, H. Grayson; Stage Manager, M. Constant; Business Manager, M. Brown; Scenery Committee: B. Watts, L. Barber, E. Dean, K. Fowler, C. Miller; Costume Committee: E. Hinkley, E. Bradley, H. Chisholm.

Properties: A. Eicks, E. Boyden, A. Pantzer; publicity: E. Dean, E. Barber, J. Schoonover; lights, K. McBride.

Take Fugita, '25, gave a short talk yesterday on the Woman's Union College, Tokyo, at Calvary Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Arlitt and Dr. Kingsbury have been invited by the Christian Association to give a short talk to students planning to work at Community Center this winter.

Dr. Fenwick is lecturing tomorrow at the College Club on "America's Position in the World." He will give a series of six lectures this winter in Wayne to the League of Women Voters on "Political Parties; Their History and Present Policies."

E. Nicolls has been elected chairman of 1926 for this week. Freshman temporary swimming captain is M. Burton.

BRITISH LABOR CONGRESS LOOKS TO POLITICAL ACTION

Unemployment General In England. Nation Underfed Says Dr. Kingsbury

(Specially contributed by Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury, Department of Political Science and Social Research)

The speeches at the official dinner of the British Trades Union Congress held at Southport, September 7, take on a new interest and perhaps significance, as one reads the report of the Unionist meeting at Carlton Club yesterday. The easy, though, joking references to a Labor Ministry were almost prophetic. The assignment of portfolios seemed to indicate rather a tacit understanding. The quiet, careful words of Mr. J. R. Clynes to whom (as it appeared to me) was conceded the Prime Ministry create confidence and would assure an honest, sincere administration, and a capable one, too.

When the pivotal point of difference between Mr. Austin Chamberlain and Mr. Bonar Law is the relation of the Unionist policy to Labor opposition, the Labor Party already has taken the place which it desires—namely that of the opposition. I believe Labor does not now really expect, nor indeed wish, victory at the next general election. Certainly a month ago that was true. What it does wish, and anticipates, is at least 200 seats in the House. This would give it power. But the next ministry is bound to be a short one, and Labor probably hesitates to rescue coalition chestnuts. It stands committed to a revision of the Versailles Treaty, throwing on the League of Nations all international responsibilities. This as well as proper efforts to meet the burdens of unemployment such as housing ventures, and other national measures, and an increase of the hated doles till public works can be initiated, will mean heavy budgets, which alone will bring unpopularity. Hence Labor prefers to become a strong opposition to the Government rather than a short-lived Government. It looks for more opportunity at the second shift.

To introduce an appreciation of the British Trades Union Congress with comment on present political crises is justified. Throughout the Congress I was impressed with two facts: First, the subjects considered were the larger vital national issues, and, second, the discussion of these questions always went straight to the political aspect. On Government must fall the obligation of solution. And if not this present Government, then a Labor Government—soon. Herein lay a distinction from the German Congress at Leipzig, where the largest block in the Government is already social democratic, and therefore is very largely labor. But of these differences I shall write later.

The first action of the Congress was a call for drastic revision of the Treaty of Versailles. The demand for greater activity of the Trades Boards and enlargement of their powers, protesting against the recommendation of the Cave Committee whereby, they claim, the State would "intervene only in the worst cases of sweating"; and disapproval of the Geddes proposals for the restriction of expenditure on education were significant measures adopted. On the agenda were also resolutions dealing specifically with the national insurance acts (bitterly criticizing the unemployment insurance measures and their administration), and hours of labor (favoring a maximum forty-eight-hour week).

But it was in discussion of questions of unemployment on the one hand—a problem of the Government in the opinion of the Congress—on the other of larger centralization of labor control or industrial unionism that the most exciting moments occurred. The overwhelmingly oppressive hours, and there were many of them, were those in which the dole was discussed—not inadequacy of wages but inadequacy of doles. Nowhere in Europe, probably, has the economic situation been more depressing than in England—the cry for a chance to work. The tales are heartrending.

For example: Mr. Halstead, representing a deputation of unemployed, presented

their formulated demands—thirty-six shillings a week for a man and wife, with five shillings additional for each child, fifteen shillings for rent and one hundredweight of coal or its equivalent in gas. But these rates had been cut in half! A school attendance officer had claimed to be very busy, and on being asked "Why?" replied, "Boots, boots." The children have no boots to wear to school; so their mothers are often fined and if unable to pay are sent to prison. In the General Workers' Union as many as 90 per cent. of the members have been jobless at one time during the past winter. In some districts 65 to 85 per cent of the shipbuilders are idle. And the story could be extended. My impression was that practically all England is underfed, and that many, many workers are living below the minimum of subsistence. And I had much opportunity for observation. The Government is censured. One speaker contended that 120,000 workers were employed on public works before the war—now only 15,000 and "even these are not the real thing," for "there's not a Union which has not resorted to pick and shovel." But lack of space prevents further comment.

It was the bitter discussion on movement toward consolidation of Unions or industrial Unionism that the personality of such leaders as Robert Smillie as opposed to Frank Hodges (both of the Miners' Federation) and of J. R. Clynes appeared. The experience in the strike last spring when the engineers (mechanics) and the forty-seven Unions (in associated trades) were unable to agree, brought forth resolutions looking toward centralization of influence and even power in the General Council. It was then that Mr. Frank Hodges astonished the visitors if not the Congress by strong argument against the proposed resolution, and for independence of the old craft Unions, crossing swords with Robert Smillie. When Mr. J. R. Clynes (General Workers' Union) urged the Council to withdraw the resolution, it became apparent that the Congress was unwilling to take any steps toward this radical measure.

Another outstanding personality in the Congress was Miss Margaret Bondfield, whom many members of Bryn Mawr College will remember when she spoke at the session of the International Congress of Working Women here in 1919. Her quick, clear grasp of every subject, and her able and powerful presentation (she is reputed to be one of the best women speakers in England) led the chairman of the Council, of which she is a member, frequently to turn to her to clarify a discussion. It was through her that the courtesy of a guest was extended to me, enabling me to sit just behind the Council where I could face the delegates and study their responses and reactions.

On the whole one could not but be favorably impressed with the sincerity and ability of the delegates—a body which England need not fear. But most encouraging of all is the fact that it realizes its responsibilities and means, through education, to correct its deficiencies.

THORNE SCHOOL'S NEW PAGODA TO BE COMPLETED MONDAY

The new pagoda, which the Phoebe Anna Thorne School has built to accommodate the largest enrollment in its history, will be finished by October 30. It is the largest of the pagodas and provides desk space for two classes, Class IV and Class V. Like the others, it is of beautiful and intricate design, necessitating a great amount of hand work; the long-curved boards around the roof are shaped by hand, the braces and railings are carefully fitted

STRAWBRIDGE and CLOTHIER

SPECIALISTS IN

FASHIONABLE APPAREL FOR YOUNG WOMEN

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Many States Represented at Inauguration Dinner

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

College tonight and tomorrow she can send them home satisfied and sit down and run the College as she wants." Of Bryn Mawr, Miss Bradford said, "Hitherto it has been respected, but you can't say any more. As a rule any college which is acting in accordance with the world's point of view is patted on the back and any acting against it is hated. Bryn Mawr is acting against this point of view but she is nevertheless respected in spite of her ideas; with the material contribution President Park can bring to the College's success and the success of President Thomas' work, Bryn Mawr in the future may be loved!"

Miss Ann Lawther, '97, the first woman on the State Board of Education in Iowa, spoke on the Middle West's contribution to Bryn Mawr. "The Middle West," Miss Lawther said, "can give you financial assistance; it might send you students if it could get them in, although the few that do get in you rarely return. Alumnae always come to Iowa as professors or professors' wives or leading citizens' wives, the hallmark of Bryn Mawr is beautifully engraved upon them and even more beautiful engraving can be expected in the future with the new artist, President Park."

Mrs. J. F. Porter (A. Furness, '96), spoke on the relation of college and the preparatory schools of the "Corn Belt." She felt that Bryn Mawr should choose its students from a wider field, "examinations set up an economic barrier, defenses a small college must have but not a restriction in the field of choice; there is a danger that Bryn Mawr may become a rich girls' college due to these examinations."

Miss Mary Breed's ('94) speech was in the form of a dialogue between herself and Nelson and cannot be done justice to by extract.

A train wreck almost prevented Miss Sarah Stites from attending the inauguration, but she arrived simultaneously with her telegram explaining her non-appearance and spoke although, she declared, "her anxiety had knocked her prepared speech straight out." As dean of Simons College, Miss Stites had known President Park in an administrative capacity and she spoke of her "warmth, open-mindedness and sweetness." Colleges are facing grave questions now, Miss Stites said, of who will support them, who will control them and what their educative policies are to be, that President Park can help Bryn Mawr face these problems she felt sure, so sure in fact that she said she was "going to have a daughter on purpose to send her to Bryn Mawr."

Philadelphia's attitude toward Bryn Mawr was described by Marion Reilly, '01. At first, according to Miss Reilly, Philadelphia felt like Europe with the Bolsheviks at her borders, then she became interested in the clothes of the students and at last in their minds, though at first she

was inclined to think them too hard and then, due to a little too promiscuous practicing of the articulated rhythms, too soft. Miss Reilly's remark as a small child is perhaps characteristic of a certain attitude, "Hell wasn't so bad, because Persephone lived there with Pluto every six months quite comfortably and Bryn Mawr can't be any worse."

The problem of education was taken up again by Mrs. H. D. Pearson (E. W. Winsor, '92), the solution of which is "not by lowering standards but by making the individual student the starting point, by placing the responsibility of education on her."

The faculty was represented at the dinner by Dr. Marion Parish Smith, '01; she introduced the analogy of the queen bee which is tolerated only after it gets the "smell of the hive"; the way the faculty swarmed into the first chapel shows, she said, that "our new queen bee has the smell of the hive already. You want to know," she went on, "something about the faculty, the workers of the swarm; the subject is statistical and dry. There is only one member of the present faculty that was a member of the original faculty, Professor C. A. Scott, to whom we cannot pay too high honor for her friendship, her honor and her wisdom. Professor Scott is also the only member of the faculty who was here when President Park was here in 1894-98. When I was admitted thirteen years ago, there were only four women on the faculty, Professors Scott, Bascom, Wright and Maddison. I was greeted with scorn, humor and curiosity, in fact there was only one member of the faculty who looked on me with enthusiasm and I afterwards married him. With more statistics of the present faculty, we hope in the future to work a scheme of education at Bryn Mawr that will be different from the present, that will be better, and that will enable education to be as good as it is claimed. That hope we believe will be realized under President Park!"

In the New Book Room

Courage, by J. M. Barrie, "the Rectorial Address Delivered at St. Andrew's University, May 3, 1922." Of the occasion the author says, "This is my first and my last (public) appearance, and I never could or would have made it except to a gathering of Scottish students." Of the subject he says, "There is nothing else much worth speaking about to undergraduates or graduates or white-haired men and women. It is the lovely virtue, the rib of Himself that God sent down to His children." And in another place, "I do not think it (courage) is to be got by your becoming solemn-sided before your time. You must have been warned against letting the golden hours slip by. Yes, but some of them are golden only because we let them slip."

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TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE CELEBRATE INAUGURATION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

first purpose of a college was to make scholars, more lately it has been to train the intellect and now it is to make a higher type of citizen of sound physique, sterling character and disciplined mind. The colleges are the only place from which an aristocracy of mind can arise; the obligation of colleges is to return to society the graduate, for society alone has made the college and the graduate possible. The student who regards education as personal misconceives its place in the social order; forgetting the selective process by which he was chosen. In the early days only those went to college who wanted it for future support; now many are cajoled or coerced into college and it is difficult to convince them of the power they can and should divert to the uses of society. One thing is certain, no aristocracy or holier-than-thou attitude can look for success, for it can be effective only through service. The colleges stand in need of a new baptism of social service, a new dedication of human power to benefit human life.

"We may look under President Park for this fresh dedication, for the creation of a more commanding aristocracy of mind and for the upbuilding of a better social order!"

Dr. Neilson Congratulates Bryn Mawr

President William Allan Neilson, Ph.D., LL.D., of Smith College, was the next speaker.

"I bring even more intimate and affectionate greetings than President Angell," President Neilson said, "for I speak for a sister college; men's colleges are always rivals, but we know all about each other."

"The passage of another administration at Bryn Mawr is no less exciting to us than the passage of a prime minister to others. We have watched President Park for many years; we have known her as a scholar, as a teacher and as an administrator. A year ago I heard President Park speak at Holyoke, I was struck then by what she said and I am struck now by the fact that I can still recall it; she spoke then of the double ideal of seriousness and frivolity and this means at Bryn Mawr not a change but a carrying on of principles already established."

"I congratulate Bryn Mawr because President Park is a scholar, I congratulate Bryn Mawr on President Park's personal qualities, her poise, her keen intelligence, her subtle humor and her solid integrity. I also must congratulate President Park on her choice of a college to be President of, for Bryn Mawr has what we all aim at, a high degree of distinction or scholarship. Bryn Mawr has been the feeder of the great universities which has been partly her handicap but always its glory, and she has kept close touch with the culture of the old world."

"Most of all I congratulate Bryn Mawr and President Park on Bryn Mawr's originality, it has ever followed its own genius and taken the educational initiative."

Dr. Comfort Brings Greetings

President William W. Comfort, Ph.E., Litt.D., LL.D., of Haverford College, was the next to speak. He said:

"The greetings from the men's and women's colleges have been given and it would seem as though the opportunity for greeting was exhausted, but I shall speak for Haverford on behalf of the colleges of Pennsylvania."

"Haverford's interest in Bryn Mawr today is not wholly due to geographical propinquity; both colleges spring from the same purpose and though their goals or endeavor may be different the game is played under the same sterling rules of scholarship."

"May the faculties of Bryn Mawr and Haverford be drawn closer together in the future in the field of labor and may you President Park, work out here every ideal you cherish for the government and work of the college."

The formal induction of Marion Edwards Park, Ph.D., by the president of the Board of Directors then took place followed by the inaugural address by the President.

President Park Makes Address

"The woman's college is a separate growth in the history of education in America. During the sixteen and seventeen hundreds the colleges for men were being founded, not for a moment to provide the opportunity of a liberal education to all who sought it but as professional schools, allowing the colonists in Massachusetts or Virginia to attend on a Governor or sit under a learned divine of their own brand of training. The less fortunate young men and most of the young women of both groups were given over by the authorities to the joys and sorrows of an unlessoned life. Even the sisters of Harvard and Yale students were either given no liberal education or occasionally as a mark of special grace were taught the humanities by their brothers' tutors or by an indulgent father. Several generations later, when the anxious pioneer period was coming to an end the intelligent fathers, and perhaps the intelligent daughters, combined for efficiency's sake and the boarding establishment opened its doors. These early schools were designed to prepare the young lady for life in her own home. That is, they were after their kind professional schools. To quote from the prospectus of an early catalogue—"What is the profession of a woman? Is it not to form immortal minds and to watch, to nurse and to rear the bodily system? Is not the cradle of infancy and the chamber of sickness sacred to women alone?" Gradually, and especially in the more serious schools like the Ipswich Seminary where Mary Lyon held her first position a new problem appeared. As new branches were taught and the studies of the young ladies became more advanced in character it grew hard and then impossible to find teachers, and little by little, largely through the apprentice system, the pupil teacher method, such schools began to teach young women to teach while they continued at the same time the education of the ordinary pupil. They were ephemeral. They often began, prospered and died with a gifted principal. Unlike the man's college they were not founded by the community to meet a need of the community. Their origin was in the demands of the pupils and the foresight of the teachers. The shrinking statements of their catalogues indicate that they were sometimes carried on in the face of real opposition from the public, and usually without any encouragement from it. Out of such schools and under the influence of women trained in them grew directly or indirectly most of the present group of women's colleges. The mark of their origin is curiously lasting."

"Before most of them were on their feet many state universities had been founded in the middle west. The passage of the 200 years between the foundation of Harvard and the foundation of the University of Michigan left its mark. The institutions of the second great pioneer period of the country were based on the principle of an open door in education and among the sons of the middle border the importance of the woman in a young civilization was too fresh in mind to be ignored. One by one as the universities opened they connected themselves directly with the public school system, interpreting liberally all entrance requirements, and they admitted men and women alike. The women's colleges in the older east both in their founding and in their growth were unaffected by the new university system. They presented themselves as a small group with a tradition of suffrage from the community on the one hand and independence of it on the other and thus they stood by themselves with their own way to make. Now, as the number of undergraduates and alumnae begins to roll up, more especially as the women's colleges find themselves turning to ask from a mighty army of small givers the great sums which the one benevolent individual used to give, they are coming into a nearer relation to the communities surrounding them, yet even now to a surprising degree they remain a law unto themselves."

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"Like the privately endowed colleges for men, the women's colleges have, as we know, steadily remained unconnected with the educational system maintained by the state and their control has remained vested in their own trustees and faculties. They have, for instance, stubbornly maintained against the wish of the public schools their entrance tests and the regulation of the subjects in which their entering students must be prepared. They have kept to a curriculum more or less rigid. They have increased, not diminished, their fees for tuition and residence."

"Further, it might well be expected that in the absence of actual public control a large and various body of patrons, parents and guardians and interested family connection, would, through the sum of their interest and concern in the college come to represent a kind of indirect control, in the name of the whole community, a representative committee of the public as it were. This has not taken place for numerically the women's colleges have remained a relatively small factor in education. Nor is the numerical limitation the only one. Due largely on the one hand to the system of fixed entrance requirements, on the other to the maintenance of relatively high tuition fees coupled with lack of opportunity to earn any considerable part of the expense while in college a limitation to certain classes of society has sometimes taken place as well. Hence the number of families in the country who have direct connection with the women's colleges is relatively small and the public fails to exercise any supervision of the college in this way."

"Again the community not only does not control college policy but, as it happens, it does not even use its strongest indirect method of influence; it is the distinct purpose of almost every woman's college that

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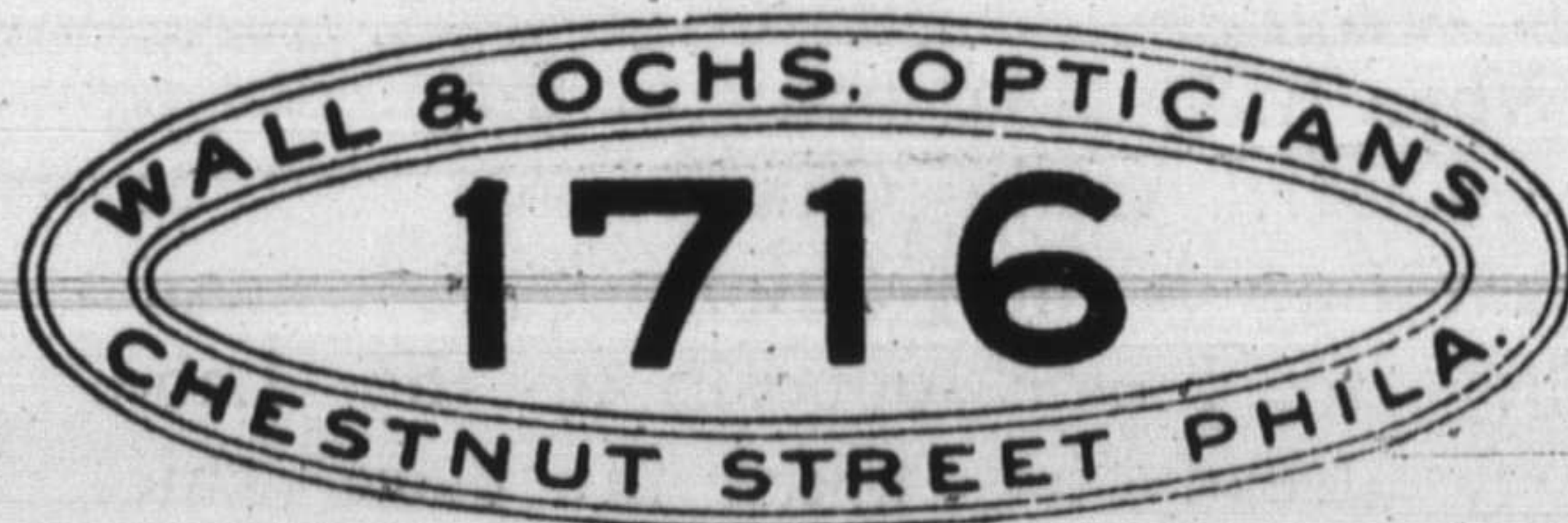
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the student should be closely under her hand for the period of the college course and with few exceptions residence on the college campus or nearby is made compulsory. The students are thus automatically themselves removed from the ordinary give and take of life in their own homes and towns and this during four impressionable years, years when they are clay in the hand of the potter, when they are ready listeners to doctrine and ripe for the appeal of feeling. Mount Holyoke and Vassar in their beautiful river valleys, Wellesley in her wooded seclusion, Bryn Mawr in her quiet lawns, with only the panting of the heavy trains and the northern sky made rosy at night by the glare of the furnaces at Conshohocken to remind her directly of the problems of industry—they all yearn to isolate the student and direct her thoughts to the subjects of their curricula, the training of their choice.

"Again the woman's colleges have kept each student to a carefully defined course of study; she must spend a definite time in studying something of each of the great branches of learning and in that branch in which she shows special aptitude she must do more than elementary work. There is no democracy in their catalogues. Philosophy and community singing will never be equal before their bar and they hesitate no more for the public outcry than for the protests of agonized parents.

"The woman's college justifies her existence by claiming to do a service to the community, by claiming to send back women well trained for life in their little worlds. With all her independence of the community in her policy and her practice she despatches her graduates at the end of their four years of training back to their old homes or to new homes of their own, retaining only a few to carry on within her walls the tradition of instruction in their turn. She even believes and asserts that the women who have been educated in her independent traditions go out to be leaders in the groups outside!

"What then is the situation? The woman's college is independent of the community's control through its ordinary educational system, representative of numerically few of its families, anxious to remove her nurslings from its direct influence for the term of their training, compelling them to walk in a road of her own choosing, yet expecting them to be received again after her work with them is done. Certainly the public has a right to watch jealously organizations of such independence and to make its requirements of them great and constant.

"The college on her side is conscious of wise traditions and high purposes. She has been hard at work for two generations. The requirements she has made of herself are the result of experience and of thought. What must she add to them? What must she assume further as her duty to the public? If its demands be really just, the college should, indeed must, make these demands of herself. Every college must be a going concern, must pay its bills, but its policy should always be toward the lesser rather than the greater expense for the student. It is harder for the college administration than for outsiders to know the sad loss which the college suffers in receiving only one type of student. Its tiny melting pot is in the way of being an extraordinarily effective one. Within the small circle of college life closeness of acquaintance, which in the intelligent person is the foundation for democracy, is especially possible. East, west, north and south, professional and artisan, rich and poor rub unaccustomed elbows, and probably in no other four years of the lifetime of the individual is she open to such complete change in her attitude toward persons and beliefs, or is she so stimulated by what she sees. Every intellectual exercise in the classroom, every discussion on the campus, shows the value of variety. The lack of it deepens and makes permanent all the old ignorances.

"Secondly, as the women's colleges have largely kept out of their curricula everything but the academic subject, their delightful wares, each summer's graduating

class, are not always immediately ready for the market. Their students go through further training or apprentice years if they wish to practice the vocations or professions. But an immediate contribution if not of expert workers at least of expert work is nevertheless possible. Mr. Dewey has pointed out recently that before our knowledge will warrant our speaking of an art of education—an art we all hope to speak of before we die—we must expect to go through a complex process. With all available biological and psychological data in hand as lamps unto our feet and lights unto our path we must courageously make the experimental step which those data indicate. We must then watch the experiment intelligently and criticize it honestly. In that criticism we may perhaps make a solid contribution however small to that future era of education. A college compactly organized to give an academic training can make a valuable contribution to the public in such experiments and in such discriminating criticism of the experiments once made. It is not enough to say that a woman's college cannot settle into a routine of method or curriculum; it should be willing to make its own methods of teaching, the methods of learning which it imposes on its students now and again, experiments, combinations of caution and daring. Again, it should be ready to make constant new adaptations of academic work (such as the Training School for Social Work at Smith or the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry at Bryn Mawr). Again it should use all its own capacities; while giving its students the groundwork for professional training, teaching, medicine, law, it should present to those choosing the professions and to all others the opportunity for contact with advanced academic work itself, with the scholar in his study, the scientist in his research laboratory. And remembering the pit from which they were dug, it is especially the business of the women's college to keep in mind the profession of the teacher, to call out and encourage the student who shows that combination of intelligence and imagination necessary for the good teacher and to see that she is directed into the proper preparation.

"The residence college sets arbitrarily its physical requirements for admission, it is able to regulate the food and exercise and it is equipped to watch the effect of the environment on its students. It should establish itself as an important ally in all study of public health and it should be required to contribute for the public its information on the health of young women. It is in a position to accumulate for its own use outside a body of facts relating to conditions among normal women which in completeness and accuracy can hardly be otherwise reached. The truth is that such a study, which to be valuable must be kept up to the minute, can be made only with an expenditure of time, money and intelligence that the women's colleges have not dared to volunteer nor the public to demand. Nor have they made sure that every student went out with the information about herself and about the conditions of health which would make it possible for her to keep herself fit to do hard work not only for a limited period but for a long working life.

"What advantages of training can the community demand for the young woman whom it loans, not gives, to the college? Two, from the college requirements which are most criticized. If part of the traditional value of admission by some form of test is that in this way a girl learns to face a period of intense mental and physical effort, meet it, go back to her routine and go through the same process again with less difficulty, then the community has a right to expect that a woman so trained will later on be better prepared mentally and physically to pass from an ordinary routine and to meet a crisis and that she will use this hardly won power for the common benefit. Less nervous breakdown and more joyous attack on her work. Again where the student has been set to do intensive work in at least one subject she may fairly be expected to have devel-

oped methods of work that will enable her to tackle problems of some complexity whether she finds them in her undergraduate Latin or later in an executive office a political organization, or in ordinary community life. Her mind should be equipped to deal objectively with a matter and she should be prepared by instruction and by actual experience with some method of attack on a problem whose factors are at first unknown to her. The college which trained her believes she can do this more easily than the same student choosing a wide range of more elementary subjects. The life of the ordinary young American of the day differs from that of his parents chiefly in this—that he demands and has more variety, more acquaintance with a number of subjects. To stabilize this demand the American colleges should see to it that they offer not alone the pleasure of opening a door into a new art or science but the companion pleasure of deeper penetration into the recesses of knowledge. "The first man knew not wisdom perfectly; no more shall the last find her out, for her thoughts are broader than the sea and her counsels profounder than the great deep.

"And lastly, if for four years the student is to be often shut away from the busy human activities to which in the end she will return, the community has a right to ask not only that her intelligence should be trained but that in that important period her social imagination should not be dulled her sympathy, should not be played upon and lessened but should be set on broad and strong foundations, that she learn respect for her own spirit and for the spirit of each individual she meets. They can demand that she come out to her life as a member of society with perceptions quickened, no sentimentalist, no moral bully, demanding and rejecting in accordance with her own standards alone. There is only one way to make sure this result within its narrow classroom. The college must see to it that she is taught with breadth of view, and this not only in so-called safe subjects but in so-called dangerous subjects in economics and history and psychology and religion, with sincerity which will call out sincerity in her, with imagination which will create for her a true and breathing picture of the world she is to meet, and with liberty of spirit which will make her

all through her life demand ceaselessly for herself and others the same quickening air. I have said that the community must demand this of the college; at the moment it is more often true that the college must create the demand.

"These demands and others, too, the public may make of the woman's college. The college has it in her power to meet them. If we did not sincerely believe that she has met many of them and that with good will she can meet them all we should not have gathered at Bryn Mawr today. As for Bryn Mawr's own part, it is not for me to say, except as any daughter of the College, if she were called upon, might speak for her, that Bryn Mawr longs in the coming years to send her graduates to the world outside her tranquil boundaries, a group of increasingly reasonable, reasoning, just-minded women with health and energy and persistence and intelligence. But I cannot go home today and vaguely trust my hope to that personification of the College that my sentiment evolves so easily—a mother beautiful, beneficent and wise, receiving and sending out again one generation of students after another. We all know that in the nature of things that personification will resolve itself tomorrow into the monotonous machinery of a complicated organization, trustees, faculty, graduates, freshmen, janitors and watchmen, entrance requirements, group systems, committee meetings, wheels within wheels. For though President Rhoads and President Thomas could call up for us and for themselves no doubt that vision of Bryn Mawr, it was out of a laborious and complex routine that they met the demands of the community. It is out of that laborious routine that President Thomas' successors must meet the same and, I hope, increasing demands. If, as the years go on, the sincerity and fervor of President Thomas' love for the college reappears in her successors and make them now and again see the light which the earlier generations saw on the mountain top and quicken in them the endurance of drudgery and the tireless thought which carried her through the day's work, then at the close of their terms they in turn can speak with something of finality, can paint with authority their anxieties for and their confidence in the College."



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NEW GUINEA TRANSFORMED SAYS MISSIONARY.

Gospel of Christ Teaches Natives Love and Unrequited Giving

"A sincere belief in Jesus Christ, in the Holy Ghost, and in the power of prayer, has been sufficient to change the entire character, religion, and habits of the warlike savages of New Guinea. They have become peaceful citizens," said the Rev. C. W. Abel, missionary in New Guinea, under the auspices of the New England Missionary Society, when he spoke in chapel last Sunday night.

"New Guinea is the largest island in the world," he continued. "It is a country of high mountains with peaks 2000 feet high, of undulating foothills—a land of great rivers and forest-clad valleys. About every fifty miles there is a distinct clan or tribe which cannot understand its neighbors and which is at enmity with them. Eight years after I came to New Guinea," Dr. Abel said, "one of my colleagues was murdered and eaten. All this has changed through the gospel of Jesus Christ. There was no word equivalent to love in their language; they knew no love except the savage propensity of a mother for her child; Jesus Christ has given them love. They knew of no such thing as a disinterested gift. Yet in the last two years, the people in one district alone have given over \$5000 to the mission without expectation of any return. When the missionaries first came, the people couldn't sing at all. The women tried treble and the men bass. They can read music and really enjoy it now. The missions have excellent choirs. If you investigated the people carefully," he concluded, "you would come away impressed by the fact that they were very sincere in their love for Christ, and that the religion which they had received through the gospel of Christ was very useful."

MINISTERS FOR THE MONTH

Dr. Albert Parker Fitch, Professor of the History of Religion at Amherst College, will speak in Chapel next Sunday evening.

Dr. Fitch has spoken at Bryn Mawr many times and he has always met with the hearty welcome and unanimous approval of the faculty and students. He is a graduate of Harvard and, before he became professor at Amherst, he was President of the Andover Theological Seminary. He has written a number of books dealing with religion and undergraduates.

October 29—Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, D.D., of Amherst College.

November 5—Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, D.D. Former president of Voorhees College, Vellore, South India; chairman of the Missionary Committee of Reference and Counsel.

November 12—Dr. Rufus Jones. President of the Corporation and chairman of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College.

November 19—Rev. Harold Phillips. Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Calendar

Friday, October 27

8:00 P. M.—Lantern Night ceremony in the cloisters.

Saturday, October 28

8:00 P. M.—Reserved for Lantern Night in case of rain.

Sunday, October 29

7:30 P. M.—Chapel, led by the Rev. Albert Fitch, professor of history of religion at Amherst College.

Wednesday, November 1

7:30 P. M.—Lecture on "Old Testament Literature," by Dr. Chew.

Friday, November 3

8:00 P. M.—Junior Play dress rehearsal.

Saturday, November 4

8:00 P. M.—Junior Play in gymnasium.

News From Other Colleges

A thirteen-year-old Freshman has been admitted to Northwestern University.

"The Sundowners of the Sagebrush" is the name of a secret society in the University of Nevada to which membership is only extended to candidates who prove that they have "bummed their way" by land or sea for at least a thousand miles.

Last year the "Sundowners" had representatives at every football game the Nevada team played away from home and, despite vigilant trainmen, they promise to repeat the performance this semester. To be kicked off a train is a high honor.

The North Dakota Aggies are applying scientific methods to detect loafers on the football squad. Each candidate, according to one method, must weigh in before going out for practice and again after coming in. Every man is supposed to lose between three and seven pounds in every practice, and he should lose from five to twelve pounds in a game. If he does not it means that he has been loafing.

The Amherst expedition for skeletons, headed by Prof. Frederick B. Loomis, to South Dakota and Wyoming proved to be the most successful of its kind ever conducted in this country, for it returned with the largest and finest collection ever unearthed in the same length of time. The entire trip was made by automobile and covered a period of two months and a half. The greater part of the specimens date from 2,500,000 years ago, at the time of the Miocene age. The object of the trip was to secure a skeleton of the poebrotherium, the ancient ancestor of the camel. This was accomplished at the head of Indian Creek in Wyoming and completed a series of specimens in an Amherst collection. Over 200 specimens besides the object of the search were secured.

At Dresden the students have acquired army field kitchens and cook all their own meals at a third of the usual cost.

Mills has introduced the plan of adopting day students in the campus houses. Each day student is given her choice of all the houses and is then welcomed to whichever one she chooses. All the privileges of the house members are extended to her.

In Philadelphia

Metropolitan Opera House: Recital by Ruffo, Tuesday, October 31.

Garrick: "Merton of the Movies."

Broad: Last week of Doris Keane in "The Czarina." Next week, Francine Larrimore in "Nice People."

Forrest: "Sally."

Lyric: "Blossom Time."

Adelphia: "The Demi-Virgin."

Shubert: "The Hotel Mouse."

Walnut: Walter Hampden in Shakespearean repertoire. This week: "Macbeth," Saturday Matinee; "Hamlet," Friday evening; "Othello," Thursday evening; "Taming of the Shrew," Saturday evening.

Repertoire for Next Week

"Othello," Monday evening and Saturday evening; "Macbeth," Tuesday evening; "Taming of the Shrew," Wednesday matinee; "New Way to Pay Old Debts," Wednesday evening; "Hamlet," Thursday evening; "Servant in the House," Friday evening; "Merchant of Venice," Saturday evening. Extra Matinee Friday—"Romeo and Juliet."

Stanley: George Arliss in "The Man Who Played God." Musical feature, recital by Sascha Jacobsen.

Stanton: "Manslaughter."

Aldine: "The Prisoner of Zenda."

Karlton: "The Cowboy and the Lady," with Tom Moore and Mary Miles Minter.

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