

The College News

VOL. XV, NO. 14

BRYN MAWR (AND WAYNE), PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1929

PRICE, 10 CENTS

DUNCAN DANCERS COMING TO B. M.

Will Take the Place of the
Doris Niles Ballet in
Goodhart Series.

PRaised IN NEW YORK

The Isadora Duncan Dancers will dance in Goodhart Hall next Wednesday evening taking the place of the Doris Niles Ballet in the Goodhart series, that organization having been obliged to disband while on a tour of the Pacific Coast.

The Duncan Dancers "adopted daughters" of Isadora, and trained in the strenuous regime of her school came to this country from Russia in the fall and have been appearing in New York at the Manhattan Opera House. They spent a week in Philadelphia, dancing at the Forrest Theater, where they enjoyed considerable success. They are all young girls, the youngest and most popular after Irma Duncan is "little Tamara," a Russian girl only thirteen years old. The others are picturesquely named Alexandra, Maria, Manya, Vala, Vera, Lola, Lilya and Maya.

The dancers will give a program of dances designed by Isadora Duncan from music by Chopin and Schubert, and Impressions of Revolutionary Russia.

The *New York Times* said of these dancers: "The eleven Russian children are disarmingly beautiful and spirited. Their youth and simplicity escape all the pitfalls of anaemia and precocity which their elders have not always succeeded in avoiding, and their complete sincerity contains no hint of solemnity."

Present Italy Will Be Discussed by Salvemini

Professor Gaetano Salvemini will deliver an address on "The Present-day Italian Situation" in the Music Room of Goodhart Hall on Saturday evening, March 2, 1929.

Professor Salvemini has spoken at Bryn Mawr more than once before. His career has qualified him only too well to give the anti-Fascist viewpoint, but his scholarship and wide knowledge of affairs assure a viewpoint that is historically accurate as well as personally emphatic.

Professor Salvemini, Ph. D., University of Florence, 1894, was a Secondary School Teacher, in Palermo, Faenza, Lodi and Florence, from 1895 to 1902; at the University of Messina from 1902 to 1909; at the University of Pisa from 1910 to 1916; at the University of Florence from 1916 to 1925. He held the position of editor of the weekly paper *L'Unita* from 1911 to 1921 and was a member of the Italian Parliament from November, 1919, to April, 1921. He was arrested under charge of lese majeste in June, 1925, amnestied on July 31, 1925. Left Italy in August, 1925, and sent in his resignation from his chair of History on November 5, 1925. On December 1, 1925, the Minister for Education, disregarding his resignation, dismissed him from his chair for being absent from his post. His permanent residence is now London. He has given courses of lectures on mediæval and modern Italian history at King's College, London, Bedford College, London, the London School of Economics, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, All Soul's, Oxford, the Universities of Manchester and Edinburgh.

In the winter and spring of 1927 Professor Salvemini lectured before the Foreign Policy Associations of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and the Council for Foreign Relations of Chicago; at Columbia and Cornell Universities, at Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke and other colleges, and at the Colony and Cosmopolitan Clubs of New York.

News Tryouts

Tryouts for the Editorial Board of the *College News* begins this week. All classes are eligible, but Freshmen will be especially welcomed. Tryouts continue for three weeks, so competitors will have time to show their good points, but they must see the Editor this week if they wish to compete. See E. Linn, 21 Pembroke East, any day this week between 1.30 and 2. The sooner you start the better your chance will be!

Business Board tryouts will be held during the same period. All who are interested must see J. Barth, Pembroke East, some day this week, after lunch.

FRANKLIN FIRST MODERN SCIENTIST

Fay Distinguishes Eighteenth
Century Science from
Our Own.

STOLEN THUNDER

On Tuesday evening, February 19, M. Bernard Fay spoke in the Goodhart auditorium on "Franklin and Eighteenth Century Science." M. Fay is well known in America as the author of *The American Experiment* and other books, as well as by his reputation for being one of the most unprejudiced foreigners among our political critics. The lecture was delivered in French.

The significance of the word "science" has changed considerably between the eighteenth century and our own. Originally it applied to a kind of "jeu d'esprit," and was considered fitting only for the philosophers and intellectuals of the day. The study of literature and the arts, on the other hand, was the practical procedure to be followed in the education of any young man preparing for the business world. Science consisted solely of theories; it was capable of developing thought, but in itself it was hardly practical; it was, in truth, disinterested speculation. Towards the beginning of the eighteenth century this idea had already begun to be changed. It was Franklin who had a great deal to do with making of it a practical study.

Two of the earliest influences towards a science which was less "disinterested," and more practical, were Fontanelle and Isaac Newton. The theories of the latter did seem fantastic to the public, but, on the other hand, they were fascinating. Science still bordered upon the "jeu d'esprit."

Benjamin Franklin lived and worked in a period when "scientific" problems could be discussed at great length, and with little knowledge. There are records of one argument that lasted for weeks, as to whether a certain spring in Germany flowed water during the week, and wine on Sundays. There was another as to whether Noah's flood had left the shells and fossils to be found on the tops of mountains, or whether they had once been dropped there by pilgrims. All of this sort of thing was carried on in good Latin and Greek epigrammatic style, by the most learned "philosophers" of the time. Even Voltaire is known to have had his say. These "savants" as a rule wore lace cuffs, and worked in laboratories which were filled with all sorts of instruments. They were rather frightening to the ignorant public, and the less explicable they found a problem to be, the more beautifully they were able to write and speak about it.

The Growth of a New Science

Franklin was a scientist of another sort. He wore a calico vest, and he could speak no Latin. He was forced to use English, and therefore it was imperative that he know whereof he spoke. He made his own instruments, and could carry out his own experiments. Two chief influences had made him regard his scientific work as a study which could and should be of practical value to man.

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Balanced Religion

Cadbury Calls Jesus Enemy of
Formalism, Modern Danger
to Belief.

The text to Dr. Cadbury's in chapel Friday morning, February 22, was "These things ought ye to have done and not left the other things undone." He hastened to add that he was not going to preach a sermon but was going to give a few scattered thoughts.

Balance is one of the most important things in religion, Dr. Cadbury stated. Most people have considered religion as dealing with matters of extremes; religion is absolute truth; religion is dedicated to some cause. It is a pity that the study of religion does not reveal more about balance.

The Bible, however, has a great deal of corrective in religion. It mostly attempts to correct its own religion and not that of other people's. The corrective element is strong in college. We have corrective gym and corrective speaking, we might have corrective religion. Jesus had a good deal of this corrective. Dr. Cadbury said that he had wanted at different times to write on Jesus' conservatism, and on His realism, but now he was tempted to write about His sanity.

The Pharisees, continued Dr. Cadbury, were extreme formalists; Jesus was the sworn enemy of formalism. So a student, who evidently was an Episcopalian, in describing Jesus said that He was a very low church person indeed. The Pharisees had a tithe which anyone who grew any thing had to pay. To make doubly sure of this the man who bought the produce took off an additional tenth. Jesus in his argument against the Pharisees did not blame them for the tithe but for the things which they ought to have done in the way of justice, etc. They should have done both. Jesus however did not overemphasize the doing of good works. This point Mr. Cadbury illustrated by the story of Martha and Mary. Martha was certainly zealous in good works and yet Jesus said that Mary had done the better thing. Then again Jesus praises a woman who anoints his feet, for her beautiful deed. All of these illustrations go to show that Jesus realized the importance of balance. Paul also recognized this. In his epistle to the Corinthians he says that there are two kinds of religious teachers: those who prophesy and those who speak with tongues. There is room for both.

Modern life is full of extremes. The atmosphere of Bryn Mawr has, however, some advantages for religion. There are two groups of moderns; one with sincere, vigorous, one-sided religion, who are likely to put too much stress on one form, and the other, uninterested, because the only religion which they had grown up to know any thing about was displeasing to them. They ought not to give up religion for this reason nor should the first group think that any one form is too good.

The danger, here at Bryn Mawr, Dr. Cadbury thinks, is not so much from lack of balance as from too much balance; even balance can be extreme. We need to mix sane and earnest moral enthusiasm with intellectuality. But we must cherish our enthusiasm and try to commute aloofness into enthusiasm and enthusiasm into aloofness.

What Do You Think?

For the benefit of those registering for courses for next year the News wishes to provide a brief but enlightening dictionary of the College curriculum. As the Board does not take all the courses in college we would be glad to receive brief appraisals of her courses from anyone who is willing to take the trouble. All information will be treated as strictly confidential. Hand to one of the editors, or leave in the News office.

Count Your Points

The following resolution was passed by the Senate at its meeting last June:

Resolved that twenty Honor Points be regarded as a minimum standard for the first and second year of Major Work. Students are warned that if they have less than twenty Honor Points in their Major subject they are liable to exclusion. Students having less than fifteen Honor Points at the end of the third semester of their Major work shall be reported to the Senate for serious consideration.

Difficulties in Stage

Told by Miss Crawford

Many of us are interested in the theater, some even have practical ambitions, but it is seldom that really first hand information on this subject is vouchsafed us.

First hand information of a directly practical nature was what Miss Crawford of the Theater Guild gave at the Dramatics Tea in the Commons room last Thursday. She left out all theorizing and informally poured out hard and useful facts. One by one she took up various aspects of woman's work in the theater and how best it could be accomplished.

Speaking about the acting end of the theater game Miss Crawford said that at present the New York field was terribly overcrowded. If you really want to act professionally after college the first thing is to decide whether you need practical training. If so the best way is either to get in with a reputable stock company in almost any capacity or else start with some New York Company in a walk role. She said that she would advise against any of the theatrical schools in New York. They are merely a waste of time and money from a professional point of view, and do not form contacts that are invaluable afterwards.

If you feel competent to start right in on professional acting you should go to New York at the beginning of August, and go and interview managers in a ceaseless round. One visit is no good as it is the person on the spot who is given the job. Casting agencies are useless as they never consider people without experience. Very few producers are willing to consider beginners. Hopkins, Harris, Ames, Brady and Wynan, the Theater Guild, Provincetown Players, and the Hoboken group, these are perhaps the only ones who are willing to take a chance with inexperience. It is far better both theoretically and for a practical professional future to take a small part in a good production than to get a larger bit with a shoe-string producer.

This is the way to get a foothold, but even after the foothold is obtained a future on the stage is both uncertain and discouraging. The two all-but-necessary assets are money and influence. A letter to a producer is a definite door-opener which the beginner must have.

The technical angle has three or four different sides. The stage manager field has just been opened to women. This leads possibly and remotely to being a director. At present Eva La Gallienne is the only woman director. If you consider going into stage designing you should get into a technical director's office, or a designer's studio and see what they are doing.

As for the writing end here again influence is important in getting one's play read and considered. The Forty-Seven Workshop at Yale is good, as there seems to be a certain stimulus emanating from many people all writing plays.

Chapel Announcements

Miss Schenck will speak in chapel on Friday morning on the opportunities for study in France this summer, both in Paris and in the Provinces.

Mr. Willoughby's organ recital of Bach will be in chapel sometime next week.

On March 4 Dr. Smith will speak in chapel on "Problems Before the President," in other words, on what will be facing Mr. Hoover at that same date.

MODEL LEAGUE IS A GREAT SUCCESS

Bryn Mawr Delegation Takes
Spirited Part in Debate
on Italy.

FIRST SESSION SLOW

A magnificent and instructive comedy was played at Vassar last week-end at the Model Assembly of the League of Nations held under the auspices of the Middle Atlantic States.

The Bryn Mawr delegates, Virginia Fain, Martha Gellhorn, Constance Hand and Elizabeth Linn, all expressed themselves as well pleased with the results of the Assembly. A few good arguments and the invaluable co-operation of Mr. McDonald would be worth a far longer trip, Miss Gellhorn said.

The Assembly got under way slowly, somewhat like a rusty machine that has long been out of use. The Friday afternoon session was almost a total loss. But by Saturday the atmosphere had changed. Mr. James G. McDonald, President of the National Foreign Policy Association, who attended the Assembly as its expert adviser, began the day with an appeal to the delegates to plunge in and talk. The subjects for discussion had been announced in advance and prepared for by the delegates. A superficial observer might perhaps have said that nothing was accomplished, for out of the four resolutions prepared for dis-

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Now's Your Chance for Constructive Criticism

Juniors and Seniors are all eligible for the very interesting competition which is now being conducted by *The New Republic*. To find out first-hand what kind of college students would like to go to, and encourage thinking and writing about standards of academic life, *The New Republic* is inviting the older students and younger graduates of American colleges to submit articles on the subject:

College as It Might Be

1. Members of the college classes from 1930 back to 1926 may submit essays.
2. Each essay must be not more than 2000 words long. (That is, about ten pages.)
3. It must be received in the office of *The New Republic* on or before April 1, 1929.
4. The name, class, college, home address, and, in case of the alumni, present occupation of the author must appear on every manuscript.
5. The writer of the best article will receive \$100 and his essay will be published in *The New Republic*, if possible before the close of the academic year. The writer of the next best article will receive \$75.
6. Articles should be addressed to College Essay editor.
7. Articles will be judged by the following Committee:

Alexander Meiklejohn, of the University of Wisconsin, author of "The Liberal College;" Max McCann, of Lehigh University, author of "College or Kindergarten;" Robert Morss Lovett, of the University of Chicago and *The New Republic*.

Articles should be addressed to College Essay editor, *The New Republic*, 421 West Twenty-first street, New York city.

Among the points which essays might consider are the following:

- Location of the college: city or country?
- Size: the best number of students.
- Selection of students.
- Curriculum: proportion of electives, degree of specialization.
- Method of instruction: quizzes, lectures, seminars.
- Examinations; grades.
- Intellectual life of individuals and groups.
- Living quarters; fraternities.
- Co-education.
- Athletics and other organized activities.
- Advantages of the writer's own college, and how these could be developed.

The College News

(Founded in 1914)

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WHIRLING DERVISHES

We hear criticism that colleges make their inmates narrow-minded rather than otherwise; that lines and walls are reinforced and built up rather than crumbled away in the cloistered atmosphere. Alas, too often, this criticism is based on justifiable grounds. We look about us sadly and see one hall massed in prejudice against another hall, and one group against another group.

In the great outside world Rotary Clubs, Kiwanis, and the like have been nobly created for the very purpose of breaking down silly prejudices and group lines. Why should not this most worthy idea be carried over into our own little world? We advocate the founding of a Bryn Mawr Rotary Club. Week by week the members of this club would rotate from one hall to another. One week in Pem East, the next in Radnor and so on. Think what infinite gulfs would be bridged, what wide stony spaces would be spanned by this rainbow bond of fellowship. The first Rotarians would be courageous innovators, but the movement would spread as wildfire in the days of yore. In a short time everyone would be rotating. Friendship and universal sisterhood would abound. A person who had killed a cockroach in Pem, taken a tub in Radnor and smoked cigarettes in Rock could no longer be prejudiced. She would be bound to reach the generalization that a cockroach is a cockroach the world over, and that it takes as long to scrub the rings off tubs in Radnor as in Denbigh.

Every sign points to the present crying need for this rotary movement. The fruits would be of profound significance and value both to ourselves and to our college. We entreat therefore that all interested begin rotating at once. An organized club will soon follow. And perhaps by spring we will be a successfully communistic community of whirling dervishes.

AN OLD QUESTION

Colleges, it seems, can never be too careful about the opinions expressed in their newspapers. A short time ago Mr. L. J. Ryan, editor-in-chief of the daily paper of the University of Toronto, wrote and published an editorial on petting. To us it seemed quite innocuous. In it he sets forth the opinion that petting is or should be generally recognized as an institution. We might question the taste or intelligence involved in the selection of this subject, but we could not object to the rather general remarks made upon it. However the Board of Governors of the university did object, and that strongly. To be fair, this editorial did not form the whole grounds for their objection. There had been other editorials as well as light comments in the humorous column on the faculty and the college administration. Threatened with having to resign, Mr. Ryan, true to the spirit in his

name, followed this first mild editorial with a second less mild one on the freedom of the press. He was forced to resign. In protest the entire staff of the paper, both business and editorial, also resigned.

The matter has caused much comment, not only in college papers, but in various city papers of Toronto and Montreal. It gives new life, of course, to the old question of the freedom of the press, the question of how far authority has the moral right to interfere in the expression of opinion. But it also raises the question of how far it is sensible to interfere. Because of the business arrangements of a university it may have unlimited rights, but because presumably it is made up of intelligent people, it should have the sense to interfere wisely but not too well. In this matter, which began by being quite unimportant, interference has magnified the offense or has caused it to magnify itself, with much attendant argument and publicity. If the authorities had no noble thoughts about the glories of free speech, they might at least have had sensible ones about the crushing, silencing effect of indifference on the young spirit, particularly when that spirit is not highly aroused.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED

The Model Assembly that met last week at Vassar concluded its proceedings by approving a petition to be sent to President-elect Hoover urging that he do all in his power to bring the United States into the League of Nations.

Mr. James G. McDonald, commenting on the proceedings, expressed his regret that this had been done, not that he did not share the ardent hope of all the delegates that the United States might some day subscribe to the Covenant, but that he felt that the petition, while commendable in intention, was a mistake in practice. He pointed out that it would be said that the Assembly was a mere tool for propaganda; whereas it was far more than that.

This brings us to consider the subject of College petitions in general. We are always having them, whether to decry the Cruiser Bill, exalt the Kellogg Pact, or complain about the Immigration Act. They are always splendid in intention, and futile or even harmful in fact.

A petition from constituents to their representative in Congress is a different matter; he may value their advice and act upon it, that being his job. But from an educational institution the effect of these petitions can only be "to annoy because we know it teases." Witness the reactions of the Governor of Massachusetts in the tragic Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The result of such appeals from Bryn Mawr students is to make the Senator say to each other "this is what they teach them in their classes." We don't care what they may think, but it is tiresome to have them act upon that principle. Try as we may, we cannot get our petitions accepted as honest expressions of individual opinion. And unless so accepted, or unless they embody some definite constructive plan, they are worse than useless.

The petition habit, moreover, is a pernicious one. A certain sophomore started a movement for allowing smoking in the tubs. Had she provided a pencil that would write she could have obtained three hundred signatures as easily as if she were urging the cause of world-arbitration.

SPEAK UP

Norman Thomas said, the other day, that one of the main troubles with our present political system is the fact that our two most important parties do not stand upon definite, clear points.

In other words (and this is our own interpretation of the case), the American people has forgotten intellectually its principle of preserving unity in order that it may foster strength.

Now we have often heard the hope expressed that education will bring the people to a realization of this great evil in public

life; the enthusiasm of the "Suffragette" imposed that promise and its fulfillment especially upon the younger girls who in 1918 were still at school, but who were preparing for the mortal struggle with College Boards. It was this group (which was composed of all of us!) which was intended to reap the first real benefits of votes for women. We, it seems, have already taken this hard-earned privilege for granted; individualism is more than ever upon us, and a serious interest in a community or a society has been dropped by the younger generation.

It seems to us that the spirit of individualism has struck Bryn Mawr exceptionally hard. There is no longer the interest in extra-curricular activities that once there was; college spirit, as such, is looked down upon as mere "collegiatism," a very unflattering term in its present connotation. Far be it from us to play upon your feelings, or to recommend a return to the days of rah-rah enthusiasm. Rather, we do proclaim ourselves as the logical organ to express Bryn Mawr sentiment and ideals. We should like to be eloquent for the college (as a group!) on any number of important subjects which pertain to the college alone, or to our existence as part of a political or social group, or, in fact, to almost anything. A paper should reflect public opinion; however, when there is no public opinion to reflect, what to do?

POT-POURRI

Despite the fact that the groundhog saw his shadow on February second (and the even greater calamity that it will probably be snowing ironically the day that the News comes out) we have our own little ideas on the subject, and feel that spring is really here. The college will soon be sowing its well-known wild oats over the rural district in the neighborhood, but, alas, there will be a missing link in our childish ecstasies. Who can contemplate the thought of a spring without May Day without any pangs of regret (paging Mrs. Collins)? Those first, half-mad outdoor Green rehearsals, and the pile of costumes and the cans of paint filling the basement of the Gym will surely be missed by some. But lest we wax too sentimental, let us choke down the sobs that rise at the thought of past glories, and whet our anticipations for *Patience*, for the last of the Goodhart series, the Varsity play, the Freshman Show, the intercollegiate debate and best of all—spring vacation.

AN OUTRAGE

It's a long time since the News took it on itself to administer reproof in regard to matters domestic. It seems beneath the News, and beneath the College. But the necessity having arisen, we are obliged to call attention to a few facts.

It is one thing to take books from the Goodhart shelves and forget to return them, as has evidently been done in the case of the two books of poems by Edna St. Vincent Millay. But it is another thing deliberately to deface college property, especially the furniture of Goodhart, which was paid for by a tremendous and generous effort on the part of the Alumnae, although they will never have a chance to benefit from any of the gifts they have thus made to the undergraduates. Someone has drawn pictures on the parchment lampshades in the Self-Government room. One crude ink drawing seems to represent a rowboat, and the other a steamship. We wish the person or persons who conceived these little devices would get into their little rowboats and steamships, and sail away and stay there.

The Dean Announces

All heads of organizations, committees or clubs are asked to report special meetings or teas to the Dean's office. Such occasions will be registered on the semester schedule, and conflicts can be avoided.

All students returning to College after illness at home are required by the College to report immediately to their Wardens and to get from them yellow excuse cards. These should be filled out at once and given with the doctor's excuse to the Dean's secretary. Only when these cards are filled out promptly can cuts be efficiently checked up.

The Pillar of Salt

Reciprocation

Cissy went to a Vassar "Jay."
"Leap Year? Watch me show 'em the way,"
Said Cissy.

"I'll show the stag-lines how to be active. I'll give a thrill to the unattractive!"
Said Cissy.

An hour passed, and Cissy was stuck.
"I pulled a lemon. Just my luck,"
Said Cissy.

Cissy grew wise at a Vassar "Jay."
"Charity dancing doesn't pay,"
Said Cissy.

Cissy grew worse than the snootiest stags.

Picking the lads with a bevy of hags
At their heels. "I like these jags,"
Said Cissy.

Tragi-Comedy in the Late Manner of Shakespeare

(We wouldn't think this was funny if it wasn't all true.)

Cissy, college-ward bound from a week-end, arrives on the West Philadelphia platform. Nineteen minutes to wait.

Enter a lot of homely mugs, and a young man who looks like George K. Arthur. Cissy, walking nonchalantly by to look into his innocent eyes, observes a pretty young wife and two babes in pink basking in his shade. Check!

Enter, puffing, the train for New York. This is the most unkindest cut of all. Cissy has just come from New York. Lots of smiling people leap merrily on. Cissy hopes the Woolworth building will fall on top of them. They say it is weakening.

Enter express for Harrisburg. A sprightly spinster, with flowers in a newspaper, inquires if "this thing stops at St. Luke's?" "No, Ma'am," says the proud conductor; "this train is so good it wouldn't stop for St. Peter."

Exit the Harrisburg express. Exit crushed, the spinster.

Enter (if you have tears prepare to shed them now.) The Broadway Limited, homing for Chicago. Maybe you don't live in Chicago, but Cissy does, and so does the Broadway Limited, though somewhat bigamous and flighty. Cissy flings desperately to a pillar while her feet reach out to the old familiar sleeping car. There goes Chevy, quickly followed by Chase.

This would be a bloody tragedy, but that enter, at this moment, the kind of man that rides from Broad street to West Philadelphia on the Broadway. He blinks, and brandishes a straw suitcase, neatly covered with pink-flowered cretonne. Cissy looks on with mild interest. Bending down tenderly he opens the suitcase, and out pops a small brown dog. "Good trip, Fido?" Cissy feels rewarded.

Enter the Paoli Local. The usual scramble, exit Cissy and curtain.

Skip This All You Who Are Not Philosophers

'Tis an exciting moment in our lives when we realize that traditions are not immutable! Not that we haven't known that the world changes, that our mothers rode about the countryside in carriages and pairs and our fathers didn't carry flasks in their hips-pocket. But somehow change is a fact that seldom comes home to us, till it strikes us a blow in the face. Did you not take it for granted that day-coaches had green plush benches, had always had green plush benches, and would always have green plush benches? Anyway, we did. Europe was different. But here in our great country and particularly on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a day-coach was a day-coach and would always stay a day-coach, just as a cockroach is a cockroach and would always stay a cockroach, till seven o'clocks should catch the eight-forty out from town. And then suddenly we woke up one morning, or rather we came home one evening, and the day-coaches had grey armchairs all down the aisle, like the animals going two by two into the ark, and all eyes front as though Jehovah were watching them go.

Lot's Wife

In Philadelphia

The Theater

Lyric: Frances Starr plays the lead in the adaptation of a Russian play, *Fallen Leaves*.

Shubert: A new musical comedy; book by Owen Davis; music by Dick Rogers, and, amazingly enough, the debut of Glenn Hunter in this sort of thing—*Spring Is Here*.

Forrest: *Rose Marie*; you know what I mean.

Erlanger: *The Vagabond King*. Ditto. Adelphi: The two-character exploitation of *Jealousy*.

Broad: Companionate marriage brought up again in *She Got What She Wanted*.

Garrick: *Blackbirds*; do see it—even this road company is good.

Walnut: *The Command to Love*—this is what comes of playing high politics.

Chestnut: *Good News*, and what fun these kids have at college!

Keith's: *The Silent House*, whose calm is shattered in a mysterious and intriguing way—oh, very, if you like it.

Coming

Adelphi: *This Thing Called Love*; opens March 4.

Broad: *Passion Preferred*; opens March 4.

The Movies

Stanley: *Redskin*; "You hear the thrilling excitement of the college crowd, the stirring ceremonial music of the Navajos, the tender heart-stirring melody which emphasizes the love story." Also much stage show.

Aldine: The old favorites, Greta and John in *A Woman of Affairs*; based on *The Green Hat*, though they try their best to hide it.

Karlton: *Stark Mad*; a really fine reproduction of the sounds that make for fear and laughter.

Stanton: *The Trail of '98*; this is a lot fun if you are not too sensitive to really deep movie emotions.

Palace: *Alias Jimmy Valentine*; William Haines is good in this old favorite.

Fox-Locust: *In Old Arizona*.

Mastbaum: Opens the 28th, with Fanny Brice in *My Man*.

The Orchestra

The Philadelphia Orchestra will be led again, on Friday afternoon, March 1, and Saturday evening, March 2, by Eugene Goossens. The program includes:

Berlioz—Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini."

Brahms—Fourth Symphony.

Berners—"The Triumph of Neptune." (American premiere.)

Rimsky-Korsakow—Sinfonietta on Russian Themes.

Balakirew—"Islamey."

Fame for Faculty

Mr. Duell has been appointed a consulting architect for work which is being undertaken by the Rockefeller foundation at Williamsburg, Virginia.

Mr. Alwyne played as a soloist with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra last Sunday, February 24, and on Tuesday, February 26, with the A Capella Chorus at Witherspoon Hall in Philadelphia. This Friday, March 1, he will give a lecture recital at the Ritz.

Higher Education

in France Today

In the past, the average American studied the history of England with admiration. The marvelous expansion in all fields of industry, and the great growth of the Empire, both accomplished in a period of political stability and progress, have usually induced his praise. On the other hand, the various revolutions resulting in the succession of republic, kingdom and empire, and the rapid changes of government during the present republican regime, have in the past caused the average American to evaluate French historical development in the nineteenth century rather unfavorably. Recently a change in attitude has been discernible.

It is impossible for any nation to pass through a great crisis without some classes of the population suffering more than others. In Great Britain the attention of the government in such a crisis has been directed to fostering first finance, then commerce, then manufacturing, and last, agriculture. For example, immediately after the war it was generally felt that the most important action to take in order to regain London's financial supremacy and thereby retain much of England's commercial predominance, was to restore the pound sterling to pre-war rate of exchange. This unquestionably maintained confidence in Great Britain's economic strength throughout the entire world. It resulted, however, in serious

Book Review

(*West-Running Brook*, by Robert Frost, Henry Holt & Co.)

As a rule, modern poets do not grow old gracefully. They exhaust themselves in the struggle to keep up their modernity; they publish books in which hitherto unpublished "early work" appears side by side with new poems which bear the marks of effort rather than inspiration. They try very hard to see things as they used to see them; and the result is as painful as a fixed smile on a sad face.

In *West-Running Brook* Robert Frost has somehow avoided these pitfalls. Perhaps he wouldn't even like it said, that he was growing old gracefully. Yet the fact remains that he no longer writes with the vigor and tenacity of his earlier work; that he is no longer capable of long passages of sustained power, such as "Home-Burial" or "A Servant to Servants" in *North of Boston*. Nor has he shrunk from publishing poems left over from earlier periods. He frankly gives the dates, as if willing to admit that he has arrived at the age of reminiscence. From this it follows that the book is a collection of scattered thoughts, lacking the unity of *North of Boston* or *Mountain Interval*.

Yet, for all this, the whole effect of the book is far from disappointing. If his strength has failed him, Mr. Frost has lost none of his charm. Instead of straining for the old effects that made him a name, the poet accepts his milder mood with a gesture of acquiescence. The best section of the book is called "Fiat Nox" and is introduced by this couplet: "Let the night be too dark for me to see into the future. Let what will be be."

If the poems which follow are the saddest in the collection as well as the finest, let it not be thought that Mr. Frost has turned pessimist. He is too much a lover of nature to hate life. His attitude is one of acceptance, in which there is joy and faith as well as sadness.

Turning his back on the human psychology which was the essence of *North of Boston*, Frost has become more of a natural psychologist than ever. A tree to him has as much character as a man, if not more; and it is not only for their form and color that he is fascinated by woody things. I like best of all the poems in this book one called "Tree at My Window." It looks in at him, and he looks out at it:

"But, tree, I have seen you taken and tossed,

And if you have seen me when I slept,
You have seen me when I was taken and sweet

And all but lost."
Echoes of all Mr. Frost's past work, however, may still be found in *West-Running Brook*. "Over Back," a series of four poems, recalls the keen New England studies of *Mountain Interval*; the title poem is a development of the kind of metaphysical fantasy that was given free rein in the collection called *New Hampshire*; and there are even faint echoes of the poet's early youth in San Francisco, where

"All the dust the wind blew high
Appeared like gold in the sunset sky
But I was one of the children told
Some of the dust was really gold."

The poet has never before touched on this period in his work. Amy Lowell suggested that his mind was receptive to one kind of impressions only; the kind he could get in New England. But many poets have been careless with the theories of critics; and the safest course for a reviewer is to commit himself as little as possible.

E. H. L.

News from Other Colleges

The Foolishness of Censorship

Censorship of filth is a good thing, just as covering garbage is a good thing. Garbage is covered because it offends people's nostrils, and spreads disease. Filth is censored for practically the same reason.

But the most unreasonable censor of all is the general public, divided as it is into groups and cliques. And it censors everything that doesn't need to be censored.

The Y. M. C. A. issued a pamphlet to guide young people in the affairs of sex. After it had been broadcast over the country doing incalculable good, some censors, representing the public opinion evidently, banned it. One would think that the pamphlet was doing too much good for their liking, and that it was in their interests to stop that good being done. But, mind you, the public was the real censor, and public protests ordered the pamphlet to be banned.

If the public didn't, by indirect censorship, ban good literature, there would be

far more of it. But if they won't buy it, it is completely banned.—*McGill Daily*.

Cut Out

The *New Student* announces further progress in liberalism and responsibility: One admirable college reform that is making considerable headway this winter is optional class attendance. Over a dozen colleges have granted it to favored groups since the college year opened. Students who managed to get this measure accepted "in principle" by the authorities are reminded that very often what the Dean giveth the college professor taketh away. The *Barnard Bulletin* complains that although this was to be a year of experiment in senior freedom from compulsory attendance, some professors have practiced nullification. "Almost immediately we were warned of the psychological effect absence from class would have on professors. . . . To climax the whole attitude, we know at least one instructor who has gone to the extreme of giving an extra examination to all seniors who have overcut."

Radcliffe Smokes

After voting on the question in each of the dormitories, Radcliffe has passed an indoor smoking rule. For the first time a room in each hall is to be set aside as a smoking room for most of the day. There is one feature which we do not share with them, however. Their smoking privileges are, apparently, suspended from 10 o'clock at night until after breakfast. Not for them the midnight and post-midnight cigarette!—*Radcliffe Daily*.

The Virtue of Silence

Life in general is a pretty serious thing, but it has its funny sides and also its farcical sides. Among these farces is one, very familiar to us, though it emanates from the confines of our southern neighbors. That is, that at the advent of a new celebrity (through fame or notoriety), usually among screen artists, interviewers proceed to extract from that favored personage his or her opinion on high finance, political economy, moral philosophy—in short, on any question upon which they are anything but fit to talk—and the newspaper, with due gravity, presents to a gaping public the latest inside information—obtained direct from the celebrity!

This in itself, however, is of little moment. Such opinions carry weight only with their admirers. It takes on a more serious aspect when "college professors"—professors of Physics, of Chemistry, of Mathematics and so on—give similar interviews on topics of which they are equally ill-informed.

Amongst the common delusions is one that a college professor knows everything. This belief, although untrue, is so widespread that even some college professors believe it. On this assumption we have the spectacle of a chemistry professor who knows nothing of any faith, but believing in one of them, airing his views on the philosophy of religion. We have a professor of divinity whose only science is that of so altering a sermon that it can be delivered on the following week without being found out, laying down dogmatically that science is inefficient and that evolution is a fable.

This, of course, does not mean that a professor of Physics has no right to investigate the subject of religion, but if he is going to offer public opinion upon it he should see to it that he has an adequate knowledge of the subject. Otherwise silence is golden.—*McGill Daily*.

News Notes on Prohibition

News notes on Prohibition in the colleges:

At the University of Michigan, President Little invited the Prohibition authorities to find out the extent of drinking on the campus.

Much and heated discussion was indulged in by various citizens of Virginia on the subject of student drinking at the State university. To the Governor of Virginia the State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League addressed a letter deploring the quantity of liquor consumed on the campus and asking the University to permit Federal prohibition agents "as uninterrupted access to the university grounds, fraternity houses, and student body as bootleggers are reputed to have."

"Well-dressed, with a pleasing manner and the air of a bona fide college student," a revenue officer appeared at a University of North Carolina fraternity house at the time of an intercollegiate football game, took down the names of all the fraternity bootleggers and casually appropriated all the wet goods in sight. He left the fraternity house by request,

indignantly refusing to see why anyone should cherish any ill feeling, "since any honest citizen should be proud to help uphold the laws of the land."

All formal events for the balance of the school year have been forcibly canceled by the authorities at Colorado College because of drinking parties at a recent home-coming celebration. Commented *The Tiger*:

"The question of drinking at college functions was brought before the eyes of the school rather forcibly at the recent homecoming celebration. The atmosphere was redolent with fumes of corn whiskey and synthetic gin."

From the above items it appears that many college students are doing their best to live up to the standards set them by F. Scott Fitzgerald, Percy Marks and others. The advice given by student papers in instances like those described above has been uniformly one of expedience: Drink, if you must, but don't make public exhibitions of yourselves and thereby involve your university in profitless controversy.—*New Student*.

Model League Is Success

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Discussion not one was passed. Confirmation required a unanimous vote, and the delegates were too scrupulous in preserving the attitude of the nation they were intended to represent to agree on matters which could never be sustained in the real league at Geneva. Nevertheless, the spirited and on the whole well-informed and sensible speeches which were delivered made the fact that nothing was accomplished seem relatively unimportant. The Assembly did achieve unanimity on a resolution expressing its approval of the Kellogg pact and its desire that the United States should enter the League.

Impression of Futility Is False

The delegates were at first tempted to draw from the proceedings the conclusion that no measure of importance could ever be gotten through the real Assembly of the League of Nations on account of the unanimity requirement. But Mr. McDonald, summing up the Assembly at a dinner on Saturday evening made the point that resolutions are not brought up in solemn session without previous preparation and concert between the Powers. Measures are rarely introduced that are not almost sure of passage, so that the representatives need not feel that sense of hopeless futility that now and then overcome the Model Assembly.

The Italian delegation (alias Bryn Mawr) was not the most silent or the least contentious of the delegations. Having done their best to represent the stern spirit of Fascism they received special mention from Mr. McDonald in his speech Saturday night for their spirited part in the debate.

Friday afternoon was little more than a rather childish lesson on League procedure. The delegations were seated in the pit of the Assembly Hall of the Vassar Students' building, and were placed in the ranks of seats in alphabetical order of nations, with a large sign to mark the position of each delegation. On the platform were the Vassar Committee of Management, Professor Royal Meeker, of Yale, who acted as President of the Council (not of the Assembly), Mr. McDonald, secretaries, and interpreters. Ushers in white ran about the room delivering messages to and from the chair.

Delegate from Denmark Elected

President McCracken having welcomed the Assembly to Vassar very graciously, the President of the Council opened the proceedings. The Assembly then elected Mr. Ralph Seward, head of the delegation from Denmark (or New York University) as its President. The choice, fortunately agreed upon in advance, proved excellent. A dangerous contretemps occurred in the nomination of a rival candidate, but the official nominee was safely elected and enabled to deliver his address. This was fortunate as the speech was written, and the translation into French, still more vital, was also written.

Non-permanent members of the council were next elected in a hit-or-miss fashion, the choice falling on Spain, Norway and Argentine, rather by chance, no one knowing just whom to vote for. The rest of the afternoon passed off safely but somewhat drearily.

In the evening the active delegates (the inactive or non-active delegates, representing twenty-five leftover States, were Vassar girls who had not studied the subject in advance) were entertained with a formal reception. There was a very good concert by Barrere's Little Symphony Orchestra, followed by the kind of dance that Vassar calls a "jay,"

and the rest of the world thinks of as belonging particularly to Leap Year.

We Defend Italy

Saturday was the saving grace. The Assembly started its business promptly with a resolution brought in by the head of the delegation from the Netherlands (Mr. John Rockefeller, of Princeton) that the international character of the Secretariat should be strictly preserved and high offices more evenly distributed among the Powers. At present there are five chief offices held by the Great Powers, thus tending to make the Secretariat a center of political influence. Miss Gellhorn, representing Italy, at once took the floor to defend the wielding of political influence: Italy is a large nation with vital international duties; she needs influence and will use it for her own national good; this was the burden of Miss Gellhorn's remarks, forcefully put and forcefully expressed. No one agreed except a few minor Powers like Chile and New Zealand, but everyone applauded. The only cloud arose from Miss Gellhorn's quoting the old maxim that "God helps those that help themselves." We heard that phrase thrown back at us again and again, but only once with effect. A delegate from the Netherlands (that is, Princeton) inquired: "To what does Italy wish to help herself?" Twice again, Italy, in the persons of Miss Gellhorn and Miss Fain rose to defend her ungrateful but emphatic position, and was each time gladly hailed. As one vote was enough to defeat the resolution it was not passed.

The next two resolutions, reported by the sixth Committee of the Assembly, and introduced by the head of the German delegation, Mr. Harold M. Long (of Colgate College), concerned the matter of mandates. The first resolved that compulsory labor, commonly known as slavery, be abolished in the mandated territories except for essential public works; the other recommended the personal presentation of petitions before the per-

Continued on Page Four

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Fay On Franklin

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

The first of these was his meeting, in 1727, with Deborah Read, who afterwards became his wife. She made Ben take his scientific studies seriously. The second influence was that of Freemasonry, an organization founded in 1717 by a band of Huguenots and French Protestants. These people, imbued with the passion for rationalism which is so much in the spirit of the time, had come together in order to seek out the fundamental laws of society, morals, and belief in God. They would not accept religion as it was revealed to them in accepted Christianity—they wished to find a logical basis for their belief. Franklin was like them in that his work was not disinterested. A solution to his problems was important to him because of its practical value. This was, of course, the new point of view.

Electricity Causes Furore

In 1744 occurred an event which is just as thrilling as "a crime, a king's wedding, or the discovery of a two-headed beast." Electricity was finally isolated in Leyden jars, and discharged so as to give a shock. Everybody immediately wanted a shock. "even as we, today, want a cocktail." Philadelphia was a very modern city, and Franklin, being an up to the minute journalist, sent for some jars, so as to shock his neighbors, and make a bit of money. This new form of amusement became so very popular, however, that Mrs. Franklin became exhausted from keeping the entrance to her house as spick and span as it had once been. Benjamin took pity upon her, and taught some of his neighbors how to discharge the jars. This was the founding of the Philadelphia School of Electricity!

About 1748 Franklin got more time to himself than he had previously had, so he set about considering a question which was agitating many minds. People suspected that there was some innate connection between thunder and electricity; they were a bit afraid to go very deeply into the problem because thunder, since the very earliest times, had always been associated, in one way or another, with the gods, and more often than not it was spoken of as "the plaything of the gods." Consequently a great many people, and especially a number of New England pastors, thought that this problem was somewhat too irreligious to bear looking into. It became a burning subject, and everyone was speaking of it. In 1749 the Academie de Bordeaux offered a prize to him who could prove, in writing, that thunder and electricity were the same thing. This was more than adequately accomplished by a gentleman from Dijon who wrote a very nice Latin and Greek style. In the same year, Franklin proved the connection with his life, in a modern scientific way. "His first letter of congratulation," M. Fay added, proudly, "came from France."

By 1752 Franklin had been able to distinguish positive and negative electricity, and he had invented the lightning rod. Even this practical and useful discovery aroused a great deal of adverse criticism. It was thought that Franklin was meddling quite a bit too far in the provinces of the gods. It was even said, in an elegant Latin phrase, that "Franklin has taken the thunder from God, and given the sceptre to the devil." This work was, however, of enormous help to the cause of the Freemasons: it gave to them the opportunity to prove certain of their disillusioned ideas by means of practical experiment.

Franklin a Practical Scientist

Franklin had reached the peak of his fame by 1754. "A foreigner," said M. Fay, "would have gone on to discover another sun or moon. Franklin continued to seek to solve practical problems." He tried to find a way to keep chimneys from smoking, and he looked into theories on the prevention of influenza; in fact he touched upon most of the contemporary worries of mankind. He had become the arbiter of the scientific world; his work was clear and regular, and it was characterized by a constant display of rare good sense.

He was in London from 1757 until 1764 and there he won a reputation as a kind of magician. One of his tricks was amusingly related by M. Fay. He was visiting Lord Shelby on a windy day, and told the ladies of the company that he could calm the waters of a small pool. They were, quite naturally, sceptical, but he did the trick by pouring oil into the water, so that no one saw him do it.

Franklin's greatness lay, not in the advancement of new scientific theories, but

rather, in the fact that he made science itself more precise and practical. He changed the common conception of it from an elegant game to a thing of popular interest. His position as a scientist is also important from the point of view of our early government. M. Fay maintained that Franklin would never have been accepted at the Court of France if he had come only in the role of a diplomat. However, his work was already well known to the French when he arrived, and, in the role of scientist, he was welcome everywhere.

Model League

Continued from Page Three

manent mandates commission under exceptional circumstances. Mild as they were, the resolutions were unanimously opposed by the mandatory Powers, France, Great Britain, Japan, Australia. A substitute resolution providing for a more direct method of presenting written petitions was likewise defeated. Italy did not participate in the debate, which (shall we say nevertheless) was a good one. The Italian delegation, true to its carefully-maintained position, voted against the personal presentation of petitions, but modified its reactionary stand so far as to approve the condemnation of compulsory labor.

The second half of the mandate report was presented in the afternoon. This last session was enlivened by G. Ms. Snellings, delegate from France (also assigned to Princeton) who seemed to have the rules of procedure at his finger's ends and constantly rose to points of order.

The last formal resolution, introduced on behalf of the Sixth Committee, provided "that the Monroe doctrine should not be interpreted to preclude the intervention of the League, in accordance with the covenant, in disputes to which American Republics, members of the League, are parties." A large number of delegations, including the Italian, spoke in favor of this resolution. Miss Hand, for Italy, spoke third in the debate, urging in a brief but finished paragraph that the League is more competent than the United States to provide machinery for arbitration and that it would be better for all nations to co-operate to perfect this one instrument of peace than for two rival organizations to compete with a like purpose.

One of the French delegations, perhaps interpreting more practically the probable attitude of the great Powers towards such a resolution, spoke against it, in a tone distinctly conciliatory towards the United States.

"I have read in our Paris newspapers," he said, "that students in America are holding Model Assemblies of the League. Sentiment in the United States increasingly favors her participation in the League. Let us therefore rather work to bring her in than alienate her by passing resolutions certain to be unfavorably interpreted in Washington."

All prepared agenda being disposed of, Sweden inaugurated a brief discussion of the Auland Islands question which resulted in a display of nationalistic self-assertion by Denmark and the defeat of a resolution recommending their annexation to Sweden. Italy did not vote.

Finally the Assembly joined in passing a resolution commending the Kellogg pact, and, after a short but telling address from the President of the Assembly, who recommended abolition of the unanimity vote, the Model Assembly was adjourned.

Mr. McDonald, ably summarizing the proceedings at the dinner Saturday evening, laid stress on the fact that in just the proportion that preparation is made in advance good results are obtained. He also advised against having outside speakers take part in the actual sessions.

A committee was formed to make plans for the Assembly to be held next year, invitations to the 1930 Assembly having been received from Lafayette College, Syracuse University and New York University.

The delegates unanimously expressed their gratitude to Vassar for the extraordinarily warm reception which they received. Such service and such generosity has probably never been heard of before.

The colleges which participated in the Assembly were: Albright College, Barnard College, Bryn Mawr College, Colgate University, Cornell University, Elmira College, Lafayette College, New Jersey College for Women, New York State College for Teachers, New York University, Princeton University, Skidmore College, Syracuse University, Teachers' College, Union College, University of Rochester, Wells College and Vassar.

Musical Services

The Sunday evening service of the Bryn Mawr League, held in the Music Room of Goodhart on February 24, was in the form of a musical service. The program was as follows:

- Processional Hymn: "For all the Saints," tune by Vaughan-Williams
- Organ: Selection from "Hymn of Praise" Mendelssohn (Allegro Maestoso) from the Overture
- Hymn: "When I survey the wondrous Cross" Tune—"Rockingham"
- Prayers
- Choir: "Where'er You Walk" (from Semele) Handel
- "Lord, Who hast made us for thine own" Paraphrase by Frances Ralph Gray
- Melody from "Geistliche Kirchengesänge" Gustav Holst
- Organ: Introduction and Allegro, F. Edward Bache
- Recessional Hymn: "Glorious Things of Thee are spoken" Tune—Austria

Opportunity for Work in University Settlement

The following letter has been received by the Bureau of Recommendations, from the University Settlement Society, 184 Eldridge street, New York city:

"I should be very glad indeed to have the names of students who might be interested in assisting in the summer program of University Settlement on a quasi-volunteer basis. We can pay the merely nominal amount of \$50 a month which takes care of the living expenses at the house.

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dren and with some real knowledge of music, modeling, drawing, dramatics, games or recreation, would, I think, find an interesting, rewarding opportunity. We shall have specialists in charge of the various activities, and the student would thus be assured of professional oversight. We shall also have a recreation center for at least two hundred children with activities in the gymnasium and on the roof. This part of the program will include trips to museums, parks and other out-of-door activities as well as handwork, and other athletic games.

Girls interested in working with the older children will have ample opportunity through this department. The neighborhood is a very interesting one, and living conditions at the Settlement are extremely favorable. Living quarters are high above the street, and there is ample fresh air.

I should be very glad to furnish further details about opportunities offered, or to correspond with individual young women.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) ALBERT J. KENNEDY.
Any students who are interested are asked to see Miss Crane in the Bureau of Recommendations.

Aren't You Hungry?

The first Sunday that the Bryn Mawr League served breakfasts in bed a good many people availed themselves of that luxury. The second week, however, there were very few. It is hard to decide whether the League has underestimated the Sabbath energy or the thrift of students. At any rate, unless more people sign for breakfasts this week the service will have to be discontinued. It is yours to decide whether or not this highly civilized, elegant custom is to be abandoned. Decide wisely, you know you need the rest!

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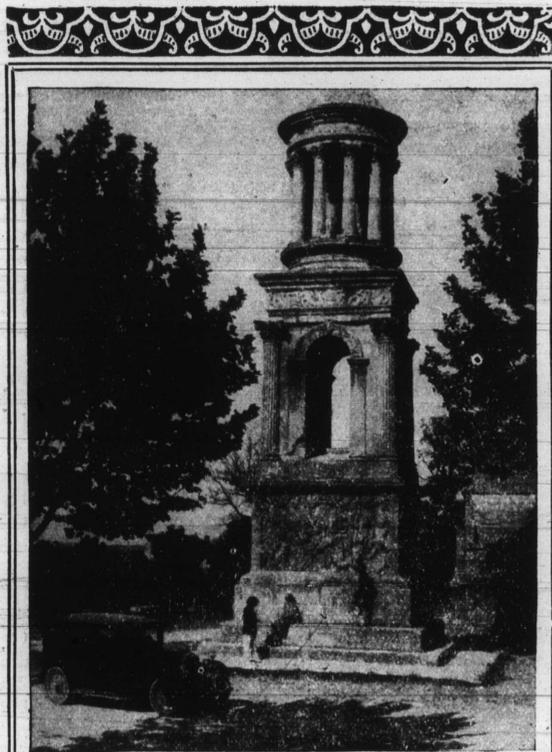
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"I'll bet she was on her way to the nearest telephone... she's not so dumb!"

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EDUCATION IN FRANCE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

hardship for the manufacturers who had to struggle with competitors in other countries having depreciated currencies. Agriculture was practically forgotten and is today almost a passing industry. It is a serious question whether Great Britain could have followed any other policy. But it is interesting how different was the policy of France. France stabilized the franc at one-fifth of its pre-war value, thereby practically legalizing a capital levy of 80 per cent. This was a hardship for the financial classes and the rentier, or passive class in economic society, but it safeguarded the entrepreneur and the peasant as the active classes.

Moreover, the Frenchman rejoices in the balance between agriculture and industry that makes his country a far more self-sufficient country than Great Britain. He believes that the marvelous industrial and imperial expansion of Great Britain in the nineteenth century resulted in the accumulation of great wealth but at the expense of an exploitation of the mass of its people. Moreover, he thinks he has solved great problems which still confront the British, such as the land question, the relation between church and state, the dispute between the layman and the churchman about the school. Europe passed through a terrible catastrophe in the great war. France emerged victorious. It is true it was with the assistance of her Allies, but the Frenchman considers that his institutions stood the strain well, that they have justified their existence, and that they should be conserved. There are few institutions of which the Frenchman is more proud than his system of higher education, the lycee and the university.

The French Revolution put the middle class in France in control. It has strengthened its control ever since and has no intention of relinquishing it. That control is maintained largely through the educational system. The lycee is a school for the children of the bourgeoisie, its organization and its small fee suffice, generally speaking, to keep out the children of the ouvriers. In France entrance to all the professions, to the higher civil service, in fact to the controlling forces in social life generally, is via the lycee. The movement in favor of the ecote unique, which would build secondary education upon an elementary school alike in its curriculum, whether it is a free school or a pay school, naturally has the support of the Socialists, but it is opposed by the middle classes and by the officials in control of French education. It has much less chance of success than has the similar movement in Germany for the Einheitschule. As things look now, the system of higher education in which the French have great confidence and a satisfaction almost amounting to complacency, will probably remain unchanged for a long time.

This is as true of the university as of the lycee. Its organization and administration remain largely as before the war but there has undoubtedly been a great vitalization of spirit. Moreover, the tendency towards greater autonomy among the provincial universities is quite pronounced, as is especially evident in the reorganized university at Strasbourg. But the developing of the Cite Universitaire at Paris, where, within a decade, some twenty countries will have erected national houses for their students studying at the University of Paris, will unquestionably tend still further to exalt that university as against all the other French universities. If the plans of the University of Paris are realized, the University will not only resume the place it had in the Middle Ages, but will in all probability become the greatest center of education and culture in the world.

STEPHEN P. DUGGAN.

Dr. Raiguel Gives Vivid Impression of Mussolini

Dr. George E. Raiguel, in a brief talk which both amused and stimulated the usual crowded Current Events audience, gave his own impressions of the Fascist dictator on Tuesday evening.

Mussolini's regime is a "spiritual interpretation of Italian Nationalism," Dr. Raiguel pointed out. He had questioned Mussolini on this point. "My regime has nothing to do with politics. It is the organization which best expresses Italy," the dictator replied.

Dr. Raiguel did not ignore the bad points of Fascism: its autocratic control of the legislature, its minute regulation of petty offenders, its aggressive foreign policy. But he tried to give Mussolini's own conception of his mission in Italy.

Dr. Raiguel began with an historical

interpretation of Italy's attitude towards her natural enemy—France. France, which, she thought, had cheated her in 1860, and in 1878 threw her into the arms of the Triple Alliance. The speaker discribed Italy's attitude in the war, the accusations that were brought against her, the dramatic victory on the Piave which began the work of freeing Italy from Austrian armies.

Dr. Raiguel's impressions of Italy since the war were given a more personal point of view. He was in Milan in 1921 when there occurred the Fascist revolt; the revolt of youth against the conditions in Italy before Mussolini, when D'Annunzio was a leading spirit. Four years later Dr. Raiguel was able to measure the change that Mussolini brought. Coming down from Stresa he was asked to take his feet off the seat, and he saw some other men pay a fine of ten lira for the same offense. His baggage was not lost, his compartment was clean, he saw order in the streets and new methods of sanitation. Although he was told this was accomplished at the price of graft and corruption he remembered the dirt and negligence of the old days and breathed a sigh of relief.

In Rome Dr. Raiguel was practically strangled by red tape before he got to see Mussolini. Finally, by arising at dawn and waiting for hours, it was accomplished. Mussolini had been having his portrait painted, was bored and would see him. He went in with prepared questions in order to avoid the usual pitfalls of "What will happen when you die?" or "Have you cancer? And if not, why not?"

Mussolini said he had not betrayed but restored the Constitution. The legislature had been absolutely all functions to itself. The Dictator distributed them more nationally.

"How do you control the parliamentary debate?" the interviewer asked. A flash of autocracy: "The Parliament discusses what I wish it to."

Mussolini explained Italian hostility towards America in terms of the im-

migration question. After three and four generations we do not accept an Italian as one of us; he is still an alien, an outcast. Yet, the Swedish, Dutch or Polish immigrants are no better, fundamentally. Mussolini drew a contrast between Italians returning from Brazil and from the Argentine. From the Argentine they return second class or first, with diamond studs, to get the wife and children. From Brazil they come back to stay, empty-handed, third class as they went out.

Italian aggressiveness was explained by the Fascist Dictator. French armed preparedness. He spoke of the Tyrolean malcontents as a minority which must become reconciled. Mussolini does not approve of minorities. He is, therefore, a true democrat, resting upon the needs and will of the majority, implacable to minorities. This is the modern democracy. A political organization in which the will of all the people has full scope would be mere anarchy.

Student Travel

It Is Difficult to Interest American Students in Aspects of European Life.

By Miss Agatha C. Fedák

(Note: Miss Fedák is a Hungarian student of the Language Faculty in the University of Budapest. She studied last year in America, and assisted Miss May C. Hermes, English organizer of student travel, in the work of organizing travel for the N. S. F. A. (National Student Federation of America). An effort is being made to correct the difficulty, Miss Fedák points out, by the formation of a "Campus International Committee" at each college, with a chairman definitely responsible for knowing about and encouraging the international work being done, and serving as a contact with student's organizations such as the N. S. F. A.)

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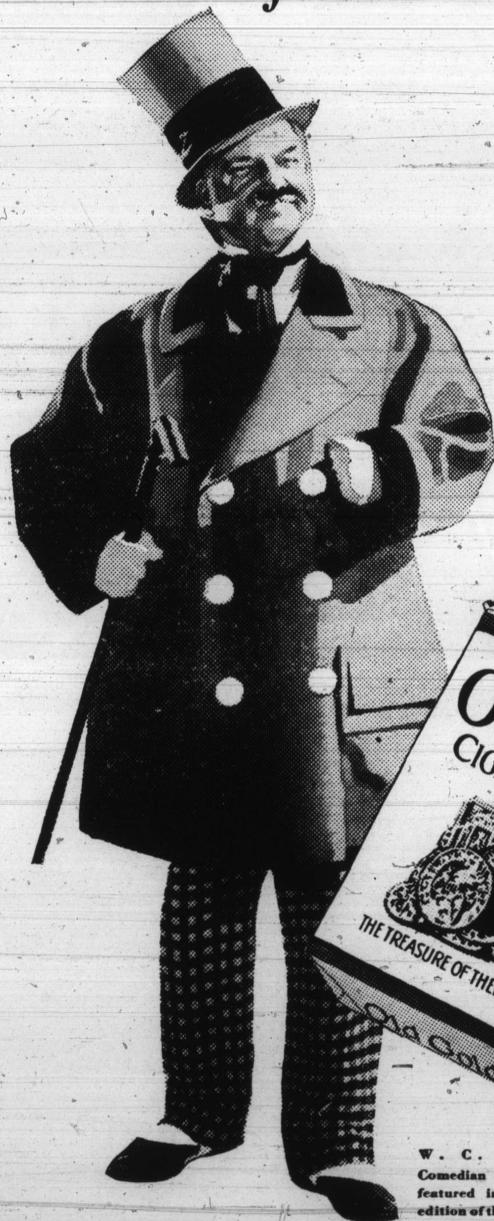
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mean by this, the bloody internationalism, attempting to kill all national characteristics. On the contrary, we believe in preserving all our characteristics and differences, thus offering a varied world picture and a basis for comparison.

We cannot speak of European students in quite the same way as of Americans. There is a vast difference between the two groups on many grounds. We European students have lived in traditional, historical surroundings, and have lived through most of the hectic history of this country. I never shall dare compare the two groups; all I dare say is that the influence, one on the other, is very useful and necessary. Unfortunately we don't have the means to visit America; yet, there are a great number of European students to be found in America.

The thing we can do is invite the American students to visit us, and to offer them our traditional hospitality. It is this invitation I want to talk about. It is issued by all of the national student unions through the C. I. E. (International Confederation of Students) yearly to all American students, and is accepted by an incredibly small number of them. However, many Americans do cross the ocean to visit Europe. The difficulty with their travel is that they lack interest in their fellow students, in the countries they visit and the work they are doing. Many students leave Europe with nothing more than a "picture post card conception" of the countries; that is, they major on buildings and historic places, and get little of the life and struggle of the people. This condition with students of America traveling at increased rates with commercial concerns, shows a lack of unity in the American student movement, according to the European student's point of view. Although in most of the American colleges the college spirit and number of activities surprises our colleagues coming from America, we dare say that their powers are divided in too many different directions.

This past year's results, however, shows that the number of American students known as C. I. E. delegates was very much larger than that of previous years. But I would rather have seen a delegation composed of more male students, and one which would represent all sides of American student life. Certain colleges are better known. Therefore, for the benefit of both Europe and America, the C. I. E. delegation should come from every American college, and not only from the "best" ones.

I know how hard it is for someone sent over by the C. I. E. Travel Commission from Europe to work in America. A great number of colleges never heard of in Europe are on the list. Now, what does the student worker do? He has the naïveté, let's say, of the delegate of a particular college to the N. S. F. A. conference. He writes to him and doesn't get any answer for an unknown reason, perhaps lack of interest. Then he tries to find out the name of the President of the Student Council and when known, the owner of this title might not be able to carry out the work. New names, new clubs, fraternities—more speeches, interviews, articles, some interest—little result. That is a short account of the process going on. Which all points to the fact that the American universities are not organized to work effectively in cooperation with their union.

Organization of individual colleges is needed. Strange, that in America, where everything is so perfectly organized, almost ridiculously organized, such a need should exist. I want to present in a word the situation in little Hungary, torn to pieces after the war, ruined and poor as she is. She is just a State in old Europe, where American students can come to study the student life, and the life of the people. A letter from the London Student Foreign office to the Hungarian Foreign office obtains every advantage and hospitality the country can afford to offer them. The students are met at the border by a reception committee, and conducted

by student guides every hour during their visit. We have one office—a center to which all news comes, and the students in this office know not only their own students, but the leaders of many other countries, the heads of foreign committees in Rome, Sofia, Constantinople, Paris, etc., who are all doing the same kind of thing the Hungarian office is doing. This kind of thing is needed in America. And this is an important basis for internationalism.

Apology

The announcement made in the News last week about the hour of morning chapel was exactly the opposite of what it should have been. Chapel has been beginning at 10.50. From now on, to allow time for those who have 10 o'clocks in far-away places, it will begin at 10.55.

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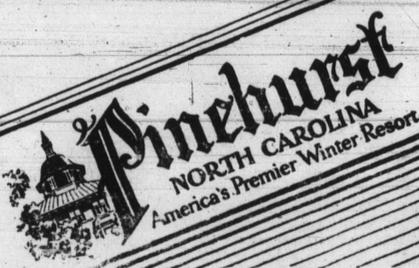
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