

The College News

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WAYNE AND BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1931

Price: 10 Cents

Socialism Discussed By Norman Thomas

Capitalist Age Fails to Give the Economic Security and Peace Needed.

NEW WAR PROPHESED

Norman Thomas, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, author of *America's Way Out*, and former Socialist candidate for President, spoke in Goodhart Hall last Thursday night on "Socialism, a Program for Democracy." The lecture was the last of a series on Communism, the New Capitalism and Socialism, held under the auspices of the Liberal Club. Discussion in the Common Room followed Mr. Thomas' speech.

"It is almost too easy," Mr. Thomas began, "especially since the stock market crash of October, 1929, to convince people of the unsoundness of our present economic order. Even Al Smith and Owen D. Young, it is said, are agreed that our economic system is not perfect. The real difficulty is in persuading people to do something about it. There are far too many people talking like Communists, holding jobs like Babbitts, voting like Republicans."

The status quo is usually defended today on the grounds that things are far better than they used to be. Such a test is invalid; the real question is not how much conditions have improved but how good they are in proportion to what they might be.

We find in current literature a questioning attitude, disillusion, pessimism about the meaning of life. The prevalence of admiration among certain classes for such racketeers as Al Capone is further proof of the moral weakness of the age. A strong age has standards, however wrong. And yet Al Capone is not very different as a hero from John D. Rockefeller. One endows colleges, the other soup kitchens.

Two Great Failures of Age

Our age has failed in two great things. It has not provided economic security and it has not provided peace. Reasonably able-bodied people have a right to expect a livelihood as the result of labor. Whatever the faults of serfdom and the guild system and whatever the hardships of pioneer times one was always sure of work. Today in the midst of increasing

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Varsity Dramatics

The Varsity Players will present "The Enchanted April," by Kane Campbell, on Saturday, April 25, in Goodhart Hall. The men's parts will be taken by members of Haverford College.

Angna Enters Gives Program of Dances

Humor and Simplicity Are Aims, Not Aestheticism of Interpretation.

ART OF MONOLOGUIST

On Saturday, April eleventh, Bryn Mawr found a rare delight in the dancing of Angna Enters. Hers is a new creation in the field of dancing. It has neither the aestheticism of Isadora Duncan, nor the pose and color effects of the Denishawns, nor the interpretive physical motion of Mary Wigman. Miss Enters does not try to be graceful, to be beautiful, or to interpret music; she is a humorist, and in this she discards the fundamental rules of dancing. In the classic white robes of "Delsarte" she has the audacity to bring laughter on the Greeks and their earnest disciples by her ungainly poses portraying the emotions. One of her numbers is a perspiring, mosquito-bitten school girl in a middy-blouse, performing in a "Field Day" to the accompaniment of a Sousa march. In "Pique-Nique" she does not dance at all, but fishes on a bank while an umbrella conveys to us the picture of her admirer asleep in its shade. She draws her characters from youth, and in the naivete of that youth lies her fresh and unmalicious humor.

More serious is the red-robed madonna of the "Moyen-Age," who by merely moving her hands, recalls

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Bryn Mawr to Debate

The class in Public Speaking is holding a debate with Haverford College on Thursday, April 16, from 2 to 3 o'clock in Room F, Taylor. The subject for debate will be: "Resolved, That the emergence of woman from the home is an undesirable feature of modern life." Bryn Mawr had little choice but to take the negative.

Self-Government Elections

The Executive Board of the Self-Government Association for next year: Alice Lee Hardenberg was chosen for president; vice president, Josephine Graton; third senior member, Lucy Sanborn; first junior member, Polly Barnitz; second junior member, Margaret Collier; third junior member, Elinor Collins; first sophomore member, Harriet Mitchell; second sophomore member, Katherine Gribbel.

Miss Hardenberg was prepared at Sunset Hill, Kansas City, Mo., where she was prominent in hockey and tennis. At Bryn Mawr she has been a member of the choir and glee club, president of the Junior Class and a representative on the Self-Government Association since her Sophomore year. She plays varsity basketball and is captain of the tennis team.

Miss Josephine Graton graduated from Buckingham School, Cambridge, Mass. She has been a member of the choir and Glee Club and was vice president of the Junior Class. She was chosen as Freshman representative on the League and then elected secretary for her Sophomore and Junior years. This year she was a Junior member of Self-Government Association. The secretary and treasurer have not been chosen yet.

Sir Philip Ben Greet and English Cast Come

"Twelfth Night" Will Be Given in True Elizabethan Manner by Famous Authority.

HERALD PURE DICTION

Sir Philip Ben Greet and his brilliant cast of English players are to give a performance of *Twelfth Night* in Goodhart on Friday, April 17. After the success of their 1929-30 transcontinental tour, the company has returned again this year, adding *Macbeth*, *As You Like It* and *Hamlet* (second quarto) to *Twelfth Night*, *Everyman* and *Hamlet* (first quarto).

These Shakespearean productions have set the standard both in England and in America, for Sir Philip, who has been on the stage for fifty years and has taught more actors than any living man, is world-famous as one of the greatest living authorities on the English drama. The plays are presented in the true Elizabethan manner, modified only by the use of richer and more elaborate hangings than were originally used. The simplicity of his productions, based on the theory that "the stage should stimulate and inspire rather than relieve the imagination," together with the skill of the actors in the art of speaking words, keep intact the significance of the plays.

Sir Philip has been widely recognized. He was knighted by King George in 1929. His season at the Garden Theatre in New York was extended to nearly 200 performances. He has received remarkably enthusiastic press notices, almost everyone remarking especially the faultlessness of the diction. The *Rocky Mountain News* says that "their delivery was well-nigh perfect," and the *New York Times* observes that "it is the keenest sort of pleasure to have Shakespeare acted on his acting merits. . . . You can actually understand the words and sense of what is spoken."

Of *Twelfth Night*, which the players are to produce here, the *Mobile Register* has said: "It is exceedingly doubtful if theatergoers ever witnessed acting in this city that surpassed that of this talented group from across the waters," and William F. McDermott, commenting in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* upon the per-

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Professor Laski Speaks on the "Future of Parliamentary Government in England"

Chief Weaknesses of a System Outmoded in Application to Modern Society Are Useless Second Chamber and Autocratic Cabinet; Socialistic Reconstruction Urged.

PARLIAMENT MUST FILL ECONOMIC NEEDS OR FAIL

The Malory Whiting Webster Memorial Lecture in History was given this year by Professor Harold J. Laski, Professor of Political Science at the University of London, Labour Member of Parliament, and author of many books on Political Economy.

Speaking on "The Future of Parliamentary Government in England," Mr. Laski found the chief defect of the present system to be the almost complete subjection of Parliament to a small and autocratic group of ministers, and the only solution, without revolution, a shift to socialistic standards.

"A hundred years ago the House of Commons was the centre of all that was essential to national life; discussion there illumined national thought," although, as Bagehot said in 1867, "The only cure for admiration for the House of Lords is to go look at it." There is today no need for a second chamber which under a Conservative government is somnolent, and, under a Liberal government, furious.

The Commons have lost the initiative in legislation, and are totally dependent upon the Cabinet chosen from their ranks. Daily discussion is not of great importance, for if a question is too vital, the minister concerned declares it not for public view. The independence of the private member is gone, and he is now a unit in a voting system; he cannot vote as he thinks because party voting is essential to prevent dissolution. The main decisions lie outside the Commons, witness the brief debates and little questioning of the results of the Imperial Conference of this year, of the Indian Conference which was the most momentous event since peace, or of the Palestine

problem and Lord Passfield's White Paper. The House accepts these conclusions, and does not see them again till they are formulated in a bill which must be passed if the Anglo-Indian situation is not to be upset. Finally, the pressure of business is so great as to curtail the governmental activities of the members.

Because of this, there has been a great and desirable growth of delegated legislation. In the nineteenth century, every law was settled in detail in regular session; now the government passes a number of statutes, and the departments can supply the suitable details. The effective organ of government has passed from the House of Commons to the departments of state, and the main reason for this is economic. England is no longer the richest nation, her ruling class no longer so firmly established that concessions will not alter the central balance of power. Economic supremacy is gone, and party quarrels are now based not on problems of liberty but of equality.

"We have now," declared Mr. Laski, "grave economic questions, but the possibility of solving them on the floor of the Commons is small. Without drastic changes, we will drift into a Fascist or a Communist dictatorship, and the latter as the outcome of a European war."

Assuming the hypothesis that McDonald will be defeated and Baldwin will come back and reconstruct the House of Lords on the lines of the proposals of 1925, a Labour government would be unable to carry any legislation, and a governmental deadlock would ensue. The solution of this problem is either single chamber government, or the construction of a second chamber so completely deprived of any legislative authority as not to act as such. It is impossible to have a second chamber and maintain the hypothesis of equalitarianism.

Even the Cabinet is now divided, and the outer cabinet merely echoes the inner cabinet of perhaps six who really direct policy. This is because the pressure upon individual ministers is so tense, even with the "blue-labelism" practiced by subordinates who endeavour to discriminate in the mass of literature which comes to them. Technically, the Cabinet is responsive to public opinion, but when is opinion public, and when is it opinion? Potential autocracy is, however, tempered by the prospect of revolt.

There is, therefore, a definite problem of reconstruction. "We must get rid of the government's domination of the House. If the power to decide the vote of no confidence were transferred to the Speaker, with a consequent protection to minorities, the private member would be free and independent." Moreover, the private member should be relieved in the process of administration by a series of advisory committees sitting and discussing with the ministers measures before they are introduced, so that their ideas may be expressed without impairing his prestige. Also, officials of the department involved should be brought into the

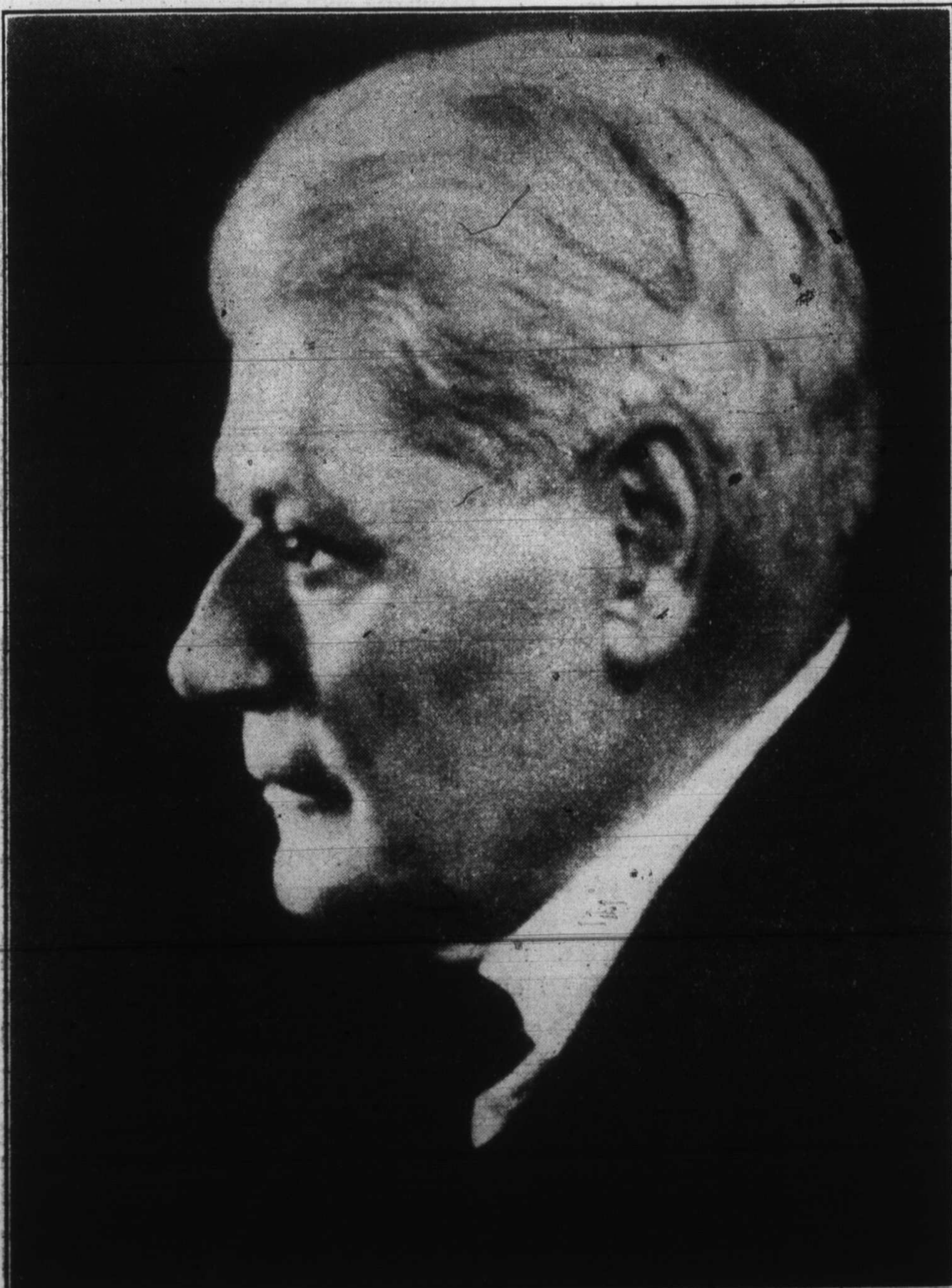
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Further News Elections

The NEWS regrets to announce the resignation from the Editorial Board of Lucy Sanborn, '32, Editor-in-Chief, 1930-31, and Dorothea Perkins, '32, Editor.

M. Nichols, '34, and C. F. Grant, '34, have been elected to the Editorial Board.

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BEN GREET PLAYERS COMING FRIDAY, APRIL 17

Reports Submitted at Self-Gov. Meeting

Lois Thurston, '31, Hands Over Cap and Gavel to A. Lee Hardenberg, '32

RESOLUTION IS CHANGED

A meeting of the Self-Government Association was called last Wednesday to submit to the student body certain changes in the present ruling suggested by the Executive Board and to turn the Association over to its newly-elected officers. Miss Thurston said that the suggested changes in the rules of the Association were practically all a matter of changing the wording in the hand book, rather than the actual substance of the rule, so a motion was carried that the Executive Board be empowered to change the wording on their own initiative.

At the same time it was voted that resolution XVI of this year's hand book be changed to read: "Students may dine with men unchaperoned at any Tea Rooms or reputable Hotels and Restaurants. They are asked to avoid all Road Houses or places in town that can be questioned." Miss Jackson read the Treasurer's report for the year 1930-31, which was as follows:

RECEIPTS	
Balance brought forward.....	\$126.38
College share for registration books	30.00
Dues from Merion	15.00
Dues from Denbigh	18.25
Dues from Wyndham	4.25
Dues from Pembroke West.....	16.00
Dues from Rockefeller and Bettws-y-coed	22.75
Dues from Pembroke East.....	17.75
Three Women's Colleges Conference dues	9.00
Fines from Pembroke East	17.75
Fines from Denbigh	15.75
Fines from Pembroke West.....	13.75
Fines from Rockefeller	25.50
Fines from Merion	9.50
Balance from hand book.....	20.45
Total Receipts	\$380.58

EXPENDITURES	
Chatter-on dinner for old and new board	\$13.00
O. Stokes for dinner to Women's College Conference.....	17.00
J. C. Winston for Registration Books	60.00
J. J. McDevitt for 3000 ballots Bryn Mawr College for tea at Wyndham	14.89
Bryn Mawr College for meals of Conference Delegates.....	12.25
A. L. Hardenberg for Hand Book Expenses and food.....	10.00
J. G. Graton for food for Freshman Week Parties	4.40
M. Atmore for food for Freshman Week Parties	6.50
J. J. McDevitt for printing constitutions	73.25
Theodosia Grey for W. T. A. S. G. Conference dues	15.00
Frank A. Pinkerton for orchestra for reception	40.00
A. Pomerantz and Co., binders for books	6.66
Bryn Mawr College Reception in Gym	58.01
Total Expenditures	\$336.96
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of	43.62

Following the Treasurer's Report Miss Thurston read the President's report for the year 1930-31, including a record of the penalties given by the executive board during the year for infringements of the rules of the Association:

One student fined five dollars for returning to the hall two and one-half hours late and for indefinite registration.

Three students deprived of sixteen days of privileges of absence after 10:30 and of special permission, for failure to register and for motoring after dark without permission. One of these students was also fined five dollars for climbing in a window.

Two students recommended for suspension for the last four days of the second semester last year for registering a false destination after a warning from the Board for slighter offenses.

One student deprived of the privileges of absence after 10:30 and of special

permission for two weeks for unregistered absence, after 10:30, and fined ten dollars for climbing in and out of a window. Another student was given the same penalty for the same offense, but deprived of these privileges for three weeks in view of her former record.

Two students deprived of the privilege of smoking on campus for two weeks for smoking in their rooms.

One student deprived of the privileges of absence after 10:30 and of special permission for two weeks and fined two dollars for wrong registration and for failure to notify warden of overnight absence until very late.

Two students recommended for suspension for two weeks for frequent smoking in their rooms.

Three students deprived of overnight absence from college for five and one-half weeks for smoking in their rooms.

Miss Thurston included in her report the fact that each Hall shall arrange its own quiet hours and Victrola hours.

An examination on the rules of the Association was given to the Freshmen again this year and seems to be a successful method of making the rules known to them.

The Association reminded the students that Special Permission is not obtainable only in the cases specified in the rule book. Students should apply for permission also in those cases not provided for by the rule book, instead of attempting to escape the attention of the Executive Board. It is also suggested that rules felt to be unnecessary or unreasonable be brought to the attention of the Board rather than simply disregarded. The Board urges each student to realize in her own conduct her responsibility to the College.

Before handing over the presidency of the Self-Government Association to Miss Hardenberg, her successor, Miss Thurston said that on the whole the student body seems to realize the necessity for most of the rules and to observe them accordingly. It is hoped that their co-operation will be continued under the new Board to whom we all wish a very successful new year.

Summer School Assistants

The undergraduate members who will act as assistants at the Bryn Mawr Summer School this year are Virginia Butterworth and A. Lee Hardenberg, both of the class of '32.

In the New Book Room

The Mirror of the Months, by Sheila Kaye Smith. Short meditations on the spiritual meaning of each of the months of the Christian year, written in lyrical prose.

Ballads and Poems, by Stephen Vincent Benet. Romantic tales and gay songs showing a mind vigorous and intensely alive.

Ending in Earnest, by Rebecca West. A collection of literary and personal essays which are clever, satiric and vivid.

Men and Memories: Recollections of William Rothenstein. Artists usually make good writers. The book illustrates one secret of the best biographies—to write more about other people than oneself.

Green River, a poem for Rafinesque, by James Whaler.

The Serpent in the Cloud, by Theodore Morrison. A novel in verse, delightfully written.

City of White Night, by Nikolai Gubsky. The story of a race of men with an abnormal restlessness, an abnormal tension of mind.

America's Way Out: A Program for Democracy, by Norman Thomas, The Macmillan Company.

To clear up the complete misunderstanding of Socialism which exists throughout America, Norman Thomas in "America's Way Out" has explained the whole Socialistic doctrine and its exact relation to the twentieth century world.

He exposes, more clearly than most of us have figured out for ourselves, the construction of our capitalistic civilization and the evils it causes. He traces the growth of Socialism, through Marxism and a very clear and unbiased ex-

planation of Russian Communism, at the same time showing why Communism is not the answer to the American problem. Contrary to the Communistic idea, war is only possible, not inevitable, and if it comes it will not bring salvation. Democracy, in spite of its faults, is the best form of government; and Socialism is the best hope of curing those faults. As proof Mr. Thomas gives the philosophy of Socialism and applies it to our political theory, our labor and economic problems, to the individual, and to internationalism. He is full of optimism, for he believes that our troubles lie, not in the new power of this so-called "machine age," but in our misuse of that power. Socialism is the corrective for this misuse, "a philosophy adequate to our times—in life with immediate needs."

Three hundred pages is a very small space to unfold such a vast subject. Mr. Thomas has not merely written a few generalizations. He has used exact statistics and proofs of each point, but he has had the discrimination to cut down

his book to a conciseness that eliminates tediousness and a clarity that is easily understood. His criticism is fearless and sometimes not without a twinkle of irony. At the same time he is absolutely unprejudiced and weighs both sides of each question. Whether one agrees or not with "America's Way Out" does not detract from the pleasure and constructive thought found in reading it.

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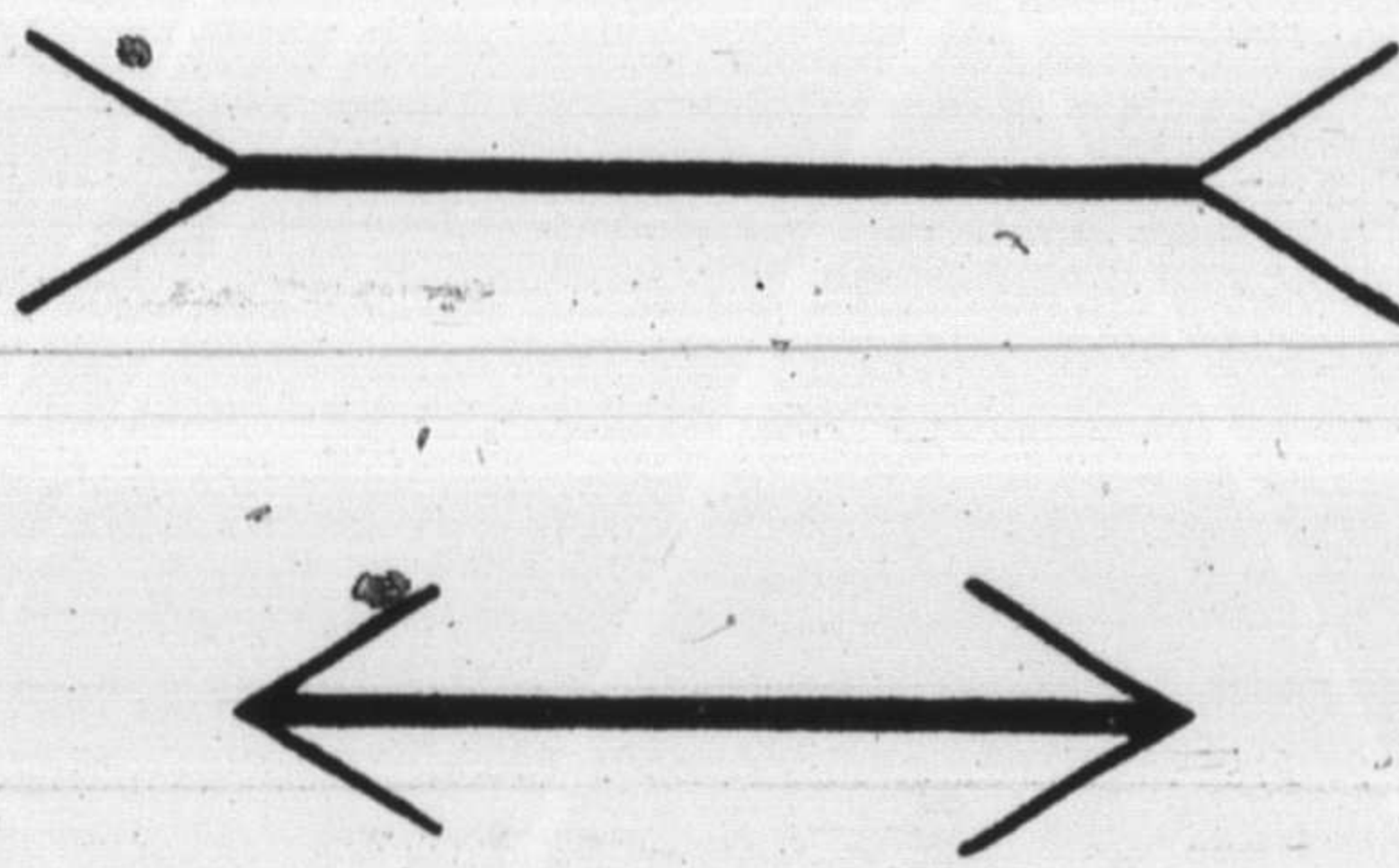
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Professor Laski Speaks on the "Future of Parliamentary Government in England"

Continued from Page One

discussion to give information. Every local government should have the power to do exactly as it likes except in national affairs. This change, apart from the creativeness it would give the local government, would save Parliament twenty-eight days a year. Finally, our legislature is a territorial one, and it is difficult to obtain proper proportionality between trades and professions, so that an industrial Parliament would be impossible. It would be difficult to build industrial assemblies, but the House of Commons is not a place for discussion of their problems. The centre of industry should be in industry, and the creation of appropriate institutions is fundamental.

"Success or failure depends upon three things outside Parliament's power," summarized Mr. Laski. They are: first, the solving in a democratic society of the problem of the press, and the supplying of truthful and authentic news. Secondly, Parliament will operate only where approximate economic equality exists. Constitutional government on one side and economic autocracy on the other is too flagrant to continue. Unless Parliament can show the capacity to move toward the satisfaction of economic desires and needs, it will fail." Finally, there is the need of international peace. "But, we must admit that, were the February Disarmament Conference to fail, we would be nearer war than at any time since 1914. The outbreak of war would be lead to a general strike tantamount to revolution, leaving no element of the present Parliament standing. We need inventiveness more profoundly than ever before. The old traditions have used themselves up, and the time has come for new thought which will lead to the establishment of a free democracy, for only in a free democracy can the soul of man reach its largest fulfillment."

Following the formal lecture, Mr. Laski replied to questions bearing on recent practical conditions in British politics. The new electoral reform which provides for alternative choice and voting by preference he believes will whittle down the danger of a government having a majority out of proportion to the votes it polled. It also provides for reduction of campaign expenses to fourpence a vote, but was defeated in seeking abolition of the university representation.

As to the alignment of parties, he prophesies that the Conservatives will go on without serious split, that only a handful of disturbing Liberals will remain in fifteen years, and that the future of the Labour party depends on how quickly it goes out of power. If it continues in power under McDonald, party quarrels will result, and he will be left with a handful of distinguished intellectuals. If he is defeated, the party will come in again under Arthur Henderson, who can reintegrate it.

In conclusion, Mr. Laski does not expect to see tariff reform made a major issue by Labour, despite the fact that the majority of the party are bitter free traders, as he is himself, because industrial feeling in the North is very strong for restriction, and also because, should Baldwin return, as he undoubtedly will, special relations will be set up with the Dominions in the next Imperial Conference, so that Labour

delegates will be compelled to fall in line. Mr. Laski is the sixth historian to lecture at Bryn Mawr on the Mallory Whiting Webster Memorial Foundation. Professor Conyers Bead, of Chicago University, opened the series in 1926 with the subject of "Good Queen Bess." Professor Michael Ivanovich Rostovtzev, of Yale, spoke on "Mystic Pompeii" in 1927; Professor T. F. Tout, Historian, of Mediaeval England, on "Mediaeval Women" in 1928; Dr. Charles McLean Andrews, of Yale, and sometime of Bryn Mawr, on "Our Colonial History" in 1929, and Miss Eileen Power on "Mediaeval Ideas About Women," last year.

Halide Edib, Foremost Turkish Woman, to Speak

Halide Edib, who is probably Turkey's foremost woman, will deliver a lecture in Goodhart on Wednesday, the 22d, on "Turkey Faces West." She is visiting lecturer on Intellectual Trends in Turkish History at Barnard. But this is but one of her roles: she is novelist, sociologist, nationalist, dramatist, in addition to orator and educator. Her life would provide material for more than one novel. During the upheaval in Turkey she escaped across Turkey in winter, journeying from Constantinople to Angora. When the new Parliament opened there in April, 1920, two months after the unforgettable night of March 16, she was posted to write government reports on the devastated villages behind the western front, and there are some who still address her as "corporal." But in the dictatorship of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Madame Halide saw the vision of a free Turkish people replaced by that of a ruler who preferred power for its own sake. She and her husband found it impossible to remain in Turkey.

Madame Halide has an especial interest in America. She was the first Moslem girl to take a Bachelor of Arts degree from the American College for Girls in Constantinople. She showed her faith in Americans when, as a result of her first husband's taking a second wife in 1910, she left the harem from which, through her writings (print had become the

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medium for the new intellectual life released by the revolution) she had been heard but not seen, and later entrusted her two sons to the care of an American to be brought up here. Madame Halide, according to the Newark Evening News, "speaks English fluently, with a charming accent" and "elegant selection of vocabulary." Of her personality it has been said (Worcester Telegram) that "she seems to embody, in her tiny person, all those attributes of idealism and of pacifism, of self-expression and of individualism for which the women of the new Turkey are seeking."

Angna Enters Gives Program of Dances

Continued from Page One

Flemish painting and cathedral altars; the contained fury of the Borgia in "Pavana," and the green and azure-robed "Queen of Heaven" carrying the legendary rose of medieval France. These are beautiful in color and grace, but there is still an absolute simplicity where Miss Enters' power of suggestion takes the place of impressionistic effect.

More than anything else it is the art of the monologist. Each dance is Miss Enters' own composition with a background of appropriate music. She possesses that rare power with which Ruth Draper has hypnotized the courts and theatres of the world, the power of making the audience see many people on the stage when there is only one there.

- PROGRAM
1. Geschichten Aus Dem Wiener WaldJohann Strauss
 2. Le Petit Berger.....Debussy
 3. Pique-Nique.....Delibes
1860 Dejeuner au Bois
 4. Delsarte—with a not too classical nod to the Greeks

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Dramatic position No. 2—Approach, Sorrow
Grace—Defiance, Remorse
Discernment—Scornful dismissal, Resignation
Joy of Gladness—Aversion, Longing
Freedom—Pleasing, Devotion
Listening—Terror, Nobility
Secrecy—Supplication, Ecstasy
Anticipation—Grief
5. Moyen AgeFrescobaldi
 6. Court of Love—Sixteenth Century RacketBach
 7. Piano Music No. 4—Commencement
 8. Pavana—Spain, Sixteenth Century
 9. Antique in the English Manner—Rosetti, Ltd.
 10. Field DaySousa
 11. Queen of Heaven (French Gothic)Gautier de Coinci
 12. Dance of Death, No. 1
 13. Contra DanseBeethoven
- At the Piano, Mr. Kenneth Yost

Cornell to Try Plan to Admit H. S. Juniors

Mount Vernon, Iowa.—A small group of high school students of exceptional scholastic ability who have completed three years of high school work are to be entered in Cornell College September, 1931, as fully classified freshmen in a project being carried on by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The project is an attempt to accelerate the progress of the gifted student by saving one year in the traditional eight years of secondary school and college work in order that the student may have more time for an ex-

tensive education in a profession. Announcement of the project was made recently by Dr. H. J. Burgstahler, president of Cornell College. Interested students who rank in the upper one-fourth of their classes may make application for consideration. From this number as many as twenty or twenty-five students may be accepted finally as members of the group. The final selection will be based on: (1) a battery of tests, including tests over the content of high school courses, tests of special scholastic aptitude, a silent reading test, a psychological examination and a personality schedule; (2) rating on traits included in regular admission blanks sent out by the office of admissions to all students making application for admission to the college; (3) estimates of the student's social maturity by those who know him intimately. Approval of the North Central Association means that Cornell credits earned by these gifted students who may not have presented the conventional high school certification of 15 units of work, will be fully accepted on the same basis as those presented by any Cornell student transferring to the undergraduate or graduate colleges of institutions accredited by this association.—N. S. F. A.

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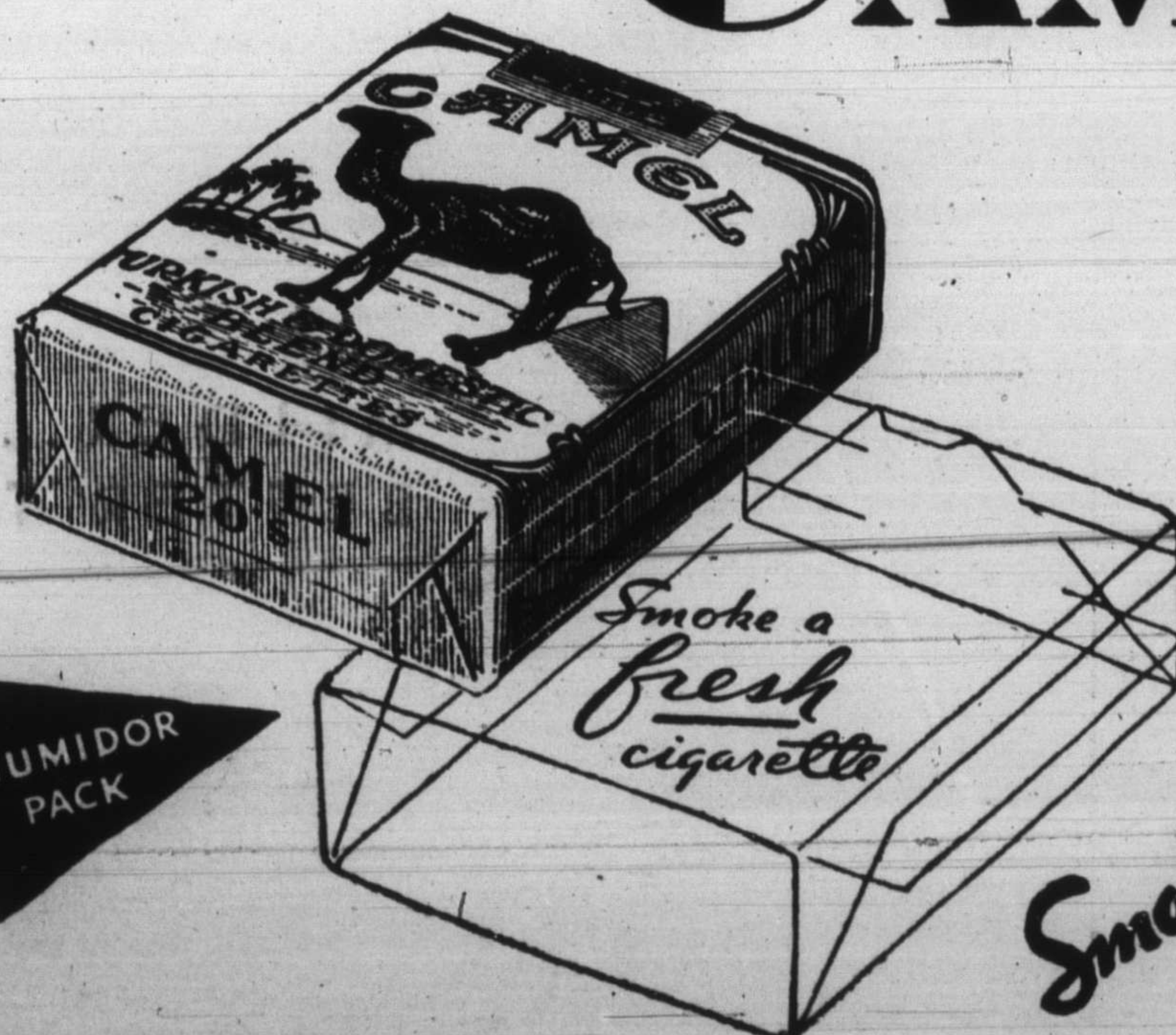
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International Politics, Economics and Disarmament Discussed at Princeton.

FLOOR DENIED UTOPIA

The interest and information which college representatives brought to the Model Assembly of the League of Nations at Princeton on March 27 and 28 show that international questions have real vitality in the student groups of the Middle Atlantic section. Each college sent delegates who were familiar with the viewpoints of a certain country on disarmament, and economic or political relations and could support their country in the committee discussions on those subjects. Bryn Mawr, representing Germany, sent V. Burdick and M. Shaughnessy to discuss the Briand plan in the economic committee, for which they had submitted the preliminary report. H. Bell, E. L. Cook and H. Moore sat on the committee for armaments reduction, and R. Hatfield and C. Thompson were on the third committee for discussion of the Polish Corridor.

In the economic committee meeting Germany with France favored a purely European organization to solve European economic questions. England insisted on a proviso that other nations could enter later so that she might not find herself in economic opposition to her dominions. The Indian resolution to this effect was submitted to the plenary session as majority report while the German resolution that the Briand Plan be adopted with the proviso that any nation could appeal to the League council against the organization's decisions made the minority report but Switzerland's negative vote defeated it. The minority report was defeated by England and the dominions. M. Shaughnessy was rapporteur for this committee and V. Burdick presented the minority report in the plenary session.

The Committee on Armaments Reduction discussed the Draft Treaty which has been prepared for the world conference in February, 1932. Germany, believing that armaments had not been limited enough in comparison with her own status, offered nineteen reservations to the stipulations of the Draft Convention. In the plenary session the majority report, to adopt the Draft Treaty and bring up the German reservations for later discussion was accepted. Germany refrained from voting, showing her desire to draft a more liberal treaty along the lines laid out in the Covenant.

Poland Leaves League

In the discussion on the Polish Corridor, Poland was intransigent, refusing to consider any change in the status quo. It was first voted to return Danzig to Germany, and the Polish delegation replied by leaving the committee and the League. When on a reconsideration Danzig was returned to its previous situation under Polish economic and political control, Germany joined France in a compromise agreement by which certain Polish possessions were to be internationalized and Germany gave up most of her claims on Polish territory. This agreement, submitted to the plenary session as the majority report, was rejected by Poland and the Little Entente.

Much of the work attempted and accomplished was vitally interesting, and the discussions were often capable and vigorous. There was a tendency in some instances however toward quibbling and arguing on very minor points of order which impeded the progress and interest of the debates. Mr. James G. McDonald, speaking at lunch on March 27 and again at the banquet on the following evening, pointed out these and other faults in the procedure of the Model Assembly but praised it in other respects. He was especially eloquent in admiring the work of the women delegates to this and previous Assemblies and suggested that the Assemblies might be more efficient in the future if a woman were to preside. Colonel Henry Breckenridge also gave an address at the banquet. A dance was given for the delegates on Friday evening.

The Princetonian points out that one of the delegations to the meeting was insulted at not being allowed the floor. This was the group from Utopia who waved their banner from the balcony

of Alexander Hall and demanded the privilege of speech. Their most constructive suggestion was to put a rug on the Polish Corridor. The Princetonian also claims to have discovered one of the notes which were being passed around in committee. It said "Who is this guy Briand anyway?" and on the back were nine games of tittat-toe.

Paul Hazard Quotes B. M. Correspondence

Continued from Preceding Issue

Écoutons cette autre voix, qui est touchante; celle de miss Mignon Sherley. D'une part, elle proclame une dette, avec gratitude, avec affection. "La France est devenue pour moi une seconde patrie," dit-elle; "la France est devenue pour moi une partie réelle de cette complexité d'âme qui cause à la fois l'intérêt et le malheur de la vie intérieure et psychologique de nous autres, modernes." Richesse intérieure, complexité, variété dans l'unité; voilà la France. Et chaque Français semble porter en lui-même le souvenir de l'évolution historique de son pays; son âme est lourde de tout le passé. "La France est comme une de ses cathédrales merveilleuses; l'unité de construction est là, mais aussi tout le détail exquis." On n'a qu'à chercher pour trouver, en France. Si on aime la vie trépidante, frémissante, on a Paris." Si vous aimez la terre, allez en province n'importe où, Lorraine, Ile de France, Bourgogne ou pays de la Loire. Vous trouverez la bonne terre et le brave paysan qui la cultive. Quand je regardais les champs, le matin, tout frais et riants sous le plein soleil, et puis le soir sous une douce lueur, les petits villages, toute cette vie de campagne si simple et si brave, je voulais rester là, et devenir tranquille encore, une fois. C'est la France de Jeanne d'arc, la France qui change peu et qui est digne d'un respect et d'une tendresse infinis.

Mais quand elle a exprimé ce respect, cette tendresse, la même voix se fait presque suppliante. Que ce pays, si chargé d'expérience et d'années, si riche de culture intellectuelle, si sensible, ne dédaigne pas les âmes plus neuves qui s'adressent à lui! Qu'il n'aille pas ressembler à ces personnes qui, s'imaginant que les autres ne peuvent pas comprendre l'intensité de leur vie intérieure, s'enferment dans leur fierté! "Il est très beau d'avoir des ressources en soi-même, et d'être conscient de soi-même, car ainsi on peut accomplir beaucoup; mais je trouve qu'on n'a pas le droit de népriser les autres, même en secret.

Quel travail ces réflexions supposent dans les esprits! L'observation, le jugement, la critique sont provoqués, et le sentiment s'émeut à son tour. On voit ici, une fois de plus, que l'influence de la France, même quand celle-ci fait un peu la fière, n'est pas une oppression, mais bien plutôt une excitation à penser: elle tend à former des personnalités nuancées

et fortes. On voudrait les reproduire tout au long, ces confessions réfléchies; qu'il me soit permis d'en citer une encore, qui n'est pas la moins remarquable, et qui se distingue par la fermeté de son accent.

"Comme Américaine, dit miss Sylvia Markley, ce qui m'a frappé le plus en France, c'est le contraste entre le grand et le petit, entre le nouveau et l'ancien, et les effets matériels et spirituels de ces différences entre mon pays natal et mon pays adoptif. Ce contraste s'est fait voir aussitôt en arrivant, dans les petits champs des paysans qui semblaient si curieux à nos yeux accoutumés aux immenses terrains américains, qui se déroulent sans fin. Que ces petits champs se sont attachés à nos coeurs pendant tous nos voyages! Je me rappellerai toujours le paysage vu du Mont-Blanc, qui ressemblait de cette hauteur à de l'étoffe écossaise. Par toute la France les moindres coins de terre sont cultivés, les forêts soignées, les arbres bien arrangés en deux rangs égaux le long des petits chemins aussi bien que des grandes routes. Toutes ces caractéristiques du paysage m'ont impressionnée; mais j'ai appris peu à peu que ce n'étaient là que des signes extérieurs du caractère français; soin, netteté, précision. Cela caractérise la ménagère qui arrange les chambres et les tiroirs de sa maison, le savant qui travaille avec précision méthodique, aussi bien que le paysan qui cultive si soigneusement ses champs. Puis, l'économie de la terre n'est qu'un reflet de l'esprit français. C'est encore une caractéristique fort différente pour moi. Nous, Américains, qui achetons pour ainsi dire d'abord et qui gagnons après, trouvons avec étonnement qu'on comprend les choses tout autrement en France, et qu'on y gagne plutôt deux fois avant de dépenser une fois.

"Quant au contraste entre le nouveau et l'ancien, que faut-il en dire? Les signes extérieurs ne sont que trop évidents et trop connus pour les commenter. Et l'esprit, comment exprimer cette impression du fardeau de la civilisation (si j'ose l'appeler ainsi) que porte le Français dès les premiers jours de son éducation, et que je n'ai commencé à comprendre qu'après bien des mois en Europe? Je ne dirai même pas que je le comprends maintenant, ou que j'y arriverai jamais entièrement, puisqu'on comprend difficilement avec l'esprit ce qui représente un état d'âme. Il est difficile de concevoir cet état, qui est le résultat de tant de siècles. Les générations qui ont précédé le Français d'aujourd'hui vivent encore en lui,—les philosophes, les psychologues, les penseurs, d'hier ont tous laissé leurs traces sur l'âme moderne. Le résultat est un raffinement presque inconnu en Amérique, une recherche dans les profondeurs de l'âme et dans les sentiments qu'on y trouve. Tout cela se reflète dans l'art et dans les sentiments qu'on y trouve. Tout cela se reflète dans l'art et dans la musique modernes, en France. Mais, pour donner un exemple plus concret, je pourrais citer citer mon étonnement, un jour, quand une amie m'a dit qu'on a demandé à une petite fille

de dix ans, d'écrire une dissertation sur ce qu'elle sent en faisant une promenade au Luxembourg: pas ce qu'elle voit, mais ses sensations! Il était incroyable pour moi qu'on demandât à une enfant si jeune de commencer à étudier son moi, de faire une recherche en elle-même.

"Je dois dire à ce propos que l'éducation des enfants m'a beaucoup intéressée. Il est inutile de répéter ce que tout le monde doit savoir, qu'on insiste beaucoup plus sur le côté intellectuel en France qu'en Amérique, et presque pas du tout sur le côté physique. L'intelligence est un intérêt public, et le développement du corps est laissé à l'individu. J'ai même trouvé dans mon petit cercle de connaissances beaucoup de cas où les programmes dans les écoles étaient tellement chargés que les enfants non seulement n'avaient pas le temps de faire du sport, mais ne pouvaient même pas préparer leurs leçons sans aide. Le résultat est naturel, et je dois dire pour mon compte que j'aurais eu pour de me présenter aux examens des jeunes français plus jeunes que moi!

"Mais que ces quelques détails donnent peu d'idée de mes impressions de la France! Ces choses m'ont frappée sur le moment, et me paraissent vraies et intéressantes. Mais ce ne sont pas elles qui me reviennent à l'esprit, quand je pense à cette année à l'étranger. Au moins, je n'y pense pas avec des idées critiques ou même comparatives. Je les aime tout simplement pour leur valeur et leur charme intrinsèque, pour ce qu'elles sont en elles-mêmes et représentent dans ma vie. Quand je me rappelle ces beaux jours, je crois que je comprends Voltaire qui, tout en trouvant que la Prusse était un véritable paradis, avait toujours de la nostalgie pour cette terre délicieuse qui s'appelle Paris.

—Vous êtes bien optimiste.
—Je m'en excuse. J'ai vu une île heureuse, où tous les soins vont à une jeunesse qui comprend la valeur et la difficulté de la pensée; et cette jeunesse, précisément parce que la France offre

une civilisation tout imprégnée de pensée et d'art, aime la France. Je ne puis raconter qu ce que j'ai vu.

PAUL HAZARD.

Women Win Collegiate Good Sleep Contest

Hamilton, N. Y.—Girls are far better sleepers than men, according to Dr. Donald Laird, "expert" on the subject of sleep and professor of psychology at Colgate University, where a recent sleep survey was held.

An intercollegiate good sleep contest was held between the men at Colgate and the women at Skidmore College.

Resulting figures showed that girls have less trouble going to sleep, wake up fewer times during the night, are less restless, and have fewer dreams.

In addition, fewer girls have to be called twice in the morning and in general feel more peppy and less grouchy and are less foggy mentally in the morning.

Professor Laird attributes this to the theory that members of the feminine sex are neither as active physically nor mentally as men.

"Only four hours may be sufficient to recuperate physically," he maintains, "but mentally men may need eight hours more to be completely rested."—N. S. F. A.

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Socialism Discussed

By Norman Thomas

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

abundance, actual or potential, there is less and less security! There is no answer that can be made to this overwhelming argument against Capitalism. Increasing unemployment is leading to increasing unrest. Workers are coming to believe it unnecessarily ironic that because they produce too much they must consume too little. We suffer not from overproduction but from maldistribution. Everywhere we see great wealth contrasted with great poverty.

The war, born of imperialism, intensified nationalism. Europe is on the brink of another war. America, economically dependent, cannot remain aloof from foreign wars. A sentimental pacifism trusting in Kellogg pacts and the League of Nations is foolish. Good though they be, these are useless to prevent war when nations' supreme loyalties are to amoral states which are above ethics. To the twin gods, Profit and The State, we have sacrificed more lives than ever were slaughtered for heathen idols.

"I agree largely," said Mr. Thomas, "with the denunciations of the Communist, Mr. Scott Nearing, whom some of you have heard speak. I cannot agree with his methods." To avoid social suicide we must try, with a minimum of violence, to develop and improve Democracy to provide for peace, plenty and freedom. "I do not assume that we shall come to some easy revolution; I wish I did believe it." There is nothing radical about violence; it is conservative and reactionary. Nor is there any relation in history between amount of violence and amount of social change. Our highly artificial civilization makes war suicidal. Communists say "The World War led to the Russian revolution; the next war will lead to world revolution." They forget that the war led also to the Italian revolution, to the growth of dictatorship and Fascism throughout Europe.

The Russian revolution, although perhaps as important a step forward as the French revolution, has created serious problems. Science in serving the state is in danger of becoming dogmatic rather than experimental; civil liberty is denied; the people have had to undergo hardships which our people perhaps could not bear. The Russian revolution was accomplished through violence and dictatorship but we must not accept lightly the inevitability of these things. We must organize to uphold peace and democracy.

We need a new outlook on life. We need to learn to co-operate, to learn to feel that there is no shame greater than being a passenger in the lifeboat of life. Individualism is already dead. We must outline a program for socialism that will carry us on further. Plans for national and international reform must be thought out in detail. When the revolution comes plans to direct it must be ready.

Working under existing problems is not a hopeless problem. Public ownership, public works, proper taxation, unemployment insurance, wars against poverty, disease, tyranny and war can be advocated. We must aim for production for use not for profit. Technological and cyclical unemployment can never be got rid of when production is for profit as it now is. Above all we must work in humdrum organizations as well as dream. We must form a political organization that stands for something.

Civil disobedience rather than violence should become our weapon. It does not mean compromise but merely avoiding the barricades rather than manning them. "There are no barricades today sufficiently strong to hide behind."

Russian Facts Shown

By Maurice Hindus

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

formed in mind. So Russia has abolished private property and religion and shaken the very roots of the family. When the Russian says private property he means the more comprehensive term private business. This attack upon the middle class individual man is the greatest tragedy in the world. Once the stronghold of the nation, he has reached the lowest pit of degradation. In place of private management there is state capitalization. The government is like an immense General Motors Corporation of which the value is in terms of possibilities. Based on these principles the Soviets expect to function more economically than any one else.

Religion is the second enemy of new Russia. It is considered a habit and

a habit only, the result of early education. The clergyman is decried along with the business man and the bootlegger. Yet this is no new concept because the peasant was fundamentally a pagan. He had drama, color and art in his church but no religion. Mr. Hindus gives these facts merely as a suggestion of the condition; he has no theories as to a revival.

Women Sustain Family

Although the Soviet regime has discarded private enterprise and frankly discourages religion, it never wanted to destroy the family. By brushing aside the external forces it has been compelled to be sustained by its own inner forces. Marriage and divorce are as easy to obtain as a milk-shake in America; yet infinite care is taken to protect the children, so much so that there is an increasing overpopulation. The peasant children don't die. In spite of everything the family is surviving. The reason for this may be found in the quality of the Russian woman. It is a pity, said Mr. Hindus, that foreigners with slight knowledge of the Russian tongue are not able to come in contact with such an important factor in Russia as the women of his country. She is as progressive as the modern woman politician and long ago she bobbed her hair and smoked cigarettes. She does not play with her emotions nor take marriage lightly and the result is a new kind of marriage, a social unit rooted in monogamy. Because of her fidelity, marriage is not being discarded.

The increase of collective farms is an indication of the peasants' strength, and the eternal nearness of the government has induced in him a growing political mindedness. He has discovered the power of organization from the need of it, and so is the peasant becoming the gigantic shadow that hangs over the Soviet rule. He is

the great mystery. The government will not be near a definite settlement until we have heard his point of view.

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Applications for the Bryn Mawr room at the Cite Universitaire, the American House in Paris for the French academic year, November 15, 1931-July 1, 1932, should be made before May first to President Park.

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