

The College News

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BRYN MAWR (AND WAYNE), PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1925

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DR. TYSON INTERPRETS WRITINGS OF PROPHETS

Prophet's Message Substitution of Conduct for Ritual as Test of Religious Life

FINDING OF GOD AN ADVENTURE

"One who speaks in behalf of another"; this is the literal translation of the Greek word for "prophet." A prophet in Palestine spoke to the people in behalf of God. The second group of the Old Testament, the writing prophets from the eighth century to 450 B. C., was the subject of discussion by Dr. Stewart Tyson, in the second of his lectures on the Bible given October 29.

The first Christians were told by tradition that Jehovah had given them a definite canon of literature in 39 volumes. Reading it in the light of the knowledge of Christ, they interpreted the prophets as foretelling his life and actions. So they missed the real significance of the prophet's message, which was the substitution of conduct for ritual as a test of religious life.

The entire emphasis, in the eighth century B. C., was placed on conformity to a ritual code; there was no attempt to bring into relation with religious thought their moral life. Jehovah was conceived of as a tribal god ruling only the territory of Palestine, an oriental despot who must be kept good-humored and indulgent with offerings. All life—in Judea—belonged to God and must be given to him; hence the idea of blood sacrifice and burnt offerings. The blood of the sacrifice floated on high, the incense of the offering was sweet in his nostrils, and he was pleased. This idea of a merely tribal god, of religion without morality, of sacrifice instead of inner goodness and purity, was attacked by the succession of writing prophets. They pondered, set up hypotheses, modified and rejected them, and wrote the fruit of their meditation, the conception of what God really is, in the first person, as if Jehovah himself were speaking.

"Thou hast made us for thyself, O God, and our heart is restless till it find rest in thee." The more we consider life, the more we feel the mechanistic hypothesis does not account for everything. We then seek God in an emotional mood, but it requires a quiet, sustained effort to find him. The prophets made the finding of God a great adventure, brought that eminent spirit into contact with theirs, and rearranged values in the illumination coming from the divine.

Amos, the first of the line, was a countryman reminding us of Adam Bede, a simple soul, but one who in his quiet, earnest way thought deeply. He saw that ceremonial was being substituted for conduct, and that no one can have a genuine religious life not based on experience.

"To what purpose is your multitude of sacrifices; offer no more oblations to me," said the God of Isaiah. This greatest of the prophets tried to control his country in the light of righteousness, not expediency. After him came Micah, replying to the countryman who feared his offering of sheep and of oil was insufficient, who even suggested the sacrifice of his own first-born, "What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God." What better definition of Christianity has ever been made? Mercy is an inadequate translation of the beautiful Greek word, of which the nearest English equivalent is *loving-kindness*.

Suffering extreme agony in his private life, Hosea became one of the most beau-

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SOPHOMORE CLASS ELECTS BARBARA LOINES,

JOSEPHINE YOUNG AND CATHERINE FIELD

1928 has elected Barbara Loines as President, Josephine Young as Vice-President, and Catherine Field as Secretary to succeed Mary Hopkinson, Magdalen Hupfel and Caroline Crosby.

Miss Loines was manager of the Freshman hockey team last year and Captain this year. She was also Freshman member of the Undergraduate Association and is now on the Advisory Board of the Undergraduate Association, as well as being 1928's hockey captain.

Miss Young was Chairman of Freshman Class for a week, October, 1924, and 1928 member on the Executive Board of Self-Government for 1924-25. She is also Treasurer of the Christian Association this year.

Miss Field is on the Membership Committee of the Christian Association.

DR. SCHENK TELLS OF BOND BETWEEN US AND THE SORBONNE

Program of Sorbonne Lectures Here Includes Public and Private Courses

"In the next two weeks we shall have the Sorbonne in tabloid form at Bryn Mawr," said Miss Schenk, speaking on the Cours Publiques and Cours Fermes, which M. Charles Cestre, who holds the chair of American Civilization and Letters at the Sorbonne, will be offering here in the next two weeks.

"When America entered the war in 1917, M. Cestre was called from Bordeaux to the newly-appointed chair at Paris. At the same time Miss Ely was using the American book section of the Sorbonne Library, and she learnt that it was impossible for the Sorbonne at this time to meet the expense of equipping their new department. I went over the next year, met M. Cestre and together we planned a campaign to secure books from America for this new department at the Sorbonne. At first we planned to canvass the Eastern colleges for contributions of books, but the Bryn Mawr Alumnae were so eager to return, in some small way, the gifts which many of them had had from the Sorbonne, that finally, instead of the books, a fund was raised to buy the books, which yields an annual income of \$200. There was also an initial gift of standard American classics to fill in the gaps—and they were mostly gaps—in the Sorbonne shelves. This bond be-

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OLD FOLK-SONGS AND SONATAS GIVEN AT WYNDHAM EVENING

College Has Pleasure of Hearing Mrs. Hildegard Donaldson Play

Bach Chorales, English and Russian folk songs and sonatas for violin and piano, started the evenings of informal music at Wyndham for the year. Mrs. Hildegard Donaldson, who is to make her debut as a violinist in Philadelphia, Boston and New York, next week, played.

The program was as follows:

Bach Chorales—"The Spacious Firmament," "I Got Me Flowers."

English Song—"Come, Let's Be Merry." Dorset Folk Song (arranged by Vaughn Williams)—"Linda Lea."

Brahms—Sonata in A Major, for violin and piano. Mrs. Donaldson and Mr. Alwyne.

Parry—Song, "Jerusalem," words from Blake's "Prophetic Books."

Salama—Russian Gypsy Song. Rimsky-Korsakow—Carol, from the opera "Christmas Night."

Franck—Sonata for violin and piano, two movements. Mrs. Donaldson and Mr. Alwyne.

Bach Choral—"Now Let Every Tongue Adore Thee." General Singing.

PENNSYLVANIA ECLIPSED IN HOCKEY MATCH Varsity Victorious to Tune of 14 to 0

In the biting cold of last Tuesday afternoon Bryn Mawr Varsity scored a smashing victory against the University of Pennsylvania's hockey team. From beginning to end Pennsylvania was outplayed.

Most of the first half was spent in scrimmaging in front of the Penn goal. D. Lee, '25, started the scoring by one of her quick, clean shots, which C. Parker, '29, and R. Wills, '29, soon followed up with others. Varsity forward line passed very cleverly and showed good stick work. S. Walker, '27, was the main strength of the back line and even tried a little forward work at shooting goals with disastrous results for a Pennsylvania back.

The second half was merely a continuation of Bryn Mawr's winning streak. Pennsylvania played hard but they lacked Varsity's skill and experience. In spite of the Bryn Mawr gallery's enthusiasm the singing was rather pathetic.

The Varsity players were as follows: B. Loines, '28; C. Parker, '29; D. Lee, '25; R. Wills, '29; A. Dalziel, '29; B. Sindall, '26; V. Cooke, '26; J. Seeley, '27; S. Walker, '27; E. Harris, '26; A. Bruere Subs: F. Jay, '26, for C. Parker, '29; J. Porter, '29, for B. Sindall.

Pennsylvania: Knabe, Widdoes, McCordle, Rigby, Embry, Schoell, Jones, Mosher, McOwen, Rump, Brodsky.

DR. GRAY EXPLAINS IMPORTANCE OF LOCARNO CONFERENCE

History of Conference Outlined in Three Days Chapel Speech

The Locarno conference was discussed by Dr. H. L. Gray, professor of History, in morning chapel last Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

"At the beginning of 1925," he said, "France still felt that she had no satisfactory guarantee of her future security, and England was inclined to reject the Protocol. Then from Germany there came a proposal: she offered, as she had just before the Ruhr occupation, to guarantee the existent Western frontier by signing with Belgium, France, England and Italy, a Rhineland pact. Behind this there were to be arbitration treaties for the settlement of future disputes, and the Eastern frontiers were not to be changed without reference to arbitration.

"The plan received hearty support from England, but France hesitated to make a bond with an old enemy not yet thoroughly trusted. After the French Government fell in April, the new ministry expressed its readiness to accept the pact if

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DR. FENWICK OUTLINES WORLD COURT MOVEMENT

Professor Emphasizes Necessity of Lending it Our Support to Build its Authority

TRACES ARBITRATION HISTORY

"There have been three distinct stages in the history of arbitration," said Dr. Fenwick, head of the department of Political Science, speaking at Wyndham last Thursday evening at a meeting held to educate the college on the World Court.

"The first stage was when nations entered into treaties to guarantee arbitration of disputes that had already arisen. It began with the treaty in 1794 between Great Britain and the United States. This was a landmark in history, because, although feeling ran high, and many demanded war, the dispute was successfully arbitrated. Similar treaties were the Geneva Arbitration treaty after the Civil War, and the settlement of the Bering Sea fisheries quarrel, which you all remember.

"Then, a second stage, governments began to see that it is desirable to anticipate disputes, and made general arbitration treaties. The only trouble with these treaties are that they are so worded as to admit of loopholes whenever one of the parties doesn't want to arbitrate. For instance, the Root treaties of 1908 agree to arbitrate anything that does not affect 'our honor, our independence or our vital interests.'

"This was a good beginning, and Taft tried to improve it. The Taft-Knox treaties of 1911, however, could not be passed until a clause was inserted saying that the only disputes that could be arbitrated were those 'justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible to law and equity.'

"Bryan saw that loophole treaties were no good at all, and wanted unconditional arbitration treaties, binding the parties to a dispute to submit it to a committee, and although they were not compelled to accept the committee report, to wait a year before going to war.

"The third stage came with the idea of a really permanent court. A list of judges was posted at The Hague, and called a Permanent Court of Arbitration, but it was no real court. There were six judges from each nation, and you just looked down the list and chose men that you knew would favor your cause, and the other side did the same thing, and then it was always up to the umpire really to decide the thing. And only one of the judges was ever chosen more than once.

"The League of Nations then provided for a court. A committee was appointed, on which Mr. Elihu Root served, and which drew up the statute of The Hague Court of International Justice. The judges were chosen by the assembly of the League, and the council, sitting separately. It was a happy expedient, but unfortunately from our point of view it involved reorganizing the League. And the fact must be emphasized that there is no legal necessity to arbitrate if you belong to the court—it has jurisdiction only over the cases that are submitted to it. So you see there are still loopholes for escape.

"We ought to give our support to this great organization. Entering it will give it the moral support it needs, and lead us in the end to arbitrate. It lacks power as yet; we must give it a start and help to build up its authority."

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ANOTHER AMERICAN SCENE

On the Russian stage, they tell us, America is represented by the back drop of a hotel lobby, where the patrons rock and chew their gum. One version was the Swedish ballet number last year, which interpreted the number called New York with a magenta clad negro strutting to a brass band, before mammoth sheets of morning papers headlining Murder! Divorce! and Drink! For jazz, for big business, for bucking broncos, and skyscrapers, and leniency to criminals, our fame has spread abroad in this twentieth century, and been boomeranged back to our weary disadvantage.

Now something untoward has occurred. A real foreigner, a Frenchman in fact, is considering us by the light, not of our amusing or disgusting strangeness, but by the light of our best effort. During the next two weeks, M. Charles Cestre, of the Sorbonne, is lecturing at Bryn Mawr on Edwin Arlington Robinson as interpreter of the American spirit.

THE PERILS OF THE CAMPUS

Though Postum and Whole-wheat-berry will, according to "the advertisements, help to remedy the evils of civilization, occupational diseases are doing their deadliest even on the campus. Assiduous practice of the Charleston is, we are told, producing horrible malformations. Bad enough to read on our "medical cards," "slightly knock-kneed," how much worse to see "Charleston calves." From head to foot decay is rapidly setting in. Notice the necks stiffened in trying to keep the mortar-board on the shingled head; and the feet flattened by frequent stamping out of sparks.

How pathetic is the nervous condition of the haggard watchers under Juno every morning between lectures; or the brave wan smile of the girl who is following the Harvard football scores. Frequently we meet bad cases of irritability induced by fruitless efforts to get a copy of "Le Disciple," or "Le Rouge et Le Noir." But worst of all is the "disgusting revolting" influence of "Icebound." What sordid squalid results will it not produce?

CHEAPER TO CANCEL—?

No one denies that the success of Locarno means a tremendous step forward for Europe. A treaty of mutual guarantee, and the admittance of Germany into an agreement for the first time as an equal, not as a vanquished enemy—these seem to be the end of the ten-year anguish of Europe.

But the American has to consider what Locarno means to his country. Hitherto we have been the creditor of many individual nations, so divided among themselves that any thought of common cause against America was impossible. But now we are faced by a Europe in which the only obstacle to recovery is its indebtedness to America. Great Britain and France have both declared that they are exacting payment from Germany and

from each other only to pay us, and that if we were to cancel their debt to us they would gladly remit all obligations to themselves. Germany will now see that it is not to France and England and Italy and Belgium that she must atone for the war, but to America. And this common cause against a country which, suffering least of all in the war, emerged from it more prosperous than ever, a country which, already the richest in the world, is demanding payment from poorer nations which were harder hit, will be handed on to the several generations to come which must be taxed for America's profit.

It is considerations like these which make one wonder if it would not in the end have been cheaper to cancel our debts. The value of good-will is considerable between nations, Europe must somehow find money to pay us, and the most obvious and most agreeable way will certainly be the erection of economic barriers against America.

EFFICIENCY

The spirit of efficiency seems to have entered Men's Athletics to stay. Harvard may not have a Harkness, but it has just obtained electricity to light its football field at twilight, an advantage Yale has enjoyed all fall. No more precious moments wasted because Nature inconveniently sets her sun too early. Can we who show our Archery and Hockey pictures in the Sunday Supplement by the "Star of the Gridiron" and "The Hero of the Track," continue our moonlit hockey unashamed?

PER ARGUMENTS AD ASTRA

Quite recently Dr. Tyson told us that religious teaching should go hand in hand with facts we learn through actual experience, and today comes the news that the National Council of the Congregational Church decrees "that there is and can be no conflict between religion and science," and that "any interference on the part of the State or Federal Government is uncalled for." Thus we progress! And the serene goddess of Science emerges halo-crowned from the quibbles of a Tennessee court room.

What a jolt it will be for certain "fire and brimstone" legislators who must now permit Science to pursue her search for truth without the restrictions of their fanatic-made laws. Or will they still try to enforce their copy book religion in spite of the trifling fact that even the Church has abandoned it?

BOOK REVIEW

Along the Road, by Aldous Huxley; Doran, New York, 1925.

No quarter is asked, and none given. The traveling public is from the outside a thing ridiculous, and Mr. Huxley revels in the ridiculous. There are those who travel for something to talk about, those who travel because they do not stay at home and those who travel under the pleasant impression that they are enriching the mind, and so find the means of forgetting that organ completely. There's a dreadful scene in a Montmartre cabaret at five A. M., and one of the saddest memories in Mr. Huxley's life: two young American girls are sitting at a cabaret table, grimly sticking "life" out, fortified by bottles of—lemonade!

The essays are divided into sections, and your attention is now directed to the books for your journey. The accepted Ruskin, Wells, and Dante combination is firmly put aside for a more constructive suggestion. This odd young man recommends from personal experience—vest-pocket size—the Bible, the maxims of La Rochefoucauld, almost any volume of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and Boswell's *Life of Johnson*.

This is a rare book of travel, where the scene is described as it was viewed, with something more than a bovine contemplation of grass and stones and trees. Read the one on Albert's church at Rimini, or the description of bicycling,

geometric Holland, and you must admit, and enjoy admitting, Mr. Huxley's young, savage and very intellectual energy.

Finally if you have read the novels, you have an added reason for reading *Along the Road*. The last section of essays, called "By the Way," will give you the complacent pleasure of feeling familiar in a literary way. Their thought and tone you will recognize from *Antic Hay* and *Those Barren Leaves*.

The Polyglots, by William Gerhardt.

London, Richard Cobden-Sanderson.

Futility and death pervade this bitter and fantastic tragedy of manners, the futility of aimless and selfish souls enervated by the war, drifting together into an extraordinary conglomeration of characters and nationalities. "The Polyglots" are an irritating, ineffectual, grubby collection of mortals, who philosophize, deceive each other and get on each other's nerves. They get on ours, too, one and all, from the contemptible teller of the tale to Uncle Lucy, who finally hangs himself in his sister's lingerie. Yet even while we writhe under the book's aimless sordidness and bitter flippancies, its penetration, its weary tolerance, its casual skill in catching the mood of a certain post-war group, grows on us visibly. It is difficult to develop a hearty affection for "The Polyglots," but we do feel a very great interest and respect.

The author's tastes in names is peculiar, to say the least. The hero is Georges Alexander Hamlet Diaboloh—and richly he deserves it—his servant is Pickup, and his companion is Percy Beastly, he of the vertical nostrils. Georges Alexander Hamlet tells the story of Aunt Teresa, a selfish valitudinarian, of Uncle Emmanuel, an immoral little rat-terrier, of innumerable shabby, unsuccessful and philosophizing Russians, and of his own trivial liaison with the uninteresting Silvia—all in an incoherent, rambling, clever style, full of bitter, disagreeable, but exceedingly realistic humor. The only pure and agreeable character in the book is the child Natasha—who therefore dies.

AMONG NEW BOOKS

Mary Stuart, by Florence A. Macunn. There are a few stories that never grow old, a few women whose loves are untarnished by retelling. Helen of Troy, Heloise, Hero, Scult of Ireland, Mary, Queen of Scots—every generation brings a new person to write of them and a new audience as eager as the others to hear of them.

Among these, none is a greater figure of romance than Mary Stuart, daughter and heiress of the gallant, lovable, ill-fated Stuarts. Miss Macunn's book makes her a very vivid and human figure. From her position as the hope of the Guises and the Queen in her own right of Scotland, her marriage was destined to be a decisive factor in the alignment of European powers. And yet she was very much a woman, proud, high-spirited, generous and passionate. The Guises looked to her to re-establish them in France: their hopes were realized when she married the Dauphin, but dashed by his death before she was 20. The Pope expected her to reconquer Scotland and England for Catholicism: John Knox fought against her in Scotland, and in England, Catholic, to the core, she could never triumph over the power of Elizabeth. Looking on the daughter of Anne Boleyn as illegitimate, Mary considered herself the Queen of England, but France and Spain, which should have helped her, were cowed by the strength of Elizabeth. Elizabeth conquered her, imprisoned her for years, and finally beheaded her. Mary failed in all her attempts; and yet she is a far more queenly figure than her successful rival.

She was not a good woman, according to our standards, and probably according to the standards of her time, although Miss Macunn glosses over her irregularities. She fell madly in love with Darnley, grew to despise him, connived at his murder, and married the chief murderer, Bothwell. And yet even those whom she most horrified testify to her all-conquering charm. To-

gether with her Stuart ancestors, she was the kind that people die for, gladly, and, unlike them, she was faithful to her friends. Till sudden passion swept her off her feet she was a wise ruler and a clever player at diplomacy. In the end Elizabeth executed her because, after years of imprisonment and sickness, her charm and her power over men made her seem dangerous to the strongest monarch and the vainest woman of her day.

Miss Macunn tells the story well, perhaps a bit too much Mary's partizan—but then, we are all that, even after 300 years.

(This book may be ordered through the Bryn Mawr Book Shop.)

"WE ARE BOUGHT WITH PRICE," SAYS DR. STURGIS

Personal Liberty is Impossible in Christian Community

"I have no desire to impose my views upon you," said Dr. William C. Sturgis, secretary of the educational committee of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, speaking in the chapel on November 1.

"If you differ from me in every single thing I say, I shall be immensely pleased, providing it represents real thought on your part.

"Rebellion against authority and tradition, and desire for personal liberty, is characteristic of young men and women of today. We are told that this is because young people are thinking; in reality it is because they aren't thinking enough."

"Personal liberty is a ridiculous will o' the wisp, a non-existent thing. It may be possible in solitude on a desert island, but in no place where people are congregated in numbers. Like the man who received a walking stick in his nose, and whose protests were over-ruled by a haughty remark about personal liberty, the world replies, 'Sir, your personal liberty ends where my nose begins.'

"We have been bought with a price. The first thing we learn as children is to obey. When we pass from infancy to school, we are still under authority. Even at college we are hampered by rules and regulations, allowed no liberty except within very narrow bounds. This is absolutely just and reasonable, for, like the boulder held for centuries on a hillside, and finally loosened to plow a path of destruction down into the valley below, freedom is nothing under heaven but the freedom to fall.

"When we go out into the world, we think, 'At last I am free. My time is my money, my life is my own.' And then we are confronted with taxation, jury duty, war. The State says, 'I have a right to your property, your time, even your life.'

"Just as we are citizens of the State, we are by baptism members of the family of God, citizens of the kingdom of heaven. Here again we find no freedom, for there must be authority in fellowship. We cannot live by ourselves in the kingdom of God; like tickets, Christians are 'no good if detached.'

"In these days creeds and dogmas are greatly scorned. But there is no activity in life without dogma. The church dogma is the result of the consensus of opinion of all its members. Scientific dogma is the result of observation of external life. The experiences of millions have crystallized themselves into great, fundamental dogmas.

"The only branch of human thinking which demands emotion, intelligence and will, is theology. Theology is technical religion, just as necessary as any other technicality, useless if not applied, but necessary for wise application of religion.

"Only as you get under the authority of the family of God do you find in service perfect freedom. Return of faith is not a matter of argument, but of finding a way and walking along it.

"It is difficult to advise people how to keep, strengthen, or return to their faith. Of great assistance is praying, getting into the atmosphere of worship, associating oneself with the people who are in touch with God."

ELEANOR MUSSELMAN TALKS OF JUNIOR MONTH ON SUNDAY

Qualifications for Social Worker Explained at Vespers.

"A turn and we are in the heart of things," began Eleanor Musselman, '26, in vespers, Sunday afternoon, November the first. "A brief statement, yet it seems to sum up very aptly the essential aspects of a month of social work in New York. It was then for the first time in my life that I came in contact with actual poverty and real suffering resulting from ignorance, and that I realized the tremendous value of social work intelligently applied. Those realizations dawned upon me at Junior Month, which I will explain before I plunge into the 'heart of things.' It is a plan conceived and carried out by the Charity Organization Society of New York through which twelve juniors, representing twelve different Eastern colleges, come together to study modern social conditions, to learn the importance of the case-work method and to apply this knowledge to definite cases—or to use the jargon of the newspaper reporters 'to learn how the other half lives.' Thus I found myself at the beginning of July with eleven other people all interested in the same thing and there for the same purpose. The fact that we were eager to learn how to contest, to the best advantage, the existing evils in society formed a connecting link between us no matter how greatly we differed as individuals representing our various colleges. And through this uniformity of purpose a common ground of interest was established which was a valuable asset in that at almost any time an audience could be found to hear how Salvatore had behaved at the clinic or how Mrs. Magino simply couldn't understand a budget, even after half an hour's excellent explaining. The atmosphere of Junior Month was one of comparing experiences, of making and receiving criticisms, of progressing from definite instances which were a part of our daily lives to the problems which in general are prevalent today.

Having thus sketched the background of Junior Month I will proceed now with my first statement and explain "the turn" which was a gradual one involving the better part of a week. The first day we went to the headquarters of the C. O. S., where we listened to Mr. Purdy, who discussed the housing problem, stressing the fact that although all new tenements had to be built according to the new regulations, providing much more light and air, many of the old, less sanitary, buildings remained and that although the tenement house department can close any houses not fit for habitation, yet the courts are so lenient that the old type of tenements continues to be used. Our questions about the modern requirements being answered, Miss Tousley gave us a forecast of Junior Month activities and followed it by taking us to the top of the Metropolitan Building to give us a comprehensive view of the city which we were going to renovate during the next four weeks. The Russell Sage Library was our final destination that first day and here we discovered that books of all social problems could be found. The next morning Miss Busby began to explain exactly what is meant by the case-work method—how the worker proceeds from the first interview in which a complete history is taken through the various steps of prognosis, diagnosis and plans. From this talk we

learned that the two essential features of a good case worker are not to be satisfied by giving money, but to seek the real evil at the base of the trouble and by remedying it to effect a permanent cure. The second characteristic is not to suggest the plans yourself, but to have the family you are helping suggest them, so they can feel they are helping themselves and thus retain their independence. To continue to describe in detail this first week is impossible. I must, however, mention the children's court which we visited after a lecture by Miss Ruth Taylor on Child Welfare Problems. At the Juvenile Court Mr. Fagan, who is Chief Probation Officer for New York, told us of the improvements which have recently been made in the probation system. The most important change is that the officers study the child's background and try in this way to understand the reason for his delinquency. Through this method a more lasting cure may be effected. Furthermore he told us about Dobbs Ferry, a model reformatory based on self-government, and the House of Refuge, also a place for delinquent boys which is based on the old-time methods of suppressing the incipient criminal with an iron hand—and as we later saw (though he didn't admit it) a deplorable place so bred upon politics that it continues to exist doing little or no good for the three hundred

boys who are imprisoned there. Thus by the end of this first week we had finished our preparation—we had made "the turn" and were ready for the "heart of things." One of the saddest and most interesting families for which I was responsible were the Cenos. Mr. Ceno, in falling from a

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November 4 and 5

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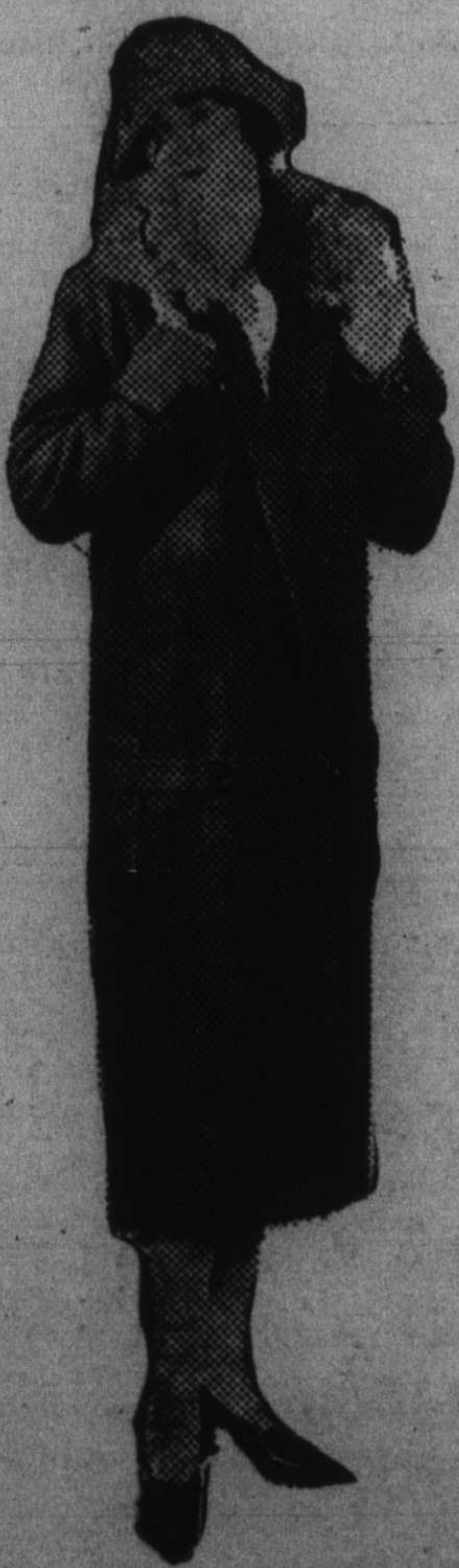
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CONCERT PROGRAMS

On Friday and Saturday and Monday, November 6, 7, and 9, respectively, the Philadelphia Orchestra will play the following program:

Berlioz—Excerpts from "La Damnation de Faust"

Menuet des Follets

Danse des Sylphes

Marche Hongroise

Loeffler—La Mort de Tintagiles.

Viole d'amour—Thaddeus Rich

Tschaikowsky—Symphony No. 4, in F

Hildegarde Donaldson, violinist, will give a recital in the Foyer of the Academy of Music, on November 12, at 8.15. The program is as follows:

Vitalli Chaconne

Chausson Poeme, Op. 25

Saint-Saens Concerto in A, Op. 20

Saint-Saens,

Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso, Op. 28.

Mischa Elman will give a recital in the Academy of Music on Saturday afternoon, November 7.

LOCARNO CONFERENCE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

England would guarantee the Western frontier and, with France, underwrite a guarantee of the Eastern frontier. The latter condition England refused, and with this refusal the French were obliged to concur. A note was therefore dispatched to Germany, accepting the German offer of February on condition that Germany, on her part, enter the League of Nations. To this Germany demurred, but agreed that a conference of jurists should be called to examine the situation from a practical point of view. The jurists, when they met, prepared the way for good feeling, and this was furthered at Locarno by ruling out the question of the responsibility for the war. Finally, the representatives of the various governments at Locarno decided that if Germany entered the League, they would recommend that special concessions should be made her in view of her disarmed condition. France, in turn, maintained her obligations toward her Eastern allies by further guaranteeing their frontiers in special treaties.

"The conference has made the outlook for peace more hopeful. Germany, disarmed, will work to get other Powers disarmed; it will be to her advantage to work through the League if she wishes to change her frontiers. At present Russia remains the outstanding problem in European international affairs."

NEW FRENCH BOOKS FOR SALE IN THE BOOKSHOP IN TAYLOR

Books on Monet, Manet, Degas and Cezanne, with remarkably good plates, have just been placed on the shelves of the Bookshop. The comedy, *Knock*, which will be read to the French Club by Mlle. Legenisel later this month, is also among the new French books in Taylor. Admirers of the late Maurice Barres will find there his last work. Those who enjoyed the argot and flippant realism of M. Paul Morand's *Ouvert La Nuit* and *Ferme Le Nuit* will be interested in his new *L'Europe Galante*. A number of volumes of new French poetry are coming in, in addition to recently published novels. Also, critical studies of Balzac have been ordered.

Other new books can be obtained by ordering through the Bookshop.

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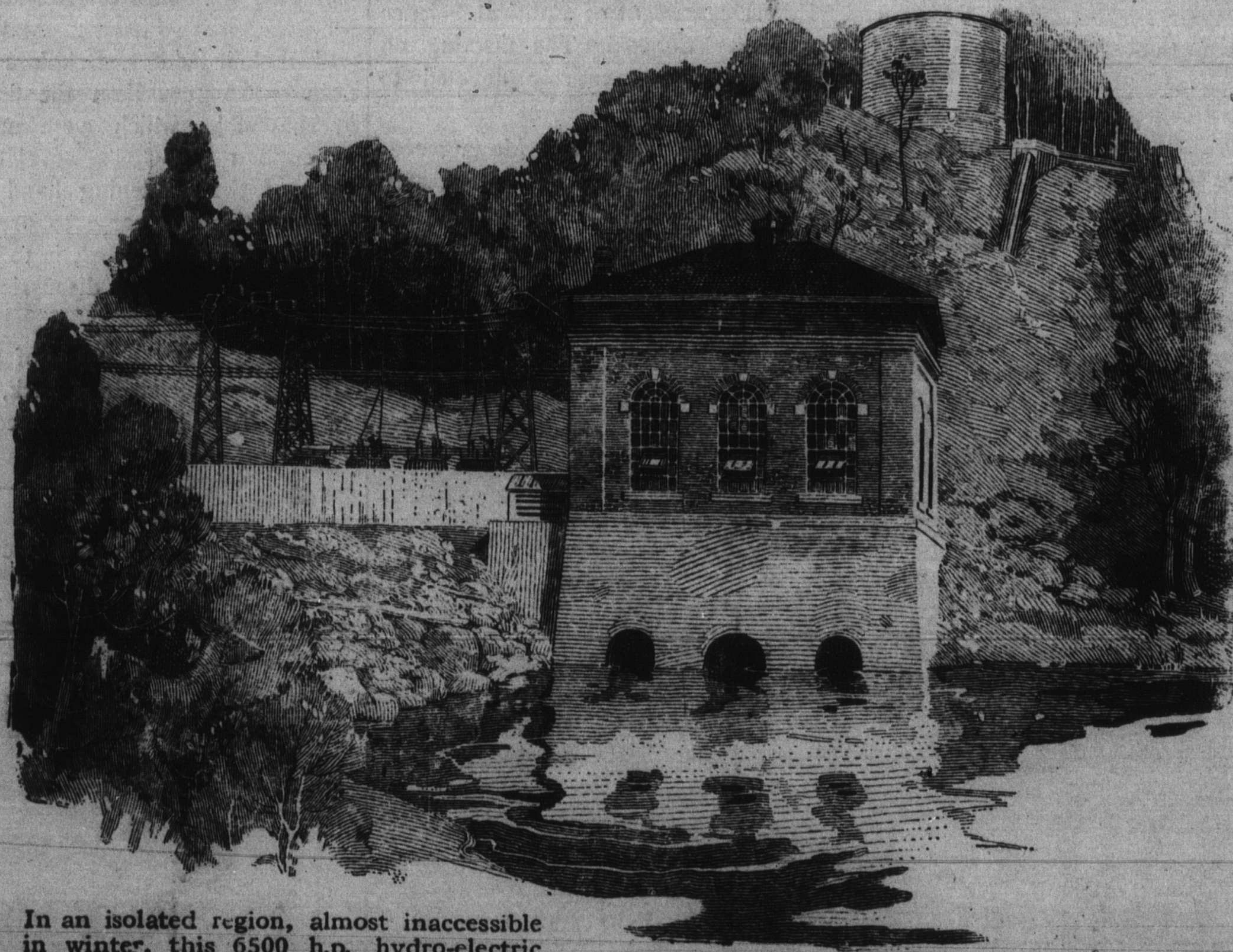
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