

The College News

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BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1924

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NEVER NOW SAYS BORAH THE PROTOCOL FINISHES IT

New Chairman Foreign Relations Committee of Senate Discusses America and the League

MUST RECOGNIZE RUSSIA TOO

"The protocol may be a good thing for Europe, and I would not wish to criticize it as a European scheme or institution, but it would make forever impossible any consideration of the United States joining the League of Nations."

This statement was made to the Washington representative of the NEWS by Senator Borah last Saturday. As the Senator has not only recently succeeded the late Senator Lodge as Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, but has also just been re-elected, his will be the most important legislative influence in the making of American foreign policy in the next six years.

"Practically and effectively," Senator Borah continued, "the protocol makes the Council of the League the absolute military dictator for all League members. For example, the Council may declare what constitutes aggression and may say whether or not a nation is an aggressor. When it has declared who is the aggressor, it has the right, under Article XI, of the protocol, to call into action every member of the League. This action consists of severance of financial relations between the members of the League and the aggressor nation, breaking off of all economic relations, and calling into activity the military, naval and air forces of League members. Furthermore, the

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UNRELATED FACTS THWART BEST SECONDARY EDUCATION

Emphasis on Individuality Only Shown in Primary Schools

Secondary Education was the topic discussed with Dr. de Laguna, Professor of Philosophy, Sunday afternoon, November 23, in Pembroke East, under the auspices of the Liberal Club.

The feeling brought out by the discussion seemed to be that the requirements of a preparatory education should be more general and should be taught with a central idea for unity. Most felt that as education stands nowadays facts are unrelated and have no meaning save in their own water-tight compartments.

That too many facts are taught to allow time for thinking was considered; the consensus of opinion being that the preparatory school was primarily a place in which to learn and that the question of our ability to do any good thinking at that time a very open one. Again in comparison with schools abroad our greatest lack seems to be a comprehensive point of view.

That there is a failure to emphasize individuality in the secondary schools was much felt, especially in view of the marked effort to bring it out that is made in the primary schools.

The subject matter of the secondary school education was approved to the surprise of Dr. de Laguna, who said that it formerly came in for much criticism. Latin, Algebra and Geometry were all recommended and a general science course seemed to be the only constructive addition suggested.

NO SOCIAL REFORM WITHOUT BIRTH CONTROL, SAYS MRS. SANGER

Speaker Gives Seven Cases Where Birth Control Should Be Used

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, president of the American Birth Control League, spoke in Taylor Hall on November 21 on Birth Control, which she defined as "the scientific control of conception to prevent birth." The lecture was under the auspices of the Liberal Club.

Discussing the problems of civilization such as the pressure of over-population, and feeble-mindedness, she quoted statistics of Professor Jordan of Princeton, showing that there are among 105 million people, "20 million who are intellectual, 45 million with a mentality of 4 years, 25 million who are mediocre, and 15 million feeble-minded." For this situation the remedies of legislation and charity have been tried out. But "nearly every organization today is palliative; it does not dare to attack these problems at the root."

Mrs. Sanger then described the particular problems with which Birth Control deals, such as infant mortality. 200,000 children die before reaching one year. "In my experience of years as a trained nurse," she said, "I find these deaths due to the fact that often the capital of the child was used up before it was born." The rate of maternal mortality is also high—20,000 women die every year from pregnancy. "Out of every 7 tubercular women, 4 die from pregnancy." Heart diseases and kidney diseases also raise the rate.

Birth Control must help, too, in the prevention of feeble-mindedness, with which prostitution is closely connected. There are 4000 people who cannot even "compete for existence," for whom the present institutions are quite inadequate. Likewise in the case of Child Labor mere palliative measures are not enough. In spite of the probable Constitutional amendment to help the three million children now working in the United States,

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SUPPORT OF MUSIC DEPARTMENT FAVORED BY ALUMNAE COUNCIL

Bryn Mawr Alumnae Council Holds Annual Meeting in Washington

The Council of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association at its fourth annual meeting in Washington, opening on Tuesday, November 18, recommended that the Association take over the raising of funds for the Music Department.

Forty thousand dollars of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars set by the council has already been raised by the Committee for the Endowment of the Music Department.

The purpose of the Council is to gather together the chief executives of the Alumnae Association and representatives from the last graduating class in order to discuss problems affecting the Association and to deliberate on the policies of the Association. The Council forms a smaller and more manageable body than the whole Association and while it does not take action, it deliberates on matters to be brought up at the Alumnae meeting in February. Jean Palmer and Marion Angell represented the Class of 1924, and Florence Martin, '23, took the place of the representative from California who was unable to attend.

NORMAN THOMAS HOLDS CONFERENCE FOR STUDENTS

Possibility of Third Party Discussed and New Bases for Formation Suggested

"Do the election results offer hope for the creation of a new party similar to the British Labor Party?" was the chief topic discussed at the Philadelphia conference of the League for Industrial Democracy on Saturday, November 22.

Norman Thomas, who ran on the socialist ticket for Governor of New York in the recent elections, led the discussion to which Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore, Haverford, and the University of Pennsylvania sent students. K. Tomkins, '26, and E. Mallett, '25, went from Bryn Mawr.

Why was the college vote so overwhelmingly conservative? asked Mr. Thomas as an opening remark, and expressed the opinion that there was a great deal of uncorrelated and incoherent liberalism in the colleges.

Going on to a rapid survey of the campaign it was the consensus of opinion that it was not a thoughtful campaign and that people in general did not consider policies. Mr. Thomas brought out the point that the lack of interest in policies results from the similarity of the two older parties, and he also stressed the fact that there is greater divergence within the parties than between them.

Coming to the point of the possibility of a third party the discussion first centered around the constituents of such a party. Mr. Thomas said he personally felt doubtful about the formation of a third party with individuals. That the only chance for success lay in forming it with a definite group such as the farmers or labor as a nucleus. "If you can't get them," he said, "it's not very probable that a third party can be made. It can't be done on good intentions." That there is some basis for belief in a third party, however, was shown by the fact that there was such a panic over it in the last elections. This

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DARK BLUE FIRST TEAM WINS HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Seniors Defeat 1927 in Thrilling Match Game

The Juniors won the Hockey Championship for the year by defeating 1927 in an exciting game, Wednesday, the 19th, with the score of 5-to-3.

The game was closer than the score indicates, for every gain was hard won.

In the first half the playing was very close. The ball traveled up and down the field, each side playing a desperately defensive game, but 1926 shot two goals after much hard fighting, which were followed by two swift goals for 1927.

1926 came into the second half with a rushing spirit that carried them triumphantly through the Sophomore back line. The Green seemed unable to check Dark Blue's victorious advance or rush the ball to the opponents' goal. Just before the whistle blew, R. Miller, '27, broke away, carried the ball down the field at top speed and shot a pretty goal.

1926—E. Cushman, E. Nichols*, W. Dodd**, F. Jay*, M. Talcott*, M. Wiley, B. Sindall, S. Walker, E. Harris, H. Rodgers, G. Macy.

1927—B. Pitney, E. Winchester*, R. Miller**, M. Leary, J. Hendrick, A. Matthew, J. Seeley, S. Walker, E. Haines, H. Stokes, F. Thayer.

"QUALITY STREET" IS APPEAL TO ROMANCE

Atmosphere of Crinoline, Curls, and Gallantry Pervades Sophomore Portrayal of Barrie's Play

CHARM OF ACTING WINS AUDIENCE

Clever acting with a niceness of detail, and excellent scenery and costumes made "Quality Street," as played by the Class of 1927, equal to the high standards set by Barrie's play. The performance, which took place in the gymnasium on November 22, was given by the Sophomores to the Seniors.

For the slowness of the performance in getting well started, one may blame the audience somewhat; they responded warmly only after the beginning of the second act.

In this act was some of the best acting of the evening. Caroline Swift as Ensign Blades and Elizabeth Gibson as Charlotte Parratt, held the audience the moment they entered. The charming "apple-cheeked" arrogance of Blades in his blue uniform and gold epaulettes, and the pert glance of Charlotte under her black hat (which by its position defied the fate of Newton's apple), were quite captivating. The Dunce as played by Jane Dunham was also a neat, skillful bit of acting. Perched on a high stool or walking across the stage (with a kind of drawling motion of her effete yellow trousers), she certainly deserved the name Arthur Wellesley Thomson. Another performance, slight but clean-cut and convincing, was the Unknown Gallant as played by Elizabeth Posey.

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MR. ALWYNE AND LENOX QUARTET TO PLAY CHAMBER MUSIC

Modern Compositions Predominate in Novel Program for Second Concert

Horace Alwyne, pianist, and the Lenox Quartet will be the artists at the second of the series of subscription concerts arranged by the Music Department on Monday, December 8, at 8.15 P. M., in Taylor. The program will consist of Chamber Music.

The program will include the F-major Quartet of Haydn, Opus 77, No. 2, one of the two dedicated to Prince Lobkowitz; a group of four short pieces for quartet and the famous trio for piano, violin, and cello by Tschaiowsky. The latter work, dedicated "to the memory of a great artist," was Tschaiowsky's tribute to the memory of his great friend, Nicholas Rubinstein, a fine pianist and younger brother of the more famous Anton Rubinstein. The trio was written the same year as Rubinstein's death and is a monumental elegy to his memory. The second movement is in the form of variations on a Russian melody, which, according to the biographer, Kashkin, are embodiments of Tschaiowsky's memories of Rubinstein's musical career.

Among the group of short pieces are an arrangement by Sandor Harmati, of Debussy's charming tone-portrait, "La Fille aux Cheveux de Lin," originally written for piano, and three pieces by modern English composers. "By the Tarn" is a descriptive piece by Eugene Goossens, conductor of the Covent Gar-

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WHAT IS MORALITY?

"Will not a widespread knowledge of birth control increase immorality?" was one of the questions asked of Mrs. Sanger, after her stimulating talk on the subject two weeks ago. "Is morality which is preserved by fear and ignorance worth anything?" asked Mrs. Sanger in return.

The answer seems obvious. But one wants to go even deeper than this and ask, "What is morality?" According to the dictionary, morality may mean either the doctrine of a man's moral duties or moral conduct. It is with the latter practical meaning that we are here concerned. To say that morality means moral conduct, however, merely begs the question, for what is moral conduct? The conclusion, inevitable if one is well-informed and honest, is that "morality" today usually mean conformity with the accepted standards of society in regard to relations between men and women.

This conclusion is of fundamental importance. If our "moral standards" are relative, which in the light of history and anthropology one must admit to be true, then they are open to criticism and change. They are not the result of divine revelation, but of certain psychological, economic and social conditions. Change any of these factors, and the "moral standards" must change. The proof of this fact is found in the new attitude toward "morality" which is the aftermath of the war. Recognizing the existence of this change, the *New York Nation* recently published a series of admirable articles dealing with the question and called by the significant title, "New Morals for Old." A review of the series will be published in a coming issue of the COLLEGE NEWS.

Our "morality" is the tenderest spot on our social conscience. We may even question the perfection of democracy and be respectable, but to question the sanctity of our institution of marriage is to put oneself beyond the pale. We are afraid to face the problem honestly, even though it is only thus that progress ever comes. If we do not do so of our own accord, we will find it thrust upon us. We ask again, what is morality?

To the Editors of the NEWS:

It is the ever present desire of the Cut Committee to make each member of the undergraduate body feel personally responsible for the success of the cut system. It is only too obvious at present that few of us realize the responsibility and live up to it. The Cut Committee is a committee of the Undergraduate Association and is therefore merely the representative of every undergraduate in the college. It was created for the purpose of doing the routine work of sending out cut warnings once a month, and, of course, of thinking of progress in the cut system. This means, then, that the responsibility for the success of the present cut system should not be put upon the shoulders of five persons. It is your responsibility.

By the success of the cut system we mean no overcutting and an accurate report of all cuts taken. If through some error of a monitor you are credited with more cuts than you took, or with fewer, will you not see that the incorrect record is changed within three days after you receive your cut card? In most cases this will make little or no difference to you as far as overcutting goes. We ask it merely that we may present an accurate record of cuts to the faculty at the end of each semester. We feel that this is most essential not only from the point of view of statistics, but also because the faculty gave us the regulation of cuts at our own request. Our only method of judging the success of a cut system is by the record of cuts taken and by the feeling of the college toward cutting. We ask, then, that every member of the Undergraduate Association give us her co-operation.

Cut Committee.

To the Editors of the NEWS:

Since it has proved impossible to secure a quorum for any Association meetings this year, and since it is not only unconstitutional, but also a waste of time to do business on such a basis, the Executive Boards of the Self-Government and Undergraduate Associations have come to the conclusion that some other system must be adopted. After discussing the matter thoroughly, they have suggested that these Association meetings be replaced by a representative legislature, which would function for both Associations. We already have the machinery for such a legislature in our Hall Presidents and Hall Representatives. Members of the Boards will be very glad to give any information concerning the proposed change, which will be definitely considered at a mass meeting to be held shortly. We ask you to discuss it beforehand.

Leila Cook Barber, '25.
 Helen Hough, '25.

CONFERENCE ON THIRD PARTY

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leads to the conclusion that the machine is not considered omnipotent by its adherents.

After supper the discussion continued, Mr. Thomas asking the leading question, "What are the conditions that would favor a new party?" Professor Jesse Holmes, of Swarthmore, offered as his opinion that there is a real necessity for a third party even if only a small one, that it is a "matter of self-respect and there should be a third party to express the opinions of people whose attitude is national and not personal." The old party platforms are all about business and finance, and do not form a basis for effective policies or really Democratic government.

"But why not use the Socialist party, since it is already organized, as a basis for the third party?" was a question put at this point. The chief objection to this seemed to be that the term Socialism was completely misunderstood in America and only serves to rouse implacable opposition among the people who fail to understand its exact meaning. "But," said Mr. Thomas, "the Socialists feel that if you get a labor party at all it can only develop along socialistic lines," and he pointed to the La Follette platform as proof of this. "Mr. La Follette protests that he is not a Socialist and yet everything biting and practical in his program was Socialistic."

If a Labor party was formed, however, added Mr. Thomas, "the Socialist party would be willing to join in with Labor in much the same position as the Independent Labor Party in England holds within the Labor Party there today, so long as it was allowed to continue educational work."

GUIDE TO FRENCH LETTERS

WRITTEN BY MISS SCHENK

During the summer, Miss Eunice Morgan Schenk, Associate Professor of French, in collaboration with Mademoiselle Jeanne Cheron, directress of the French School for Girls, in New York, contributed a new volume to the Oxford French Series—*A Handbook of French Correspondence*.

In this introduction and guide to the etiquette of French letter-writing the authors have added a valuable and delightful link to the chain of intercourse between France and the United States.

The book includes all information pertaining to the correspondence of an American visitor to France and closes with a collection of typical French letters dating from 1664 to 1914.

So that in the second half of the book one finds inspiration for the spirit of a French letter and in the first half the indispensable and correct frame-work on which it may be constructed.

"QUALITY STREET" CHARMING

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The three spinsters of Quality Street were admirably contrasted and yet a delightful sisterhood, though the prim severity of Frederika de Laguna's Miss Willoughby was almost disconcerting, especially her gimlet gaze and the relentless grasp of the muff. With Miss Fanny and Miss Henrietta she created a very familiar atmosphere, catty without being vulgar. As for Patty the maid, of the long stride and masterly way with "followers in the kitchen," there should be one in every home! No one on the stage was more real, or better deserved her applauding laughs.

Of the principal roles, Alice Matthew as Valentine Brown, was handsome but weak. In her use of voice and gesture she was often monotonous, and in the last two acts failed to combine her charming modesty with enough of the more aggressive masculine quality needed as a foil to the softness of Miss Susan and her sister.

Doubtless the lack of warmth in some of the acting of women's parts was due to the difficulty of projecting a twentieth century personality into the feminine type of the Napoleonic period. Miss Susan, for example, seemed not quite fervent enough in moments of sudden distress. Elizabeth Nelson's performance was, however, remarkably finished and neat. Nothing could have been better than the way she opened the algebra and gazed at its mysterious contents, or her nervousness in Captain Brown's presence. Her gestures and inflections were excellent.

Certainly there was never a lovelier Phoebe than Jane Sullivan. Though perhaps she might have been a gayer Libby, she was always delightful. In the school room scene she was especially clever in getting both the laughter and the sympathy of the audience.

Of all the scenes the ballroom was probably the best as a whole, with its beautiful costumes and scenery and constant movement. The grouping and entrances and exits throughout the play, indeed, were easy yet careful. And no finer compliment could be paid to the costumes than the spectators' realization of how very becoming Empire styles can be!

Another pleasure that must be mentioned is the clever heading of the program, like a lovely illustration to the play.

The cast:

- Miss Fanny Willoughby... Alice Whiting
- Miss Willoughby... Frederika de Laguna
- Miss Susan Throssel... Elizabeth Nelson
- Miss Henrietta... Mariquita Villard
- Miss Phoebe Throssel... Jane Sullivan
- Patty, maid to the Misses Throssel, Ellenor Morris
- Recruiting Sergeant... Helen Stokes
- Valentine Brown... Alice Matthew
- Isabella... Edythe Parsons
- Arthur Wellesley Thomson, Jane Dunham

- Charlotte Parratt... Elizabeth Gibson
- Ensign Blades... Caroline Swift
- Harriet... Constance Jones
- Lieutenant Spicer... Valinda Hill
- Old Soldier... Gordon Schoff
- Unknown Gallant... Sara Elizabeth Posey

FIRE REGULATIONS CHANGE

SEATING PLAN OF CONCERTS

Owing to the fire regulations of the State of Pennsylvania, the whole seating arrangement of the Monday night concerts in Taylor Hall had to be changed.

Two aisles, three and a half feet wide, must be left and the chairs must be fastened to the floor.

All students must go to the Publicity Office immediately to exchange their tickets for the concerts.

THE MAKING

OF A CONSERVATIVE

A spirit of iconoclasm and the subtle influence of Mr. Shaw ordinarily overtake us at the same moment of youthful fervor. Twenty years is about all a reasonably intelligent person can bear having moral truths implanted in the passive vegetable garden of his soul. At that point, exasperation is likely to overcome the natural timidity of a virgin mind. This is where the budding individualist first blasts the hopes of dotting parents by a savage attack on imperialism, the Baptist Church, or John D. Rockefeller. Twenty years of inertia induced by relentless exposure to other people's ideas of moral certainty results in an explosion. Nobody with the gumption of a jellyfish can stand it. With joy pure and holy, the tin gods of standpattism are smashed. Successive waves of ecstatic radicalism play havoc with one's digestion, ruin one's taste in neckties, and force one to read theories of economics beyond one's mental grasp. Instead of a calm and rational approach to the facts of life, Evolution, the Rights of Man, Free Love, and the Referendum all come higgledy piggledy into one's mind, to remain therein everlastingly entangled. What chance has a poor wretch got? Like a fly in butter, the more one struggles the slipperier one's environment gets. Having abandoned all the nice, proper ideas with tags tied neatly to them, like Americanism and purity and the Monroe Doctrine, the unwary person finds himself adrift in a sea of nebulous and contradictory opinions. Pride will sustain the ebbing tide of non-conformity in one for a couple of years. But the odds are great and man's resistance weak. Surrender comes the first time one sneaks a copy of the *Saturday Evening Post* upstairs to read in bed. Twenty years more will find one a firm believer in the Chamber of Commerce and God. No one is ever so fine a conservative as the man who waved a red flag at twenty. That is the calamity of human nature.

PROTOCOL AND PARTICIPATION

Senator Borah's comment on the protocol, which we print in another column, is yet another indication of the new horizons in League discussions opened by the protocol.

Assuming always that the protocol will be ratified by the members of the League—and it is very possible that it will not be ratified—then, if we were to join the League, it would mean that we subscribed definitely to the obligations which, when only suspected in the old covenant, were sufficient to prevent us from accepting it. For the protocol is in its simplest form a military alliance administered by a Council of League members. And it was just this fear of a military alliance—just this suspicion that joining would bind us to send troops to Europe in case of war—that five years ago constituted the greatest argument of the Irreconcilables against the League.

LIFE AT UNIVERSITY OF PRAGUE CENTRES AROUND COLONY MANAGED BY STUDENTS

Second Article of Series on Student Life in Foreign Countries Deals With Czecho-Slovakia

STUDENT HOME GIVEN BY "Y"

The following, the second article in the series of Student Life in Foreign Countries, is written by Fjeril Hess, Y. W. C. A. representative.

"The students are in town." And I began looking for the soft black hats, black ties and frock coats that some one told me characterized many of the men students of the University of Prague. I did find a few flowing ties, a number of broad-brimmed hats set jauntily over longish hair, but I soon gave up the idea that they all dressed in that fashion. The far more usual uniform, or distinguishing dress of a student was the one of almost universal necessity—parts of old uniforms, made as neat and presentable as possible, but nevertheless constant reminders of the late war and the part that these young men had played in it as soldiers in a hostile army. If indeed the students of this part of the world were susceptible to the fads of dress that sweep our country from end to end, so that a station full of returning students, as I saw them at Grand Central at Thanksgiving, is an animated advertisement for fur coats of the same length, Deauville neckerchiefs, and properly squashed felt hats, they would have hard lessons in economy, for it is a problem to cover oneself at all, let alone gaudily and gaily.

Yes, the students were in town, and within a few months of my stay in Czecho-Slovakia I knew it well enough. The first acute awareness was because of the death of several from starvation. From that time on, student life at the University of Prague came to mean more than what a student does with his time while being a student; it meant something far different than his athletics, his examinations, his social life, his college spirit. Student life came to carry an apostrophe "s," and the implication was how to save it.

The University of Prague.

It must be that the spirits of Comenius and Hus and other learned men and heroes of the little nation of Czecho-Slovakia still find their way about the old town of Prague and blow their living breath of desire to know into the students who come to this place for knowledge. Otherwise it is hard to believe that a student finds within himself the strength to go through with his courses. A few dry facts to prove this:

The enrollment in the University of Prague is at present about 30,000. That number includes 5000 students at the German university, about 3000 Russians and Ukrainians at the recently-formed free university for refugee students, most of these two nationalities; 3000 are from Jugo-Slavia. Prague today is the greatest Slav student centre in the world and almost any language can be heard among this group of men and women. It has always been a great university, the third oldest in the world, so that in the present educational crisis among Slav nations, Prague has to hold her head high and her arms wide or thousands of students who are so necessary to the leadership of their different countries will be with no place to continue their work, and learning will stand in a fine way of being at a premium in all of the Slav territory. Classes are vastly overcrowded; a law student told me he was lucky to be able to get into a lecture room once a week. All of his other work had to be done by himself against looming examinations.

Imagine studying for a difficult technical course at a university whose language you spoke imperfectly, or not at all, from a book written in still a third language! In other words, if you are a Serb or a Russian, you study at a Czech university from (most probably) a text-book written in German,

that is, if by great and glorious good luck you are able to beg, borrow or steal a book at all. The greatest pleas of the Russian refugee students were for text-books and drawing materials. What is a little matter of food and clothing?

What a jaunty word "digs" is, and all the other terms by which our respective student quarters are known. But after all, the superficiality of much of student life as we know it is swept aside and you have only the bare bones of the "search" left. The old days when philosophers used to sit about and discuss how many angels could dance on the tip point of a needle do not seem so long ago when in the midst of a real student discussion—at least there is the same devotion to untiring argument about questions that are often heard in an American university outside of the debating society or the lecture room. European students have always been devoted to knowledge, and if they are learning to apply their knowledge as never before they have these same conditions of misery and want to thank.

Relations Between Faculty and Students.

While little of undergraduate life comes under the personal influence of professors, for the usual relation of student and professor is not that of "hail fellow well met," there are individual men who have a great deal of understanding for the problems of undergraduate life and plenty of tolerance in trying to help the student see his way through difficulties. One could not begin to give the credit that is due to the devotion of these men who have stuck at the hard and ill-paid job of teaching through these last difficult years. I have seen, moreover, a certain professor of the higher Technical Institute with his wife's kitchen apron over his neat cutaway suit, helping in the building of the student colony. There was no sense of superiority in that man's attitude, nor was tolerance lacking in my Czech philosophy professor who used to give lectures in German at the German University.

As a laborer and skilled workman the European student has lately served his time as an apprentice. In Prague through the efforts of a committee of students, a sum of money was granted by the President of the Republic to erect student dormitories. Land was given by the city to use for a colony of student buildings; firms and individuals gave materials toward this work and the finished colony today affords living quarters for nearly 700 students. The nine (two more are planned) buildings, comprising the colony, are all the results of the labor of men and women students enrolled in the University of Prague. Not only were the kitchens manned and run by students, mostly women, but the digging for foundations, the carpentering, all of the heavy and skilled work was accomplished by students who in this way earned a right to a place in the colony. The work was directed by upper classmen in the engineering schools with a few paid foremen. It stands as a monument to what grit and necessity can do. In the early days of the enterprise, the townspeople were so amazed at the unheard-of thing of students working with their hands as laborers, that they used to flock to the building lots to view the curious sight. This curiosity was a temptation to the busy business committee who planned to capitalize it. Beginning with a national holiday, October 28, the birthday of the Republic, admission was charged to see students at work. Over fifty thousand crowns were taken in that first day. In addition, the kitchen force was mobilized after serving a dinner for 700 student-workmen, and the lot was covered by girls selling cookies and chocolate—at a profit!—thereby greatly adding to the day's proceeds.

The Student Colony at Prague.

The last Monthly Bulletin of the Confederation of Renaissance Movements in Czecho-Slovakia, published in English,

gives an accurate account of the Student Colony, from which I have taken the following:

"Students offered their unskilled but willing labor. Within two days after a proclamation in all daily papers over 700 students were enrolled for work. Groups of 10 each were formed and started work in shifts, digging, quarrying, stone-cutting, cutting wood and so forth. Everyone received a booklet in which the hours worked were put. After four hours the student laborer was entitled to a free meal prepared by girl students who had hardly ever cooked before in their lives.

"The work on the colony grew rapidly and two or three hundred students worked daily with songs on their lips and gaiety in their hearts. Forgotten was the prestige of students in law, medicine, fine arts. Everyone worked for the realization of a sound new idea.

"A rule was made that only those could live in the completed building who had given 750 hours' work to it. But soon several student books showed work of over 2000 hours, all between lectures and hard study. And many of these students had no intention of living in the dormitories when completed, but were living with their families.

"High school boys and girls came from country towns with their professors over the week-ends to help with the work. By and by the great public became interested in such a new enterprise and great numbers came to look upon students working with their own hands. So many crowded in that it was necessary to erect barriers to protect the workers and finally it was decided to charge the curious an entrance fee.

"Of course all the students who started did not persevere to the end. Some had to study, some lost interest. But those who remained completed nine dormitories, just a year after building began. One of these was for girls and the others for boys. As yet money is lacking for the central build-

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NEWS IN BRIEF

The Archery Club takes pleasure in announcing that a club has been offered anonymously, to be shot for the spring.

Calendars for the benefit of the Music Department, are on sale now in the Publicity Office. The price is one dollar each. If two thousand are sold, a net profit of \$1200 will be made.

Sophomore Play pictures may be ordered in the Publicity Office.

Cornelia Skinner, ex-'23, has had a poem published in the December issue of Scribner's magazine.

An exhibition of etchings, lent for the week of December 10, by the Print Club may now be seen in the Carola Woerish-offer room in the Library.

Bonwit Teller & Co.
New York
Paris
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Philadelphia

BACK HOME
FOR THE HOLIDAYS

With Smart
Sports and
Evening Clothes
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MR. ALWYNE TO BE PIANO SOLOIST WITH ORCHESTRA

Director of Music has Appeared in Public in England and Germany

On Friday, December 5, Horace Alwyne, pianist and Director of Music at Bryn Mawr College, will be soloist with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

He will play Strauss, Burlesque, for Piano and Orchestra, and Franck, Variations Symphoniques, for Piano and Orchestra. Atterberg's Symphony No. 2, in F major, and two Nocturnes of Debussy, Nuages and Fetes, make up the rest of the concert. The following note is taken from the Philadelphia Orchestra program:

"Horace Alwyne was born near Manchester, England, on October 13, 1891. He comes of a musical family, both his father and uncle being distinguished pianists and conductors. In England he studied under Max Mayer, a pupil of Liszt, and, in Berlin, under Michael von Zadora, Polish pianist and protegee of Busoni. He made his first public appearance at the age of eleven, and his first appearance with orchestra at fourteen, when he played Beethoven's C major concerto. At sixteen he won the Sir Charles Halle Memorial Scholarship, which carried with it the privilege of studying for four years at the Manchester Royal College of Music. He was the youngest student who had ever won this prize. When still a student he conducted an orchestra and chorus in Manchester, and, at the end of his course, graduated with distinction, and was awarded the Gold Medal of the college. Mr. Alwyne has given recitals in England, Germany and Austria, and in this country, and has appeared with the Halle Orchestra in England, and the New York Philharmonic, Russian and Detroit Symphony Orchestras. With the latter orchestra he also appeared as conductor leading his own work, "Danse Fantastique." Mr. Alwyne has recently been made an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Music, Manchester. At present he is Director of Music at Bryn Mawr College."

MRS. SANGER SPEAKS

Mrs. Sanger said, "I predict that in 10 years' time Child Labor will be still continuing. You will never end Child Labor until you stop having children in the home whom the father cannot support.

"We have laws to keep out of the country certain kinds of people; while we have laws to increase the same kinds of people within the country." On questions of population, such as the crowding in Germany before the Great War, Mrs. Sanger quoted the English economist, Keynes, to the effect that the League of Nations and other international dealings would be valueless without a consideration of matters connected with population.

Finally the specific cases requiring Birth Control were described. It should be practised, according to Mrs. Sanger, when a couple has a transmissible disease, or have had subnormal children (even though normal themselves); and when a woman has a temporary disease. Also no woman should have a child before she is 22 years old, and "there should be at least two years and possibly three between the births of children." Moreover "no couple should have more children than they can economically and decently provide for." Mrs. Sanger also urged that Birth Control be practised for a year or two after marriage in order that a closer understanding may develop between husband and wife before they have children.

The actual information about the "perfectly natural and hygienic function" of Birth Control has in Holland for the last 35 years been disseminated through clinics in the congested districts. As a result Holland shows not only a falling birth-rate, but also a falling death rate. In London there are two clinics and in New

York one, the only one, in fact, in the United States. To the latter in the last two years 3000 mothers have come; of these 31 per cent. were Jewish, 32 per cent. Catholic, and 33 per cent. Protestant. At present efforts are being made to establish other clinics throughout the country in the crowded districts.

While the scientific aspects of Birth Control belong to the medical profession, "the theoretical side belongs to us, educators and laymen, to apply a stimulus in the conduct of life." It is for us to overcome "ignorance and prejudice."

BORAH ON THE PROTOCOL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

protocol specifically provides that "no power except the Council shall have the right to say when application of sanctions shall cease. Of course the United States could never contemplate joining under these conditions. The very thought of this would drive vast numbers of those who are now supporters of the League into opposition."

"Do you think that there is any hope of our recognizing Russia soon?"

"We will, in time, inevitably recognize Russia; there is no escape from it. Senator Lodge himself said, when we were debating the question of recognition, a year and a half ago, 'the difference between us is one of time only.' Those who have been prophesying that the present Government of Russia would fall, are almost out of commission as prophets. We are the only great nation except Japan who has not recognized Russia, and, in my judgment, Japan may be expected to recognize her at any moment."

"Do you think that it was necessary to deal as summarily with Japan as we did?"

"The Japanese situation has been irritated by the manner in which we have dealt with it for several years. Once a definite policy has been established toward Japan, it will be accepted. I have personally a great admiration for the Japanese as a people. We ought to be most careful in dealing with them, but we cannot yield on vital problems. We must maintain our rights without unduly irritating Japan, and that is what I should like to see done. It is one of my last wishes to offend Japan, but we have got to establish our own doctrine of immigration."

SECOND CONCERT MONDAY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

den Opera in London and at present in America as conductor of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra. The music embodies the idea of a small, lonely sheet of water in the hills, whose surface is untroubled by movement, but underneath is in constant agitation caused by the seeping up through the bottom of numerous little springs and inlets.

"Widdicombe Fair," by Julius Harrison, conductor of the British National Opera and of the Scottish Symphony Orchestra, is an arrangement of an old Devonshire folk-song, which has been accepted by the Devon Volunteers as their march. The characters mentioned in the chorus, Bill Brewer, John Stewer, Peter Davy, Dan Whiddon, Old Uncle Tom Cobley, and so on, were all people who lived at Yeoford Junction or Sticklepath in Devonshire. "Cherry Ripe," by Frank Bridge, violinist and opera conductor, is an arrangement of an old English song by Charles Horn written in 1825 to Herrick's charming song from the Hesperides.

LUNCHEONS AFTERNOON TEA
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UNIVERSITY OF PRAGUE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

ing and the tenth barrack. The students did their best; the idea was right and in spite of faults made, it came through. It won even the sympathies of organized labor and on Sunday skilled workmen came to give their services to the students. Even in time of a certain strike a whole factory crew came and offered free help, which was something unheard of before. Czech legionnaires also gave their services.

"Today the colony is fully occupied by students. It has a Board of Trustees which includes representatives of ministries, student bodies, the city, and friends of students. It also has student autonomy to regulate its inner life. All is not faultless because it is new and needs development. But the value of the colony, regardless of the fact that it housed 750 students in the worst crisis, is in the pioneering example given. Students can work with their hands. Instead of sending protests and petitions they can start work and help themselves. And now most of the Sokol unions which build their gymnasiums and clubhouses have adopted this scheme of self-help and get quick and cheap results by the manual co-operation of their members.

"So the colony in Letna, sitting on one of the hills of Prague, facing the glory of the setting sun over the towers of the great cathedral of St. Vitus and the castle of Hradcany marks a new epoch in our national life and shall forever remain as a victorious sign of a new ideal."

Student Home Given by "Y"

This really tremendous undertaking was made possible to a great extent, I believe, by the gift from the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. of a student home the previous year, to all of the students in Prague, irrespective of race, nationality or creed. The foyer could accommodate 6000 members with its study rooms, baths, cafeteria, clinic, assembly room and separate men's and women's wings containing social rooms, rest rooms and so forth. When we say accommodate we mean that when the membership reached 6000, which was shortly after the opening, the house was so crowded from seven in the morning until closing time at night that you couldn't have found space for an extra wastepaper basket. This foyer is absolutely the only thing in the way of students' house in the entire city. It would take a vastly longer article than this to tell of the uses and the needs of the *Studentsky Domov*, Prague.

Soon after the opening of this foyer, the number of refugee students, which up to that time had been only a few hundred, increased to several thousand. Since that time, separate faculties have had to be organized to meet at all the demand for study of these men and women who are most of them almost through their courses. Money has again been raised from America to build a wing on to the Student Home to

attempt to accommodate the thousands clamoring for admission. Admission means a warm place to sit, to study, to bathe, to meet one's friends, to eat decently of nourishing food.

It is the *Studentsky Domov* that has become the student centre for Czecho-Slovakia. The offices of the Student Renaissance Movement are here, both German, Czech and Russian and Ukrainian. It is here that the Czech students played hosts to the Confederation Internationale des Etudiants' first General Congress in 1921. It is here that the student co-operative shop is housed and the shoe-mending shop run by refugee students operates.

(Continued in the Next NEWS)

DR. SCLATER, STUDENTS' PASTOR, TO SPEAK SUNDAY

Dr. J. R. P. Sclater, pastor of old St. Andrew's, Toronto, Canada, will be the speaker in Chapel, Sunday evening, December 6.

"Essentially modern, Dr. Sclater is sensitive to literary and religious tendencies of the time and is an interpreter primarily of contemporary happenings," says Bruce Taylor. Dr. Sclater's father was a missionary and his family came from the Orkney Islands. A graduate of Cambridge, Dr. Sclater made a great reputation as a speaker before and during his presidency of Cambridge Union. Due to ill health, he resigned as pastor of the students of Edinburgh University and after a year came to Canada to help the students of Toronto.

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CALENDAR

Saturday, December 6—Swimming Meet.
Sunday, December 7, 7.30 P. M.—Rev. J. R. P. Sclater, of Toronto, will speak in chapel.
Monday, December 8—Faculty tea for graduates in Radnor.
 College Concert of Chamber Music.
Wednesday, December 10—French Club reception in Rockefeller from 4-6. Exhibition of Aquatints.
Thursday, December 11—Exhibition of aquatints.
Friday, December 12—Second swimming meet.
Friday, December 12, 7.30 P. M.—George Middleton will speak on the practical sides of the theatre, under the auspices of the Liberal Club.
Saturday, December 13, 8.30 P. M.—Senior Reception to the Freshmen, in the gymnasium.
Sunday, December 14, 7.30 P. M.—Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, Pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, will speak in the Chapel.
Tuesday, December 16—The German Club will give nativity play in the graduate club room in Denbigh.
Thursday, December 18—Maids' party in gymnasium.
Friday, December 19—Christmas party and Carols.
Saturday, December 20—Christmas vacation begins at 12.45.

GEORGES PLASSE TO GIVE EXHIBITION OF AQUATEINTES

M. Plasse, who gave an exhibition of Aquateintes last year under the auspices of the French Club, will give another exhibition December 10 and 11. At the French Club reception at 4 o'clock, Wednesday, December 10, M. Plasse will speak on "le Procédée de l'Aquateinte appliqué à l'Eau-Forte en Couleurs" in Rockefeller Hall.

Besides the work of M. Georges Plasse himself, the exhibition will include etchings and paintings of the following artists: Henri Jourdain, Paul Emile Lecomte, Louis Icart, Van Sauten, T. F. Simon, Stretti-Zamponi, Callot, Jacques Simon, Lambert, Balestrieri.

DESTITUTE RUSSIAN FAMILIES TO BENEFIT BY RECITAL

Mme. Annette Keyser will be the soloist at a song recital to be given at Witherspoon Hall on December 5, at 8.15, for the benefit of destitute Russian families.

Under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Keyser has been appearing throughout Europe, notably in Turkey, and in Odessa, and for the last two years has made concert tours of America. She will be assisted at the concert by members of the Philadelphia Orchestra, Messrs. Simpkin, violinist; Gusikoff, 'cellist, and Wissow, pianist. The program will include compositions by Bach, Arensky, Tschaikowsky, Rachmaninoff and Sarasate.

IN PHILADELPHIA

Garrick—"Be Yourself."
 Forrest—"Sally, Irene and Mary."
 Lyric—"Cobra."
 Walnut—"In the Next Room."
 Shubert—"Passing Show." (Next week: Walter Hampden in "Cyrano de Bergerac.")
 Broad—"The Haunted House" with Wallace Eddinger.
 Adelphi—"The Busybody" with Ada Lewis.
 Chestnut—"Mr. Battling Buttler."
Movies.
 Stanley—Pauline Frederick and Conrad Nagel in "Married Flirts."
 Stanton—Rudolph Valentino in "A Sainted Devil."
 Aldine—Marion Davies in "Janice Meredith."
 Arcadia—Anna Q. Nilsson in "Vanity's Price."
 Globe—"The Recoil."

DR. FERREE TO INVESTIGATE INDUSTRIAL LIGHTING

Dr. Ferree, Professor of Experimental Psychology, has been appointed member of the Directive Board of the National Research Council Committee on Industrial Lighting.

The Engineering Division of the National Research Council has begun an investigation and study of industrial lighting which they expect to continue for several years. The first experiments will be conducted at the Hawthorne Works of the Western Electric Co. in Chicago and in the works of the General Electric Co. in Bridgeport, Conn.

AMY'S SHOP

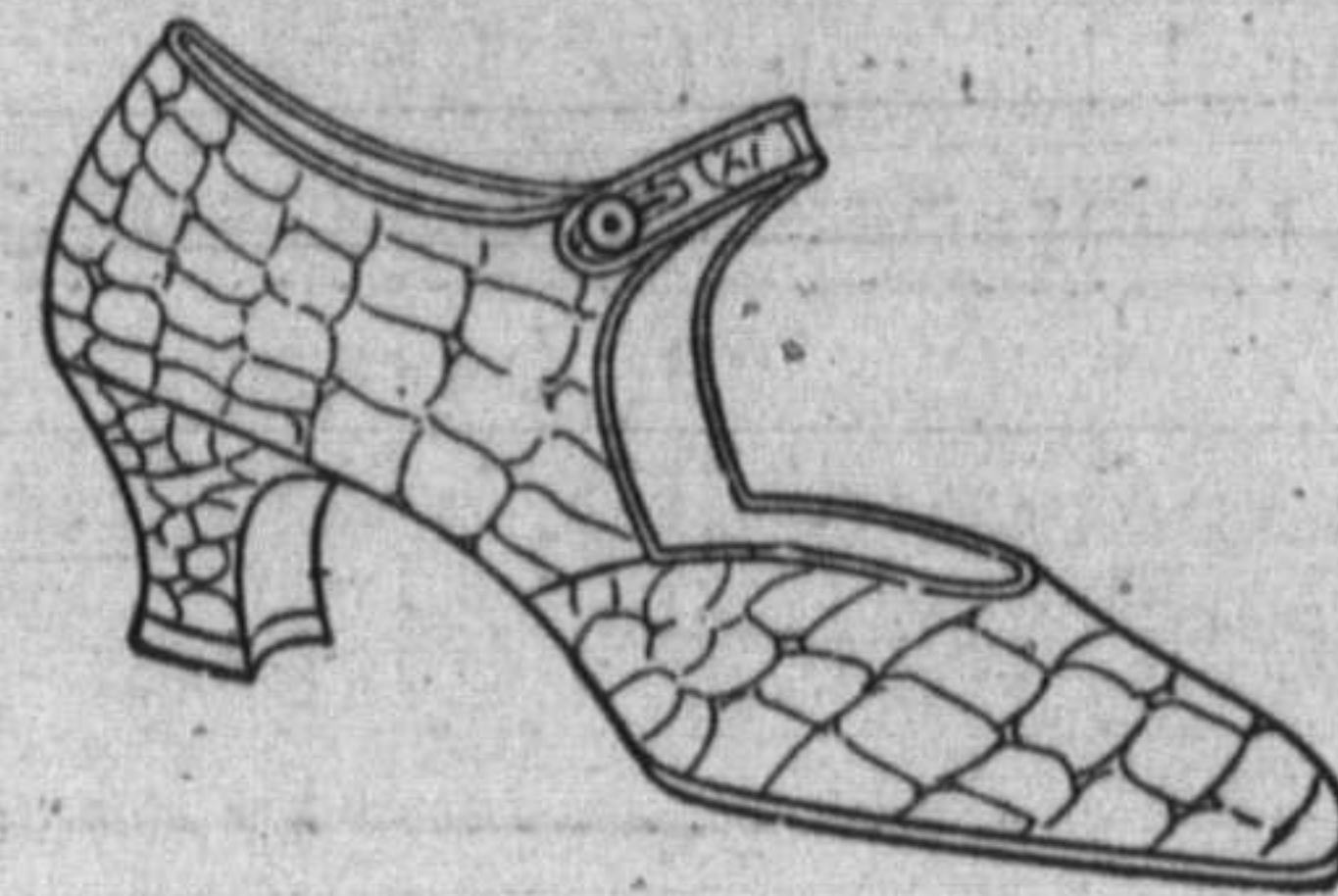
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