

# The College News

VOL. XVII, No. 5

WAYNE AND BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1930

PRICE, 10 CENTS

## Scott Nearing Attacks System of Capitalism

### Sociologist Attributes War and Unemployment to This Growing Evil.

### ADVOCATES COMMUNISM

A goodly audience gathered in the Common Room last Friday evening to hear Scott Nearing, sociologist and author, speak on the subject of Communism in America, under the auspices of the Bryn Mawr Liberal Club. Mr. Nearing's extreme opinions and forceful presentation made his talk very interesting and called forth a broadside of questioning at its close. He first attacked the Capitalist system, which necessitates war and unemployment, and then went on to relate the history of American labor and to prophesy its future.

The speaker began by telling of the new relation of the worker to his job since the Civil War. With the growth of the factory system has come a greater and greater increase in the number of wage workers and a more and more definite separation of production and consumption. It has developed a mass proletariat utterly dependent on capitalists for their jobs and utterly dependent on jobs for their living.

Of the thirty-four million workers of this proletariat, five or six million are now unemployed. They must go to the bread lines for food for we have no dole or unemployment insurance in this country. They are dependent, it seems, on a system incompetent to care for them.

Capitalism can only produce unemployment; and the more Capitalism the greater will be the unemployment. Capitalization has been increasing enormously. In 1914 the year's Dividends on stocks were \$1,200,000,000, in 1930, a bad year, the dividends for January alone were \$1,000,000,000. Some of these dividends go for luxuries but the great part are reinvested to swell further the amount of American capital. In 1850 there was \$560 capital per worker; today there is \$6000. As capital per worker increases the worker must produce more and more to bring the manufacturer a profit. This means more rationalization of industry, more machinery, more exploitation of the individual worker, more technological unemployment. A time must come when a title of the workers can produce all that can be profitably distributed. The fault is not that of the individual capitalist but of a system in which production is for profit.

To prove his statement that "the more capitalism there is, the more unemployment there will be," Mr. Nearing called attention to conditions in the United States and in Great Britain. America's new industries, rayon and rubber tires, for example, are running well, but in the old industries, such as coal and textiles, where Capitalism has had its best chance, there is unemployment and economic stagnation. Similarly Great Britain, the oldest capitalistic country, is economically the sickest. Her new industries have grown but the old ones are even less productive than in 1913.

Not only is the worker in constant fear of unemployment under the capitalistic system but he must also expect to be called out to die and kill in periodic wars stirred up in the interests of the ruling classes. It will probably be a war and not unemployment that will be the crucial test of the development of communistic sentiment. Since the French Revolution the turning point in government has been war.

At the third International Communal at Moscow it was said that three things were needed for the spread of communism: weakening of the power of the ruling class, worsening of the conditions of the masses (they are now worse than ever before in this country), and trained, revolutionary leadership. This leadership is needed because the worker is almost inarticulate.

The American worker has not always been so docile, however. After the Civil War the communistic groups were mostly

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

## All Saints' Day Spirit Interpreted by Dr. Mutch

"What shall they do which are baptized for the dead?" quoted Dr. Mutch from the Resurrection argument of Saint Paul, at Sunday night chapel in Goodhart. The message of All Saints' Day, a day full of significance and spiritual value, contains the answer.

Although All Saints' Day was last Saturday, the atmosphere remains, pervading all November with its spirit and message. First, there is the significance of the "great cloud of heavenly witnesses." Prior to the seventh century, there was a special day in the calendar for each great saint. By then, because there was hardly a day left, or perhaps because they were tired of distinguished persons, it was decided to have one day for all, not only the great and famous, but also for the unknown good, "the shining host of those who have passed on."

Secondly, the heritage which we enjoy today has come down to us at great cost. Reaping where we have not sown, things most precious to us are the result of the toil, struggles, and sacrifices of past years. The Pilgrim Fathers paid for the blessings and privileges of religious freedom, truth, and faith in God. The patriots of the Revolution and the Civil War paid the price of our political heritage. Effort, labour, and painful thought, mixed failure and success in experiment, sweat of mind, body, and soul, are all the cost of the common conveniences of today.

Our debt to the past calls for some payment in the present. The dead must not have died in vain. We must grasp the tools, seize the flag, and carry on our tasks to completion. "Whatever our patrimony, whatever good, we are stewards, and it is required of stewards that they be faithful." "Be true to the past, to yourself, to your home, and to God," concluded Dr. Mutch, "unless we give back to the world something costing us blood and agony, we shall have failed miserably to pay our debt."

## Merion Cricket Club Defeated by Varsity

Before a handful of the ever faithful, Varsity, on Saturday, defeated Merion, 3-2. A steady improvement in the playing of the team has been noticed from week to week and gradually co-ordination is linking the players together.

The forward line played a scrappy game, fighting back for the ball whenever necessary. The wings were very fast and passed in nicely. Sanborn on several occasions carried the ball down to the goal and then made beautiful back passes which were not put in because the rest of the line were not quick enough on their shooting. Allen, having picked up her speed again, was very much better on her passing but it is still a little bit late. She was continually attacking the goal and rushing in on others' shots and her efforts were rewarded when she put in a rebound from a nice shot by Longacre. Longacre with fast running and clear dodging and passing several times got the ball down within the striking circle but her shots were too soft to go in and were frequently stopped by the goalkeeper; however, she made the only goal of the first half. Moore, although a little slower than the rest of the line, was always in place when a pass was made to her. Her shooting was undoubtedly the best of the forwards, hard and fast. After a nice carry in from the twenty-yard line, she made a hard shot for goal and then rushed the rebound; in the ensuing scrimmage with the goaler and a full-back, she managed to push the ball in. Harriman, subbing for Woodward, played her best game so far and greatly hindered the attempts of the opposing wing. Although Collier was missed at centre half, Collins did a good job in her place; Rothermel at full was fast and sure.

For Merion the outstanding player

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

## 104 Students Enrolled in Graduate School

### Dean Schenck Compares Honors Work of Undergraduates to Graduate Study.

### PH.D. HOLDS NO TERRORS

(Dean Eunice Morgan Schenck was the speaker in Chapel on Thursday, October 30.)

The graduate school this year has 104 members, as against 102 of last year, thus maintaining its place among the various student groups, second in numbers only to the Freshmen.

The number of resident graduate students is limited by the capacity of Radnor Hall, fifty-nine all told. Of the remaining forty-five students, sixteen have some official connection with the college—instructors, readers, demonstrators, wardens.

Sixty-five of the 104 students are giving all their time to graduate work. Among the others who are giving part of their time to other occupations, the teaching group is naturally the largest, seven being instructors, two demonstrators, one a reader, here at Bryn Mawr; two teaching at other colleges and thirteen at schools in the neighborhood.

The graduate students come from twenty-three States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Canada and five European countries: France, two; England, two; Germany, Holland and Hungary, one.

The States represented are: Pennsylvania, thirty-six; New York, thirteen; Massachusetts, seven; New Jersey, six; California, four; Indiana, four; Kansas, three; Vermont, two; Ohio, two; Iowa, two; Illinois, two; Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Washington, Idaho, Nebraska, Missouri and Arkansas, one; District of Columbia, one; Hawaii, one; Canada, two.

Ninety-eight American or Canadian degrees, B.A. or B.S., are held by members of the Graduate School, six European degrees. The foreign universities represented are:

Amsterdam, Budapest, Cologne, Lausanne, Nancy and London School of Economics. Forty-nine different colleges or universities in America are represented by graduate students. Of these, thirty-nine are co-educational, fourteen are women's colleges, and three are women's colleges affiliated with universities. Although there are more than twice as many co-educational universities represented as women's colleges, whether individual or affiliated with universities, slightly more than half of the students come from women's colleges. The largest block, twenty-three in all, received the A.B. degree from Bryn Mawr. The number of students who received their first degree from other institutions is as follows:

Mounty Holyoke, seven; Smith, six; Wellesley, four; Barnard, Hunter, Mills, Vassar, Pennsylvania (University of), three; Boston University, Brown University, California (University of), Pacific (College of), Randolph Macon Women's, Northwestern, two.

Thirty-one other colleges and universities are each responsible for the Bachelor's degree of one student.

In addition to the Bachelor's degree, forty hold Master's degrees, eighteen of these given by Bryn Mawr, and Wellesley, Pennsylvania (University of), Cornell, 2; Brown University, California (University of), Columbia University, Florida State College for Women, George Washington University, Illinois (University of), Maine (University of), Middlebury College, Michigan (University of), Nebraska (University of), Oberlin, Ohio State, Radcliffe, Rochester (University of), Vanderbilt University, one.

Thirty-one of the students registered in the school this year have announced their intention of becoming candidates for the Master's degree, twenty-four for the Doctor's degree. This is a conserva-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

## 'My Flight into Egypt' Described by Miss Park

"'My Flight into Egypt' really only resembled the original in its extreme quickness," explained President Park in her chapel speech on Tuesday, November 4. She reached Alexandria in less than two weeks after leaving bleak New York. Here was the first glimpse of the melodramatic green cultivated lands against their desert background, an anomaly which is found throughout Egypt. The low-lying meadows are separated by dykes, over which pass the village roads. From the train a perpetual procession of men and animals in silhouette can be seen on these roads.

Cairo is a modern, crowded, confused city in the heart of an ancient city. But Miss Park's party found Egypt again in a trip up the Nile past the second cataract. In this country the color effects are peculiarly interesting—the rushing yellow river with its curious colors under sunrise or sunset light, the bright green on the edge of the river with the brighter yellow of the desert behind it. The country leaves an impression of being completely alien, its landscapes are strange to the Northern mind. There is no place where one gains a sense of perpetual tradition, for the only remaining buildings are temples concerning themselves with worship and death, not daily life. These temples are really the chapel of the tomb of some ruler or noble, and intimately connected with death. The buildings of course vary in the extent of their preservation, in their location on a bluff or near the river, and in actual age some of them being as late as the Emperor Augustus.

The beauty of the country is largely associated with the sky, which is not detracted from by tall growths. There is little color at midday; otherwise from the early hours of morning until sunset there is a feeling of moving in strange lights, although there are no brilliant cloud effects. Everything takes on a red, yellow, or green hue from the sunset. Even under the moonlight the color of the red cliffs and green trees is apparent. The stars are large, low-hanging and amazingly bright, and the Southern Cross, shaped like a huge diamond, is visible every night. Miss Park's party visited the temple of Abu Simbel which is entirely built inside a cliff, with only the facade, decorated by huge seated statues of Rameses, on the outside. She and a friend spent the night outside the temple, watching the river and the moonlight. The first light of dawn passed from the mountain tops to the facade of the temple, which faced due East, and the faces of the statues seemed to change their expressions and move, as

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

## Earn a Trip to Europe

The Intercollegiate Travel Bureau wishes to find a student organizer at Bryn Mawr. Whoever is chosen for the position will have an unequalled opportunity to earn a trip to Europe, a considerable amount of money, or both. The terms are as follows:

1. Free trip for enrolling ten members in any one conducted tour. A proportionate part of the trip free for less than ten members.

2. A cash commission of 7½ per cent. for all members after the first ten.

3. Where you enroll members in various conducted tours, you receive 10 per cent. travel credit.

4. If you are not interested in any travel credit whatever, the Bureau will pay you a commission of 7½ per cent. in cash for all conducted tour business obtained by you.

5. These terms apply irrespective of number of members you enroll; that is, there is no minimum number required.

For further particulars and for application blank, see M. Bradley, 35 Pembroke East. The sooner you apply, the better chance you have of being chosen.

## English Singers Give Brilliant Performance

### Unique Music and Good Vocal Technique Make Series Concert Success.

### ENCORE 'THREE FAIRIES'

The Bryn Mawr Series began its year with the concert of the English Singers on October 29. The performance was one of the most enjoyable ever heard at Bryn Mawr. The English Singers are so well known, and their fame is so widespread, that any discussion of them seems redundant. We only praise. The more we hear them, however, the more significant becomes their success, for it seems to us that it is due not only to the vocal accomplishments of the singers themselves, however great, but also to the quality of the music which they sing. It is only truly great music which seems ever new. There is a freshness and spontaneity about this English music of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries which make its appeal everlasting. Then, too, it offers great variety of mood, and

this the singers are careful to emphasize. Yet the transition from one type of feeling to another is made with such apparent ease, and the singing appears to be so without effort, that we gasp in amazement at a technique so perfect that it may be forgotten. And so it is that none of the spontaneity of which we spoke is lost, and we see in the English Singers the theoretical, if not actual, descendants of those sixteenth century folk with whom singing was as natural as eating or sleeping, and played almost as great a part in daily life.

The English Singers began their concert with three motets, the "Ave Verum" of William Byrd, with its sorrowful "Miserere" being one of the most beautiful of his religious works. In contrast to this group was the following of ballet and madrigals, ending with the poly-rhythmed "Though Amaryllis Dance," which shows that a stunt need not necessarily sound artificial. As a matter of fact, all the music of this time is an example of the beauty which can be obtained through the use of polyphonic forms and technical devices. "The Wassail Song," which is very merry indeed, brought the first half of the program to a close. In the second part the singers plied various trades—sweeping chimneys, exchanging rags or bones for matches and selling chestnuts in every form that cooking can give them, all of which they did with not a little humour. As for "The Three Fairies," their rather unkind pinching was so much enjoyed that they were obliged to repeat it. Purcell's "I Spy Celia," with its mock seriousness, was no less amusing, and also very beautiful musically. In the last group was the famous "Silver Swan" of Orlando Gibbons, and the scarcely less well-known "Now Is the Month of Maying" was presented as one of the encores.

The audience was an appreciative one: it is inevitable that those for whom the experience of hearing the English Singers was new, as well as those who know them well should realize their worthiness as interpreters of the works of the greatest period in England's musical history.

## 1934 Elects; Chooses Nichols, Rothermel, Gribbel

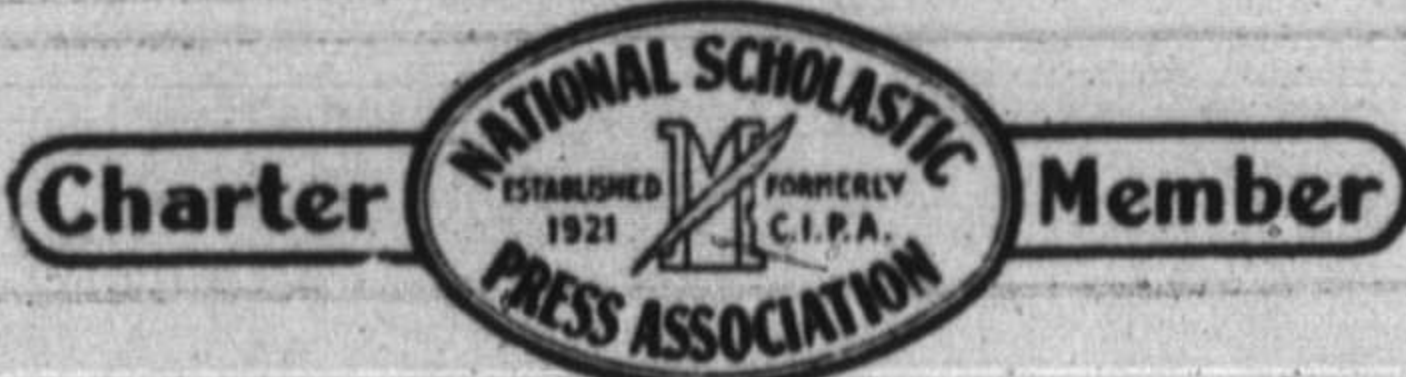
Miss Mary Nichols has been elected President of the Class of 1934 for the coming year. Miss Nichols was first Chairman of her class this fall.

Miss Josephine Rothermel has been elected Vice President, and Miss Katharine Gribbel, Secretary. Miss Rothermel is on the Varsity Hockey squad and Miss Gribbel was fourth Chairman of her class.

# THE COLLEGE NEWS

(Founded in 1914)

Published weekly during the College Year (excepting during Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter Holidays, and during examination weeks) in the interest of Bryn Mawr College at the Maguire Building, Wayne, Pa., and Bryn Mawr College.



**Editor-in-Chief**  
LUCY SANBORN, '32

**Editors**  
ROSE HATFIELD, '32  
DOROTHEA PERKINS, '32  
CELESTE PAGE, '30

**Graduate Editor**  
DOROTHY BUCHANAN

**Assistants**  
FRANCES ROBINSON, '31  
YVONNE CAMEFON, '32

**Copy Editor**  
VIRGINIA SHRYOCK, '31

**Assistant Editors**  
ELIZABETH JACKSON, '33  
LETA CLEWS, '33 SUSAN NOBLE, '32  
BETTY KINDLEBERGER, '33

**Business Manager**  
DOROTHY ASHER, '31

**Subscription Manager**  
MARY E. FROTHINGHAM, '31

**Assistants**  
MOLLY ATMORE, '32  
ELEANOR YEAKEL, '33  
ESTHER MCCORMICK, '33

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.50 MAILING PRICE, \$3.00  
SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME

Entered as second-class matter at the Wayne, Pa., Post Office

## Hazard Series Ends

Tomorrow night brings with it the last of the lectures of Monsieur Paul Hazard, and it is with sincere regret that we find our lecturer's visit drawing to a close. For five weeks, in spite of uncomplimentary behaviour on the part of Goodhart Auditorium, Mr. Hazard has conducted us delightfully through the intricacies of "La Poesie Francaise entre 1815 and 1914," and we emerge charmed and considerably the wiser. Again the Mary Flexner Foundation has brought us unique experiences and invaluable contacts.

We hope that Monsieur Hazard, as he departs to write his general impressions of Bryn Mawr, will find our "liberty," our "athletic costumes" and our famous "basketball" pleasant memories—a slight return for his warm contribution to our college life.

## Not "Collegiate"

The "good-old College spirit" which was a requirement of loyalty in days gone by has fortunately lost its hold. We no longer, unathletic as we may be, feel it a duty to cheer on the teams or to combat the Odds or Evens, physically or otherwise. We have reduced our traditions to a minimum, and Lantern Night and May Day alone embody cherished college attitudes. We have dispensed with all which remotely savors of the enthusiastic. The "collegiate" is at low ebb.

There is, however, a form of college spirit which we cannot afford to dispense with. Last week a notice, showing deplorable lack in this respect, was sent to the halls. The Reserve Book Room privileges of Bryn Mawr are in some respects unique. Students are allowed free access to the shelves and great liberty in signing and taking out of books. Such privileges presuppose a college spirit which shall not allow their abuse, and emphasis is laid on active compliance with the rules. The fine system, for instance, deals with loss of privilege, not money fines, with the aim that abuses be eliminated, not paid for. Both the admission of students to the stacks, and the unrestricted use of all books are based on the existence of this high college morale.

It is up to the student body to see that slackness does not contaminate those attitudes which characterize the students as mature and serious.

## East Is West

Pembroke East was impressed and somewhat abashed last year when Pembroke West stole a march on it and emerged from the general spring cleaning with a completely renovated smoking-room. Its smoking-room, so to speak, had had its face lifted and with more becoming and rejuvenating paint and decoration, equally appreciable even at night by reason of its new indirect lighting—well, many an Easter slipped in to wonder and admire, and also (we whisper it) to envy.

When this fall brought shower baths to West, the camel's back was broken. An elaborate plan, therefore, is underway in Pembroke East for producing a brighter and better smoking-room. The voluntary contributions grew quickly to an unexpectedly large sum. Perhaps this is only the first step and, once the fever sets in, untold wonders in interior decoration may develop.

But for the present, let us commend this initial move which, we hope, may prove an inspiration to the other halls on campus. We feel that a new smoking-room, designed to suit the individual dormitory temperament, cannot but have a great and glorious effect on the student morale. Certainly, more practically speaking, the indirect lighting system adopted will relieve that part of our physical beings which, with the possible exception of the brain, is the most overworked and most indispensable to college life: the eye. For were the Lord to say today: "Let there be light," He would mean of course indirect light.

Mealtimes can be intellectually profitable, we hold. Only last Sunday, study of the last banana of breakfast's bowl and the final piece of chicken of dinner's platter led us to momentous discovery. We unmasked a new scientific law, the survival of the unfittest.

## Letter to the Editor

(THE NEWS is not responsible for opinions expressed in this column.)

Editor of COLLEGE NEWS:

Your editorial last week on keeping the library open Sunday mornings is the expression of an opinion which I think is quite prevalent among the students.

I understand that there has been some feeling on the part of the Faculty that this is a selfish demand from the students, since they say it will increase the burden on the library staff and will deprive the Faculty of the one time when they may have the library in peace. I think that both these charges are a bit unjust. In the first place it seems to me that it would be unnecessary to have the stacks open on Sunday mornings and the Reserve Room would be taken care of by the students. Therefore the library staff would not be imposed upon. Secondly, I cannot see how the students

studying in the main reading room could possibly disturb the Faculty.

From the students' point of view this arrangement would be most desirable not only for the reasons mentioned in THE NEWS, but for others also. It is to be expected that the halls would be very noisy on Sunday mornings, since everyone is in them at that time. Therefore in some halls the people who wish to study take the smoking room to avoid the noise and make everyone else go into the showcase. This is obviously undesirable, because it leaves no place in which to receive guests. All this complication would be done away with if the library were available to those who want to study Sunday mornings.

I therefore hope that THE NEWS will be as successful in getting the library open Sunday mornings as they were last year in getting it open in the afternoons.

Sincerely,  
HARRIET MOORE, '32

## Theatre Notes

The Theatre Guild presents at the Garrick Theatre Turgenev's comedy, *A Month in the Country*, translated from the Russian by M. S. Mandell, directed by the Russian, Rouben Mamoulin of *Forgy* fame. The leading role in this play, which has never been staged in this country, is played, glamorously, by Mme. Alla Nazimova. A word about her:

Mme. Nazimova came to this country some twenty-five years ago as a young but already highly-admired Russian actress. From the start she won extravagant triumphs with Orloff's Russian Repertory Company in New York and, later, in Henry Miller's presentations of Ibsen. I wish to remind you of this in order to dim, if not obliterate, your probable impression of her as the too-slinky-to-be-nice movie siren. For she is a great artist and a great personality in the American theatre.

In *A Month in the Country*, Mme. Nazimova "interprets the complex psychology in the love experience of a genteel Russian lady." As Natalia Petrovna, the wife of Arkadi Serieich Islaev, a landowner, she has the misfortune to fall in love with her little son's tutor. Her husband's ward, Viera Alexandrovna, also falls in love with the tutor; Mikhail Aleksandrovitch Rakitin, the guest and life-long friend of Islaev, is in love with Natalia, Islaev also loves her, the naive tutor, bewildered and proud of her love—and so it goes; when I said complex I meant complex. I refuse to tell you the plot anyway. Of Mme. Nazimova's performance I cannot speak too highly; she has the intensity and the psychological unrest of the Russian character with whom Ibsen, Turgenev and others have fascinated and disturbed us. It is possibly because she is herself Russian that she can interpret with such subtlety and finesse the temperamental vicissitudes of the role she plays.

James Todd plays the part of tutor, the young, the naive, the vigorously-active country boy. Although his performance is fresh, he rather overdoes the awkward, bashful slant. The ward is played by Francesca Bruning, a piquant and pretty little thing, and Earle Larimore as Mikhail exhibits a poise and gentleness, a quiet reserve, interrupted sometimes by sudden flashes of passion, which is both penetrating and almost, perhaps, pathetic. All the characters are indeed pleasing. Cecil Yapp's performance as a doctor adds a touch of humor which is genuinely amusing, particularly in his relations with Henry Travers, a simple old fool who is very simple. I mustn't forget to mention Islaev, played as I said before by Edward Arnold. This part calls for a blustering, loquacious and commonplace "landowner," but Mr. Arnold is given opportunity to prove his real powers in a scene near the end when he discovers that Mikhail loves his wife and with an unexpected generosity offers to sacrifice himself.

The child whom Aleksei tutors, by the way, is Islaev's son, Kolia, enacted in a stiff, conscious way by a little boy named Norman Williams. He isn't cute and I like cute little prodigies.

The settings and costumes in this play were designed by M. S. Duzinsky and are remarkable for their quaint charm, originality, and beauty of color and arrangement. The second scene in act II, *Another Room*, is particularly enchanting.

Don't miss this one.

## In Philadelphia

Broad: *Mr. Samuel*, the dramatic character study, adapted from the Comedie Francaise success, *The Merchant of Paris*, with Edward G. Robinson in the title role.

Garrick: *A Month in the Country*. Reviewed in this issue.

Forrest: *Berkeley Square*, "an adventure in infinity," with Leslie Howard and Margalo Gillmore. The atmosphere of the eighteenth century is successfully captured in this delightful fantasy.

Shubert: Ed Wynn is *Simple Simon* in the musical extravaganza for which Rodgers and Hart wrote the lyrics and music. Harriet Hoctor heads the supporting cast.

Walnut: Grace George in *The First Mrs. Fraser*, the witty comedy of divorce and remarriage. Presented by the Professional Players.

## Coming

Broad: The new Schwab and Mandel play, *Trade Winds*.

Chestnut Street Opera House: *The New Yorkers*.

## Orchestra

Leopold Stokowski, conducting.  
Soloist: Alfred Wallenstein, 'Cellist.  
Sibelius.....Symphony No. 1 in E Minor

## Calendar

November 6—Mr. Pierre de Lanux, Director of the Paris Information Office of the League of Nations, will speak on "The Federation of Europe" in the Common Room at 4:30 P. M. Lecture in Goodhart Auditorium by Monsieur Paul Hazard at 8:15 P. M. This lecture concludes the Mary Flexner Foundation Series.

November 7—Senior Freshman Treasure Hunt.

November 8—Varsity Hockey game with Rosemont.

November 10—Dr. P. C. Chang will speak on "Whither China—The World Significance of China's Transformation" in the Music Room at 8:00 P. M.

November 11—Professor Susan Kingsbury, Director of the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research, will speak on "A New Social Order in Russia," in Goodhart at 8:00 P. M.

November 13—Dr. Mildred Fairchild, Associate in Social Economy and Social Research, will speak on "A New Industrial Order in Russia" in Goodhart at 8:00 P. M. This lecture and that on November 11 are sponsored by the Graduate Club of Bryn Mawr College.

November 14 — Sophomore-Freshman party.

November 15—Varsity Hockey game with Swarthmore.

November 16 — A Memorial Service for Dr. Theodore de Laguna will be held in the Music Room at 5:15.

A musical service of the Bryn Mawr League will be held in the Music Room at 7:30.

Ibert.....Concerto for 'Cello and Orchestra Bloch.....Schelmo Alban Berg....."Wozzeck"

## Movies

Aldine: *Africa Speaks*, an exploring picture with some genuine thrills. The sound effects are very good, and the killing of the porter by a lion is hair-raising.

Mastbaum: *College Lovers*, a collegiate comedy with a football plot. Marion Nixon, Jack Whiting and Guinn Williams head the cast.

Fox: *Laughier*, with Nancy Carroll and Frederic March. The theme is modern city life; dialogue supplied by Donald Ogden Stewart.

Keith's: Clara Bow in *Her Wedding Night* with Charles Ruggles and Skeets Gallagher. A composer is too popular with the girls.

Stanley: Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey in *Half Shot at Sunrise*. They are doughboys with the A. E. F. in Paris. Stanton: John Mack Brown as the famous Western bandit *Billy the Kid*, with Wallace Beery and Kay Johnson.

Earle: *The Widow from Chicago*, a crook drama with Edward G. Robinson, Neil Hamilton, Alice White.

Boyd: A film version of James Oliver Curwood's *River's End*, with Charles Bickford and Evelyn Knapp.

Karlton: *For the Love O' Lil*, based on the Liberty cover series by J. Leslie Thrasher. With Jack Mulhall, Sally Starr and Elliott Nugent.

## Local Movies

Ardmore: Wednesday and Thursday, Gloria Swanson in *What a Widow*; Friday, *Way of All Men*, with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.; Saturday, George O'Brien in *Last of the Duanes*.

Wayne: Wednesday and Thursday, *Three Faces East*, with Constance Bennett and Eric von Stroheim; Friday and Saturday, Jack Oakie and Jeanette MacDonald in *Let's Go Native*; Monday and Tuesday, *Queen High*, with Charles Ruggles and Ginger Rogers.

Seville: Wednesday and Thursday, *Queen High*; Friday and Saturday, Richard Arlen in *Santa Fe Trail*, also Mitzi Green; Monday and Tuesday, *Silent Enemy*, a picture of the Ojibway Indians in time of famine.

## Radio

Thursday, 6:00 P. M.—Professor Stephen P. Duggan speaks on "Russia: The Reversal of Social Values." WCAU.

Friday, 8:00 P. M.—Orchestral Concert: Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet. WEAF'S network.

Saturday, 1:15 P. M.—Football: Illinois-Army, WABC; 1:45, Harvard-Michigan, WJZ; 1:45, Pennsylvania-Notre Dame, WEAF.

9:10 P. M.—Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch conductor, WEAF'S network.

## In the New Bookroom

"Years of Grace," by Margaret Ayer Barnes. Houghton Mifflin Co.

A novel which should be of exceptional interest to those connected with Bryn Mawr is "Years of Grace," by Margaret Ayer Barnes. Not only is the scene of one of the earlier parts of the book laid on the Bryn Mawr campus at Commencement, but there is a certain atmosphere of quiet and dignity, of straightforwardness, and of maturity pervading the entire story which suggests college influence in reminiscence. To a Bryn Mawr reader the spiritual affinity is immediately apparent—it may be a delusion.

The story is a long and rambling one, moving gently and sympathetically through the life of Jane Ward, whose contacts with her own generation and those of her parents and children are those of a woman of intelligence and spirit. Jane's sympathies are inevitably with her own generation, but she possesses a clear-sightedness which enables her to estimate the preceding and following ones with unusual fairness. The young Jane is a charming person, eager for knowledge of beauty, and refreshingly innocent—characteristics which she retains all her life. She falls in love with Andre Duroy, a brilliant French boy, whose youthful seriousness, and intuitive comprehension of moods and situations make him a delightful character. Jane's idyllic love for him remains a definite factor in her attitude toward life, until she meets him again after her children have grown up, and finds him an earthly Andre, very French, and sophisticated, very different from her pleasant companion. The story loses a certain youthful flavor with this iconoclasm but the cause of realism gains.

Jane develops into an understanding and compassionate woman, who refuses to judge people conventionally. Of the mother of a friend who has committed suicide because she has lost her lover she says: "It's just tragedy. Never disgrace. She loved him." Then comes her marriage to Stephen, who is tender and loving, and deserves admiration and respect, though he is lacking in the romantic qualities. With Jimmy, husband of her best friend, Agnes, she captures for a moment glamor and passion, but she refuses her chance of happiness with him because her love for him will not allow her to betray her code of decency. Her defense of her position is not sentimental but based on a real conviction: "Love's the greatest safeguard in life against evil. I won't do anything, Jimmy, if I can possibly help it, that will keep me from looking any one I love in the eye." Jimmy is a clever and mischievous boy who has somehow been mistaken for a man. His carefully-hidden sensitivity, his championship of lost causes, his disregard for conventions, make him an irresistible gypsy, who is "always wonderful and always in the wrong."

Jane's children introduce complications into her quiet life which leave her with a feeling that her careful cultivation of self-respect and grace in living

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

## Industrial Group

(Contributed by Margaret Waring, '32)

The first meeting of the Industrial Group of the Bryn Mawr League was held in the Germantown Y. W. C. A. on October 22. The small number of Bryn Mawr students found the many industrial girls eager to talk. After the supper the group sat around the fire and talked about plans for the year. They decided to try and see why there is unemployment, and why industry is slack. They planned to start with a study of the textile industry of which most of the girls are representatives, and devote three meetings to the discussion of this subject. The girls have had practical experience and it is a grand chance for us to knock the corners off our economic theories and see if they work.

One is struck by the optimism of the girls, who never know when they are going to lose all their income. One notices their eagerness for the cultural side of life. The group decided not to keep entirely to economic subjects; it plans to have several meetings for reading of plays and poetry, and for talks on singing and art.

The Industrial Group gives a cordial invitation to all students—undergraduate or graduate—who are interested in economics. The next meeting will be held in Goodhart Hall, on November 19 at 6:30. All those who are interested should tell Margaret Waring, Denbigh.

# ATHLETICS

## Second Varsity Game

Monday afternoon the second Varsity defeated the Merion Club seconds, 10-3. Because of Merion's weakness the game was lacking in interest.

Gerhard took the scoring honors, making six of the ten goals. Although she made so many goals, her shooting was not as hard as usual, and she often went into the goal with the ball. On the whole her playing was good, and she stayed in position more than usual. Boyd and Waples in their first game of the season played extremely well.

In the first half we, unscored upon, led by a three-to-nothing score. During the second half the forward line bombarded the Merion goaler for seven more goals. In the gathering dusk and confusion around the Bryn Mawr goal, Merion was able to push in three scores.

Second Varsity	Merion Seconds
Leidy.....R. W.....	Marsh
Hellmer.....R. I.....	Pierpont
Gerhard.....C. F.....	Foster
Waples.....L. I.....	Thayer
Boyd.....L. W.....	White
Jarret.....R. H.....	Gardner
Collins.....C. H.....	Holman
Harriman.....L. H.....	Maxwell
Bishop.....R. F.....	Flannery
Baer.....L. F.....	Gummere
Jones.....G.....	Dolan

Score: Merion—Thayer, 2; Foster, 1. Bryn Mawr—Gerhard, 6; Boyd, 2; Hellmer, 1; Waples, 1.

## Second Class Team Games

On the second field at the same time as the Second Varsity game, the Junior and the Freshman second teams played to a scoreless tie.

1932	1934
Alexanderson.....R. W.....	Snyder
Swift.....R. I.....	Meneely
Holden.....C. F.....	Hurd
M. Woods.....L. I.....	Daniels
Williams.....L. W.....	Stevenson
J. Woods.....R. H.....	Hannan
(Hunter)	
Field.....C. H.....	Pleasanton
Gill.....L. H.....	Carpenter
Hardenberg.....R. F.....	Gribbel
Brown.....L. F.....	MacKenzie
Hunter.....G.....	P. Totten
(J. Woods)	

Referee: Miss Seeley. Time: 25-minute halves. Score: 0-0.

## Class Games, First Teams

On Thursday afternoon the class hockey games were begun with the Juniors defeating the Seniors, 3-0, and the Freshmen beating the Sophomores, 3-1.

The Seniors with a complete team gave the Juniors some good opposition and might have made an even better showing if the backfield had gotten going. Tatnall playing at centre half prevented the light blues from scoring more often.

1931	1932
Benheim.....R. W.....	Sanborn
Moore.....L. I.....	Shaw
Totten.....C. F.....	Crane
Waples.....L. I.....	Moore
Turner.....L. W.....	Ralston
Findley.....R. H.....	Stonington
Tatnall.....C. H.....	Woodward
Doak.....L. H.....	Reinhardt
Frothingham.....R. F.....	Watts
Baer.....L. F.....	McCully
Thomas.....G.....	Gill

Referee: Miss Grant. Time: 25-minute halves. Score: 1932—Crane, 2; Ralston, 1.

The Sophomore-Freshman contest was characterized by messy playing. With wet grounds everybody sat down at least three times. At the start, the Freshmen made a vicious attack on the goal. Collier, in preventing Gerhard, the hard-hitting Freshman left inner, from getting a free shot at goal, met up with Gerhard's stick and got a slit in her lower lip, thus preventing her from playing in the Varsity game Saturday. The Sophomores showing a great lack of co-ordination were extremely slow. On the other hand the Freshmen, despite the bad footing, were faster than usual and had a great deal better team work. Remington made the only goal for the reds in their one good attack by trying to knock out Jones. However, her attempt was unsuccessful, for Jones remained impregnable for the rest of the game. Gerhard and Smith led the Freshmen attack ably backed up by

Rothermel and Bishop.	1933	1934
White.....R. W.....	Carter	
Longacre.....R. I.....	Gerhard	
Remington.....C. F.....	Smith	
Hellmer.....L. I.....	Nichols	
Torrance.....L. W.....	Polachek	
Ullom.....R. H.....	Bowie	
Collier.....C. H.....	Jarret	
(Collins)		
Harriman.....L. H.....	Miles	
Collins.....R. F.....	Bishop	
(Grassi)		
Bowditch.....L. F.....	Rothermel	
Jackson.....G.....	Jones	

Referee: Miss Seeley. Time: 25-minute halves. Score: 1934—Gerhard, 2; Smith, 1. 1933—Remington, 1.

## Merion Cricket Club Defeated by Varsity

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

was Miss Townsend at centre half. She played all over the field, stopping almost everything and practically prevented Totten from having a look at the ball. Despite Miss Townsend's opposition, however, Totten did play a good game and she will undoubtedly be better when back at wing.

B. M. C.	Merion
Allen.....R. W.....	Marsh
Longacre.....R. I.....	M. Flannery
Totten.....C. F.....	Foster
Moore.....L. I.....	Tuttle
Sanborn.....L. W.....	Forstall
Ullom.....R. H.....	Daly
Collins.....C. H.....	Townsend
Harriman.....L. H.....	Maxwell
McCully.....R. F.....	C. Flannery
Rothermel.....L. H.....	Holman
Thomas.....G.....	Gonnery

Referees: Miss Morgan, Miss Grant. Time: 30-minute halves. Score: B. M. C.—Longacre, Moore, Allen; Merion—Tuttle, Foster.

## 104 Students Enrolled in Graduate School

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

tive estimate of the students whose intention it is to work for the higher degrees, particularly in the case of the doctorate, for often two or more years of study are completed before the candidate files a formal application.

The graduate student is a migrant. Our own foreign students are one proof of this. The large number of American institutions represented here is a second. Still another is the group of students from this Graduate School sent out each year for study abroad. Many students who have been here for a year or more and will come back for their doctor's degree go to other institutions in this country or abroad for a broadening of their experience. We in turn furnish the years of variety to another group of students who are candidates for the doctorate in other places. In fact, it is one of my firmest convictions that it ought to be only over the dead body of any Dean that a candidate could be admitted to the Ph.D. degree whose academic experience was limited to one place.

From an international point of view this steady migration of students would seem a factor of inestimable importance in furthering mutual understandings. The American graduate student has been on the march for years, but until recently the American undergraduate has been kept at home. The movement for the Junior Year in France, to be extended in the near future to other countries, is changing that. I see as a possible by-product of that movement the breaking down of some of the barriers that have so stupidly been allowed to grow up in this country between graduate and undergraduate.

The European experience in the Junior Year gives many American undergraduates their first contact with students who work on their own as do European university students. If a taste for independent work is thereby developed the signals may well be set for graduate study as the logical next step after the A. B. degree.

I have been interested in seeing here at Bryn Mawr in the group of graduate students in French that have collected around Professor Hazard a first crop from the Junior Year in France: three students who were sent over by their respective colleges—three different ones—before Bryn Mawr had adopted the plan. Honours work for the A. B. degree,

in its various American manifestations, has also awakened Juniors and Seniors, all over the country, to a new kind of approach to study which brings them often very close to the sort of work carried on in Graduate Schools. I think that no undergraduate of today could grow up with all the misconceptions that were mine concerning graduate study. No one had ever thought to describe to me the work for the Ph. D. degree in any way as I see it now: the pursuit of the one subject you are most interested in pursuing. On the contrary, when I left college I still thought that the Ph. D. degree required universal knowledge with the implication that there were minds capable of achieving such knowledge. I still believed that at a doctor's oral any member of the faculty was authorized to ask the candidate any question on any subject under the sun. Needless to say, I left college with no thought of a Ph. D. degree in my own future.

Times have changed. You are much more mature intellectually as Seniors than my generation was. There is no reason for the students of undergraduate colleges and the students of graduate schools of today not to recognize, as younger and older students do in European universities, that they belong to one coherent whole and are all going about the same business.

## In the New Bookroom

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

may be barren in their rewards. The younger generation is made a little ruthless, too grasping in trying to achieve happiness, but even in this hurried seeking there are elements of courage and common sense; Jane sees it and admits that "it is not a clearcut

issue between the apes and the angels." The problem of her own approaching old age she had faced at the death of her father when at last she saw "eye to eye with him and realized that she too had become a spectator." When finally Cicily and Albert and Belle were on their way to their own sort of happiness, "Jane left a little weary, facing an immortality that improve in the end only one more social adventure. She would prefer oblivion."

The characters are sympathetically drawn from the point of view of one who prefers Jane. Much wisdom and clarity are shown in the development of Jane herself and her various friends, who cannot escape from themselves as they were in youth. The older generation is wisely depicted objectively, by some one younger who cannot see the lives of her parents as a continuous whole. "They had always seemed so staid, so settled, so more than middle-aged." In the background is the steady and amazing growth of Chicago to a powerful city, which sets a pace for the generations who live in it. A sort of reverence is evident in Mrs. Barnes' treatment of Bryn Mawr and especially in her appreciation of M. Carey Thomas, seen through Jane's eyes. Marion Park enters the pages as Jane's friend, a shadowy figure whose accomplishments are prophesied in oracular fashion by Jane's father.

The maturity reflected in the book is, in many places, somewhat disappointing, a little wistful. There is an inevitable facing of the problems of compromise and readjustment. It is in the grace with which Jane makes these readjustments and faces these difficulties that the strength and truth of the book lie, and it is the gracelessness of the younger generation in their living which emphasizes this quality.

E. R. H.

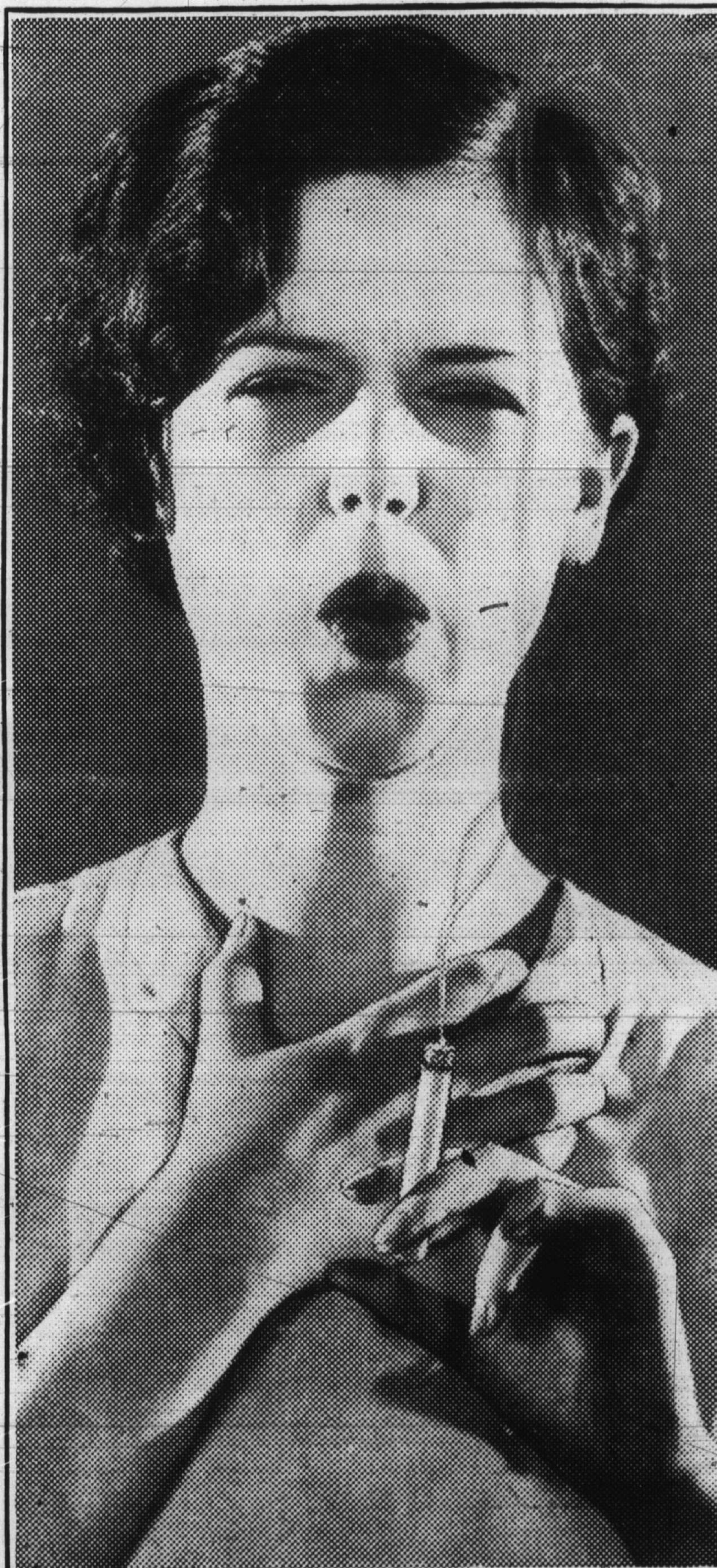
## M. Hazard Discusses Verlaine and Rimbaud

### Revolutionary Poetry Stresses Imagery and Sound at Logic's Expense.

## POETS END IN MISERY

M. Hazard continued his lectures on La Poesie Française entre 1815 et 1914" with a discussion of Verlaine and Rimbaud. Considering first the case of Verlaine, M. Hazard pointed out that he was raised in a well-to-do bourgeois family of Metz. As a youth he followed the usual classical course of study. After having studied law at Paris he entered the offices of an insurance company and in 1864 he acquired a sinecure in the municipal offices of Paris. Because he had no inclination for the work, he was an indolent employee. He made the acquaintance of Coppee, Prudhomme, and other Parnassians, and was influenced for a time by their theory of impassibility and art for art's sake. In 1866 he made his debut with the *Poemes Saturniens* which are but echoes of Leconte de Lisle and Baudelaire. He was still, however, an apprentice drawing his inspiration from every one with whom he came into contact, even the Romantics; nevertheless, his personality becomes evident. With the *Fetes Galantes* in 1869 he captures the tender grace of the eighteenth century. To this he had added his distress and his heart, both sensual and platonic. He was to be a poet, at one and the same time bohemian and bourgeois. This bourgeois side is exemplified in his *Bonne Chanson* (1870) which contains charming poems reminiscent of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6



She isn't making faces just to be funny, it's that **CIGARETTE COUGH**

She is one of those women who can't enjoy her cigarette because of the hacking, annoying, after-cigarette cough.

If someone would only give her a Luden's for Quick Relief from that beauty-killing, face-disfiguring C-O-U-G-H-I-N-G-I

True, 7 out of every 10 women have tender throats. Yet—you can smoke what you like and when you like and enjoy it, by taking a Luden's every so often after smoking.

Luden's Menthol Action refreshes the mouth, soothes the throat and relieves that "cigaretty" cough—in 10 seconds.



**LUDEN'S COUGH DROPS**

soothe the smoker's throat

Everywhere—in the familiar yellow package—5c

**PERFECT NONSENSE**

This week's contributions seem to have confined themselves to verse. A little prose, we think, would be a change from this solitary confinement. Crazy enough, the anonymous winner of first honors calls her animated piece:

**This Isn't Nonsense!**

This college's bane  
(They drive me insane)  
'Tis those asking dumb questions  
Again and agane.  
To boast what they know  
Or folly to show  
They murder our classes;  
Let's bash them to dough!\*

\* Possibly there are better measures, but this one rimes.

\* \* \*

You have forgotten no doubt, gentle reader, the stirring description in last week's NEWS of the coming of darkness to the Library chandelier. Ah! but all have not forgotten. That one remembers the red-ribbon-winning poem bears witness:

**The Last Light Bulb**

I stay;  
I shall not go  
Till jealous oxygen ally  
My slender filament's glow.

The time is past, ah, long since gone  
When I was only one  
Of myriad gleaming circled lights  
That put to shame the sun.  
Where are they now—the luminary souls

That made alive the tungsten and the glass?  
Over their light the last great darkness rolls.

So must I pass  
Each night, a click of switches in the hall,  
Stern Duty's call

Arouses me again—I am awake.  
But still my comrades all  
Sleep on, alas! No more shall any call

Their slumbers break.  
Each night, each night! But soon shall come a day  
When the pulsating current shall not awake, but slay!

The last lone soul shall flee—and hark,  
The filament snaps—and after that the dark.

I stay;  
I shall not go  
Till jealous oxygen ally  
My slender filament's glow.  
A. M. B.

\* \* \*

**Me an' Kellogg**

"The pen is mightier than the sword,"  
I said, but Kellogg just looked bored.  
"Come let us arm with fountain pens  
And feel secure from hostile mens!"  
"How awfully silly!" he deplored.

The sword is mightier than the pen  
Or why have we a navy then?  
—Me.

\* \* \*

**Platforms**

Capitalism: catechism,  
Socialism: radicalism,  
Communism: cataclysm!—  
Anything but Femipism.  
—M. S.

\* \* \*

**Prawn Pudding**

Precocious, I prattled prostrate in my pram,  
Previous prandial prawn pudding praising,  
"Gracious!" my gleeful great-grandmother gutturalized,  
"Rorty the rumpus the rascal is raising!"

\* \* \*

But not as rorty as we are at the thought of all these contributions. Just the same there's room for a lot more; we feel that in the field of undergraduate and graduate wit we haven't scratched yet.

\* \* \*

**Invective**

She gets the last butter  
Pat, always can stutter  
Ingenious questions in class.  
She reserves all the books  
Days ahead, and she looks  
Like the kind that won't walk on the grass.

She sings in the choir,  
Her voice is much higher

Than either soprano or bass.  
She lets everyone know  
All about so-and-so,  
With the sweetest of smiles on her face.

She got on Self-Gov.  
But not through my love;  
Her diction is rated correct.  
She gets twelve hours' sleep  
And I'm ready to weep,  
For her Virtue's her only defect.

**Scott Nearing Attacks System of Capitalism**

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

small and religious but there were individual unions and the Knights of Labor who fought the trusts bitterly and with guns. The Knights of Labor, whose membership totaled one million at one time, were at their height in 1886 and 1887. They met their defeat in the last big strikes against the trusts. In 1881 the American Federation of Labor was organized. Now it, the four important railroad brotherhoods, and the Amalgamated Clothing Union are the important labor organizations in the United States. The American Federation of Labor has, however, through its policy of trade agreements, become virtually a part of the capitalistic system and nothing will come of it. Only about 10 per cent of American workers are organized, and those that are organized are willing to take the leavings of capitalism; it is necessary that American workers organize and fight.

The possibility of legal remedy for the worker grows steadily less. In the "muck-raking" period from 1905-1914 reformers like Ida Tarbell had an organ in such magazines as *Colliers*, *McClure's* and the *American* for the spread of their ideas. It was a period of romanticism and hope. Then the business interests bought the movement out and crushed it;

the war finished the job. Now free speech is denied Communists. For organizing workers Communists are set on by thugs or imprisoned fifteen years or more. In 1912 New York passed the first law against organization; now thirty-seven States have similar laws. In 1896, during Bryan's campaign for free silver, the worker experienced a short period of hope, but this soon passed. There is now no educational or legal remedy for the worker; he is helpless and inarticulate. It is probable that the movement in America will follow with fidelity that in Russia.

Socialism is no remedy. Those who think anything can be achieved by legal means are chasing will-of-the-wisps.

Economic conditions of workers under Capitalism travel in a curve. At first, while industry is growing, labor is scarce and wages rise. Later the curve passes its highest point; there is unemployment and low wages and the standards of living of the worker are lowered. Great Britain has come to the low end of the curve and we are descending to it. Standards of living of many American workers are lower than they were in 1913.

While the capitalistic system is disintegrating it still wields such power that only revolutionary action will meet the problem. A proletarian dictatorship like that in Russia will prevent another fall of Rome when the crash comes. A social economy rather than an individual economy is needed. The next forty or fifty years will probably bring it and the movement will probably be from Eurasia.

In conclusion, Mr. Nearing warned the audience that they must not allow economic textbooks or newspapers to lull them to sleep. Only 7 per cent of the world's inhabitants are American, but one-third of the world's unemployed are in this country, and less well cared for than in any other country except Japan. It is for this reason that the pressure towards Communism is so strong in the United States.

**College Is Bad For Girls**

"The girl whose ambition and aim is to charm is still the winner with men. And, believe me, she's rarely a college graduate," declares Nina Wilcox Putnam in the *Dorset College Humor*. "I am particularly prejudiced against colleges run strictly for women, but feel that there is a lot to be said in favor of co-educational institutions. In fact, I believe the worst that can be said against the latter is that a co-educational institution throws people of opposite sexes, who are still pretty young for the task, into a lot of grown-up situations which they are really not capable of handling.

"But the purely feminine college, run by women for women, is a holy terror, to my mind. To me it seems to do something awful to a girl. It's a completely false world to begin with, because women are basically rivals all through their lives and do not herd together naturally and impersonally as men do. Therefore a vast campus simply crawling with females who ape the independence of men without achieving the solidarity of men is to me a false and pitiful thing. And attendance at such a college more often than not leaves a girl hanging midway between intellectual snobbery and a practical education in living, without achieving either. Of course in the case of a girl who is deliberately planning a career to which a special course of study is essential, my verdict is entirely different. She must, of course, go to college.

"But for an average girl who intends to make marriage her chief business—and, thank heaven, they are still in the majority—to waste four precious years that ought to be devoted to romantic adventure, at a college which offers contact only with her own sex, seems tragic. And, what's more, the experience is often mighty unhealthy for her whole point of view on sex.

"Some wise author, I'm not sufficiently educated to remember his name, once pulled a splendid gag to the effect that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. And that's how I feel about the knowledge a girl gets at a female university. What's the value of a smattering of the classics, a course in trig, or a sentence or two in a dead language, all of which is soon forgotten, as against the good, red-hot warming-up for the business of life which a girl gets out of normal social contacts during the four years which she averages before marriage and after school? Why waste that precious interval by putting a girl away in a sort of home for grown-up female orphans where life is artificial to the nth degree and bears no relation to her real future?"

"Let's keep college for the grinds and let our marriageable daughters strut their stuff at home. And if a girl wants an occupation, let her get a job of work. Any work, practically, will teach her more in a month that will be of real value to her than she'll pull out of four years at Wreckem College."

**Shorthand For Everybody**

Although most of the world's output of shorthand today comes from the pencils of women, John R. Gregg scouts the idea that there is anything effeminate about it. In an interview in the current number of *The American Magazine*, Mr. Gregg, himself the inventor of a widely used system, harks back to the masculine beginnings of abbreviated modes of writing.

The first practical pothooks, he says, were devised by a young man named Tiro in the first century B. C. Julius Caesar was an adept stenographer, and other ancient and eminent Romans had shorthand systems of their own. Contests were held and prizes awarded, much as they are today. In those sterner days, stenographic errors in reporting speeches

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5



It has won a place all its own in the home life and the social life of America. A permanent place on the living room table. The first thought in paying social debts.

**Whitman's Sampler**  
© S.F.W. & Son, Inc.

WHITMAN'S FAMOUS CANDIES ARE SOLD BY

Bryn Mawr College, Inn,  
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Powers & Reynolds  
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

H. B. Wallace  
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Kindts' Pharmacy  
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Bryn Mawr College Book Store  
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Bryn Mawr Confectionery  
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Moore's Pharmacy  
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Seville Candy Shop  
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

### Taylor Tower

On Monday afternoon, November 3, at 4:30 o'clock, a passerby inquiring the time might have been startled to see a human head poked through Taylor's clock-face, Pembroke side. Many were the mysteries revealed to the COLLEGE NEWS, on that day.

It all began with the mysterious stairs—iron-wrought and spiral—winding up and away from the commonplace third floor offices. The first surprise came at a landing which thrust us into what was obviously Taylor's great garret. Here were gloomy files, heaps of musty monographs, and a coy head of a Roman lady rising out of the dust—also a bucket of sand. We recognized the familiar but indescribable attic smell. After the monographs what should we find but innumerable ladders. We picked one going down into a sort of attic ballroom, where we shuddered at a great, oblong, iron sarcophagous, the nature of which we could not determine. A pigeon looked in at us through a little window, and nearly had a fit. Next we tried a ladder also going up into dim obscurity but we got scared when we found that it only led to another ladder also going up. So we scampered back to our spiral staircase.

Now we could hear the rhythmic ticking of the four clocks talking together, and in a moment we had discovered their secret: a lovely oiled Mechanism with a Pendulum, and an inscription which said: Seth Thomas Clock Company, April 1, 1885. (We had always thought that the clock-maker had duped us, and now we were sure of it.) Up a few more steps we came upon the four round backs of the clock-faces, each with its little trap door. (It was at this point that we struck our head out of the clock.)

Then we climbed on, getting sootier and sootier up to Taylor Bell itself, in its eight-windowed turret. It proved to be a real bell (like the Liberty Bell), hung in a wooden frame with ominous ropes around it. Its inscription explained that it was "Cast by Thomas Dufryn, North Wales, Pa., 1883," and that it weighed one thousand pounds. The bell was simply mottled with chalk autographs (even George Washington's) and we didn't feel as if we had accomplished anything after all.

As we turned to the windows and looked out, we could see all Taylor's chimney pots with pigeons sitting on them. We could see the whole campus, very neat and small, with little people flurrying across it. And we could also look away over the red, gold and brown trees, to where the Schuylkill ran among the hills.

But before we left, we gave a final loving glance at Taylor bell, and were conscience-stricken to see in raised letters on its north side:

"Get Wisdom. Get Understanding."  
Prov. 4:5.

### SHORTHAND FOR ALL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

were punished not by official reproof but by the amputation of the offending hand or fingers.

Mr. Gregg predicts that shorthand will one day become the universal mode of writing. The same forecast has been made for typewriting, so ordinary long-hand seems doomed. There are two popular systems of shorthand in general use in this country, based on widely different principles, and the users of one find the other quite unintelligible. A skilled stenographer can generally read the notes of another who uses her system, particularly if they deal with a line of business with which she is familiar. But every expert tends to develop his own personal abbreviations which could be only guessed at roughly by other people. And the more he condenses his shorthand, the speedier it goes.

Ordinary writing is often difficult enough to decipher. But a really formidable problem would be presented by a shorthand letter from a modern Horace Greeley.—*New York Times*.

### School Spirit at Trinity

Show your school spirit! How often have you heard that said? And how often have you seen it carried out? Just what is school spirit, anyway? To our mind it is that elusive something which makes a student support with loyalty and enthusiasm college institutions and activities.

And what does all that mean? It means joining Glee Club if you can sing, Dramatics if you can act, Debating if your talents run argumentatively. If you are musical or literary try out for

the clubs which deal with those subjects. If you really cannot do any of these things, then encourage those who can by being present at the various entertainments they offer throughout the year. An appreciative audience is every bit as important as efficient performers.

School spirit means that five days a week, 10:15 will find you seated in the auditorium; that "sings" will always find you among "those present." Sodality exercises and meetings will have your support also. Teams will find you a faithful attendant of practices; if you are not athletically inclined, the cheering squad will enjoy your presence and voice. Not only will you read the college magazine and paper in the library, but you will also subscribe to them.

Have you time for all this—club meetings, song rehearsals, team practices? Others have. Why not you? At any rate, try it and see. One action speaks louder than many words. Show your school spirit!—*The Trinity Times*.

### Fifteen Years Ago

#### Class Spirit Run Riot

To the Editor of the COLLEGE NEWS: "Class spirit" is venting itself this year in contests in enthusiasm. Not content with rivalling each other in athletics, the different classes are bent now on outyelling each other. Clapping, too, has become a serious business; proficiency in it demands training just as skill in dribbling does. One must also cultivate an expression of ecstasy to be assumed while one's sister class sings its Junior Song. For, on the intensity of this ecstasy and on the loudness of the subsequent applause depends the standing of the spirit of the classes. At least so the classes seem to think, or, rather, they seem to have jumped to such a conclusion. For, waiving the question as to whether enthusiasm is a valid test of class spirit, can any one really believe that this sort of thing is enthusiasm? Enthusiasm must be spontaneous. It is a vivid feeling, and must often especially when shared by a crowd have a lively outlet. There is no objection to this. The noisy kind of enthusiasm aroused by a close water-polo game is the finest thing in the world. That is because it is genuine. It is real enthusiasm. Organized uproar is not. —Deafened.

The Freshman gowns distributed on Thursday were from two to six inches too short. The gowns should be six inches from the ground. Some were exchanged, some were altered, but many had to be sent back. As a result of this mistake many of the Freshmen have not gowns and had to borrow them for Lantern Night.

Editorial: We are told that when the man who sent the Freshman gowns was questioned as to the cause of their shortness he replied, "All gowns are worn short this year." Thus we see the effect of fashion on everything. Even the formerly dignified academic gown has become tinged with the spirit of the smock. Each year will bring new changes. There will be hobble gowns and hoop-gowns, empire gowns and princess gowns. Future generations may find this a relief from monotony. For us old conservatives it is, to say the least, shock.

### Freedom, and More Freedom

It is interesting to note a recent change in the Bryn Mawr cut system. The record in their college NEWS reads: "A student is allowed only so many cuts per semester as she has regular courses per week. . . . A student taking excess cuts up to and above her individual allowance shall be placed on student probation. . . . and is liable to have part or all of her semester's work cancelled."

And what about the Goucher "cut system"? A minus quantity; we are free of such. Instead of an allowance of cuts per semester, we are encouraged to take none, but we walk unforbidden to take any number. Instead of student probations and severer penalties, we go unfearedly, for the administration devises no punishments for us.

This freedom is undoubtedly a glorious thing, a thing to be proud of, but that of which we may be prouder still is that our privilege goes unabused; Goucher students do not cut en masse, and few individuals consistently absent themselves from classes.

Perhaps the next step is to retreat still further from the policing of a cut system, to stop the taking of attendance in classes, to make presence at class meetings optional but the work

so difficult that it is the wise woman who goes. Smith College uses this system. President Robertson approves it. It would imply dignity and maturity on the part of Goucher women, not to mention scholarship and intellectual interest. An acid test, but we should expect a positive reaction.

### MISS PARK

CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE

the light passed across them. The light reached through the door even to the inside, lighting up the paintings and carvings.

Egypt offers another aspect in the academic excavations which are going on at Thebes and near Cairo. Still another sight is the Eastern native life, with everything taking place before your eyes, as in open dollhouses. In this life there is a complete unbroken tradition with that of ancient Egypt—ancient tools are still used for planting. Everything is amusing and exciting but even a nationality-loving person cannot help feeling that there would be deplorable danger in the departure of England from Egypt.

### Gest—Very

Announcement has been received of the wedding of Annette Eleanor Gest, Bryn Mawr, 1918, to Samuel R. T. Very, of the class of 1907 of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The wedding took place on June 14, 1930.

Princeton University has created a chair of French Literature which, lasting four months every year, will be entrusted to a French author. Andre Maurois, famed especially for his biographies, has been chosen for this year and is en route to America.—*Vellesley College News*.

**Haverford Pharmacy**  
HENRY W. PRESS, P. D.  
Prescriptions, Drugs, Gifts  
Phone: Ardmore 122  
—PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE  
Haverford, Pa.

Meet your friends at the

**Bryn Mawr Confectionery**  
(Next to Seville Theater Bldg.)

The Rendezvous of the College Girls  
Tasty Sandwiches, Delicious Sundaes,  
Superior Soda Service  
Music—Dancing for girls only

**John J. McDevitt**

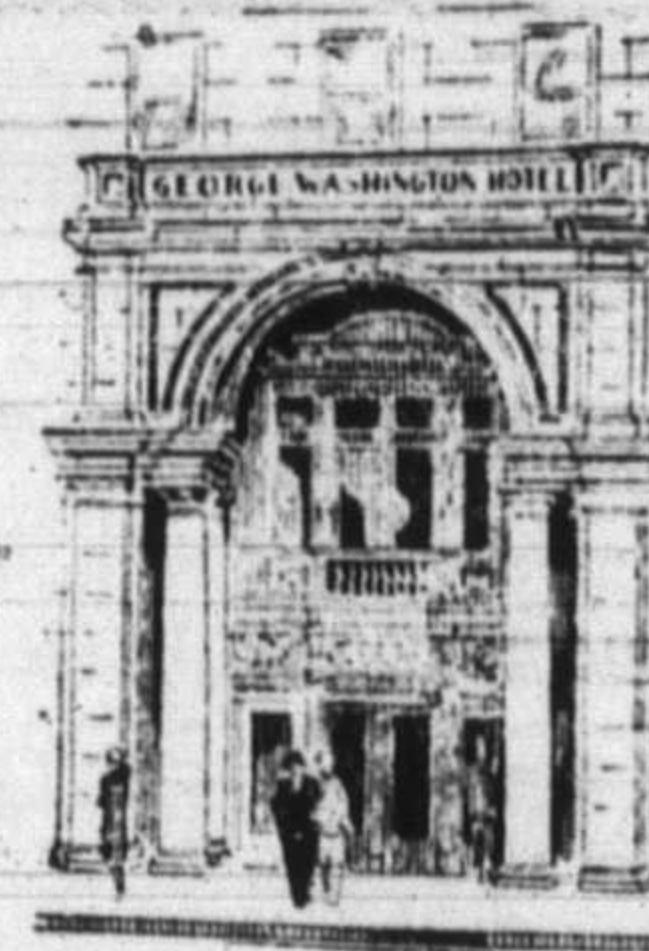
Phone, Bryn Mawr 675

### Printing

1145 Lancaster Ave., Rosemont, Pa.

### Going to New York?

Room & Bath 12<sup>50</sup> to 17<sup>50</sup> Weekly  
Transients \$2<sup>50</sup> and \$3 daily

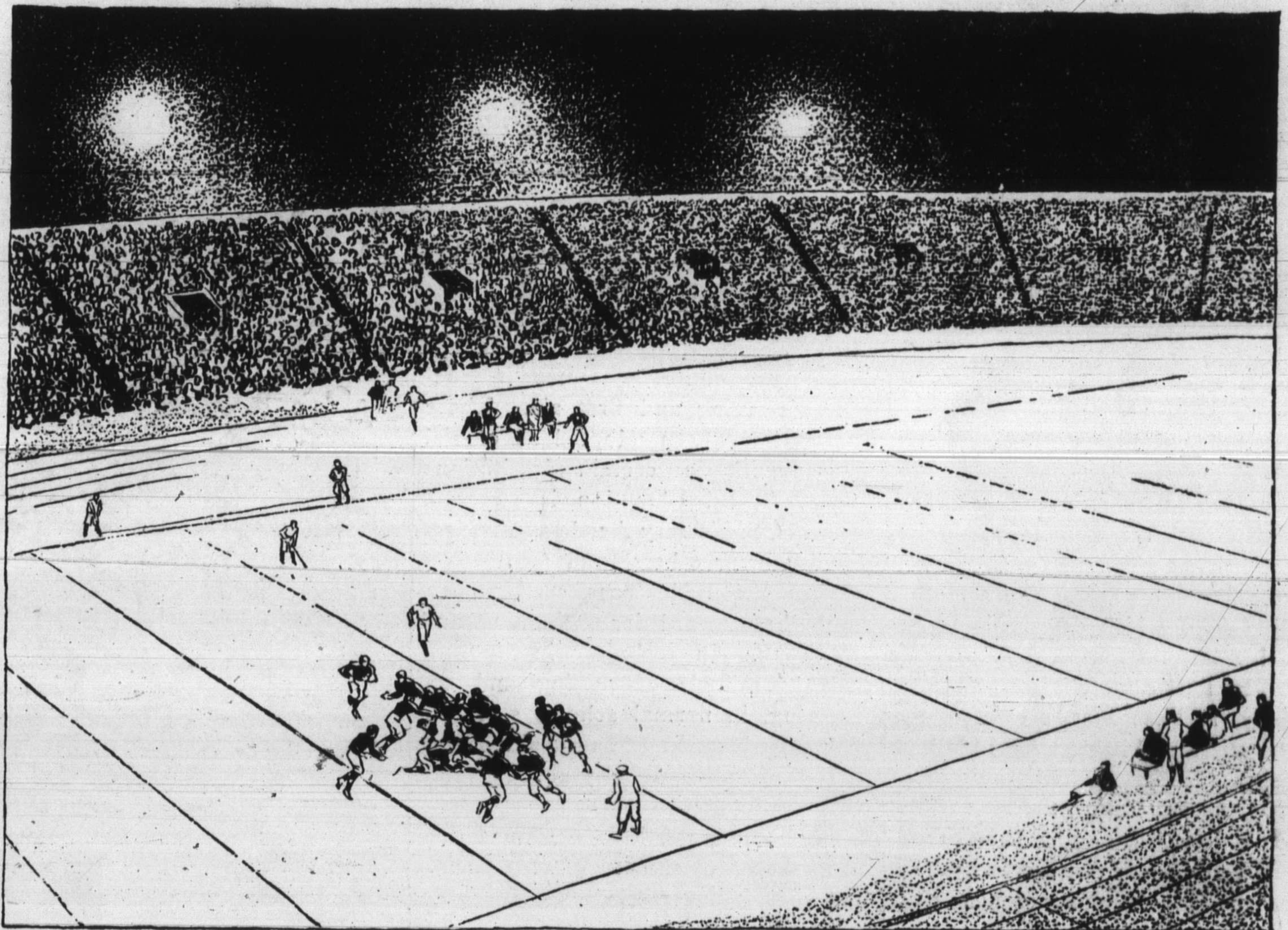


The Place for Young People to live Smartly with Economy. A new hotel planned for young men and women of cultured tastes.

Every room completely furnished with private bathroom. Luxurious public rooms. Popular priced restaurant. Library. Roof Garden. Centrally located.

### The George Washington

A Distinguished Hotel  
LEXINGTON AVE. 23<sup>rd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> ST.  
"Ten Minutes from Everywhere"  
NEW YORK



The banks of G-E floodlights at Georgia Tech's Grant Field can be adjusted to illuminate track meets as well as football games.

## G-E Floodlighting Wins Favor for Football - Hockey - Track - Baseball - Tennis

G-E floodlighting equipment has a winning record. Its victories are counted in terms of pleased spectators, increased attendance, satisfied coaches and players.

The development of G-E athletic-field floodlighting equipment was planned with every consideration for the fundamental and special playing conditions it must meet. That is why the big Novalux projectors give ample and evenly diffused light over the entire playing area.

The development of General Electric floodlighting equipment has largely been the work of college-trained men in the G-E organization—other college-trained men are largely responsible for the continuing leadership of General Electric in furnishing the many other products which bear the G-E monogram.

JOIN US IN THE GENERAL ELECTRIC PROGRAM, BROADCAST EVERY SATURDAY EVENING ON A NATION-WIDE N.B.C. NETWORK

**GENERAL ELECTRIC**

95-770DH

**Verlaine and Rimbaud  
Discussed by M. Hazard**

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

the hearth.

At this time his life becomes interwoven with that of Arthur Rimbaud, who was the son of a ne'er-do-well officer and a mother with a firm sense of duty. Rimbaud was a precocious child with an innate desire to deny everything he learned; M. Hazard called him a Prometheus. His first verses, like those of Verlaine, were Parnassian in form; some were even like those of the romantic Victor Hugo, others like those of Theodore de Banville. His first manner, consequently, was one of violence; his poetry was a cry of blasphemy against everything and especially against banality; he is happy only when he is creating a scandal and flinging mud. In 1870 he fled from the provinces to Paris where he was imprisoned. After this unfortunate experience he left for Belgium as a beggar. Sometime later he returned to his home in Charleville. In 1871 he propounded an entirely new theory in a letter to Dumesnil. Since Grecian times, he said, there had always been rimers but no poets. The poet should be a seer who should not reflect the world about him but who should create something else by exaggerating his capacity for sensation. The poet can only make himself a seer by a long, continued, reasoned-out disorder of the senses. He indulges his imagination in frenzies which lead to the creation of a second world, of an infinite beyond. Baudelaire is to him the first seer so far as ideals are concerned, but his form is trivial and petty. Rimbaud now proposes a new form in order to translate his visions.

This is the stage at which Rimbaud enters the life of Verlaine. At this time the *menage* Verlaine was going very badly, for husband and wife were ill-suited to each other. Into the strangely assorted household Verlaine invited the young Rimbaud, a strange, awkward, ragged figure. Because of the displeasure of his wife, Verlaine was forced to leave his home with Rimbaud, from whom he refused to be separated, and to depart with him for Brussels. In 1872 they were deported by the Belgians and sailed for London where they touched the very depths of misery. So great was their distress that Rimbaud became tired of it and abandoned Verlaine, ill at the moment. As soon as he had recovered, Verlaine followed him to Brussels and in his madness shot him, but not fatally. Verlaine, immediately imprisoned, had time for reflection and sent out during his captivity some of his most lasting work, the *Romanes sans Paroles* (1874) *Sagesse* (1881) which described his remorse, his humble faith, his desire for repose. In 1884 came *Jadis et Naguere* containing, in M. Hazard's opinion, the most beautiful of his poems. In all of his poetry there is a renunciation of the oratorical, the intelligent, the reasonable, in favor of intuition, sentiment, and emotion. In Verlaine's poetry we find echoes rather than sounds, music rather than fanfares.

On October 28th, M. Hazard continued his description of the literary relations between Verlaine and Rimbaud. Until 1873 Rimbaud's works had not been collected into a single volume. Now Verlaine published them under the title of *Les Illuminations*. His poetry was strange, extraordinary, and bizarre. With Verlaine there was a voluntary absence of all logic; with Rimbaud there was the same thing plus a dynamic power. Words in Rimbaud possessed not only their own individual force but an additional force gained by juxtaposition. To Verlaine words create a hallucination of the eye and ear; each word is valuable for its sound and its place. What is for others slavery is for the poet fantastic creation. The less the poet is understood, the greater value does his poetry contain.

In 1871 Rimbaud published his *Bateau Ivre* which may be characterized as hermetic poetry, incapable of being interpreted without great effort. To complete a discussion of his work one must include his *Saison en Enfer*, likewise difficult to interpret. First of all it is a sincere, lyrical confession of the psychological distress that went on in his soul in an attempt to still the most noble faculties of his being. Such an attempt left him bruised in spirit and in the midst of a frightful moral solitude. One also finds in this poem an *ars poetica* in which disorder plays the leading part. Everything which is ordinarily conceived as beautiful is to him horrible. Because he excited an awakening of the conscious and forced it to depart from the common, the banal,

and the ordinary, no one's influence on French poetry was greater than Rimbaud's. In short he was the forerunner of *surrealism*, the tenets of which were a hatred of the academic, a renewal of imagery and an emphasis on sound.

M. Hazard then returned to Verlaine, whom he described as having, in 1885, established himself in Paris with his mother. One year later, after her death, he began to frequent and become a member of the lowest class of society; he died in frightful misery in 1896. One must not, however, remember Verlaine as this debased man; rather should one regard him as one who has merely a corporeal relation with the true Verlaine. The ending of Rimbaud was no less ignominious. After adventures of rather a dubious character in Holland, Java and Africa with the sole purpose of accumulating money, he died with terrific suffering at the age of thirty-seven.

Both of the extraordinary creatures effected a great change in the national literary traditions of France. The logic and oratorical value previously manifested in French lyricism were, because of their revolt, no longer to dominate poetic creation.

**The Red Cross in Athletics**

Evidence that university faculties are giving thought to the need of a sports program which will attract general participation on the part of the students in their institutions is seen by Red Cross representatives having extensive contacts with the educational centers of the country.

The discussion of too much specialized athletic activity, in which only super athletes are wanted, or developed, leaving the majority of the students on the sidelines, has drawn attention not alone of the public, but has aroused interest among the students themselves, even though the charge is not necessarily applicable in all cases.

In some instances, as one observer commented, too specialized athletics has resulted in what might be termed a course in "sports appreciation," but has added no extra credits to the individual student's record. What is needed, apparently, is a program which is valuable to all students primarily as physical recreation, and which has, besides, a certain practical aspect.

For years the Red Cross has been welcomed in universities and colleges, with its program of swimming instruction, life-saving and first aid. These courses have been adopted as official requirements in certain institutions where physical education is stressed. In the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, among others, and most State colleges the Red Cross certificate is the highest award for swimming and life-saving. In technical institutions, such as schools of mining and engineering, in normal schools stressing physical education the first aid course is recognized for its practical value after graduation.

The Red Cross, it is explained, has no part in a discussion of too specialized sports; nevertheless, as the problem has arisen, it has suddenly been realized that in the Red Cross program, which is a part of the work at so many institutions of higher learning, there is an answer ready to hand.

As one Red Cross instructor put it, "the college man is supposed to have higher academic qualifications than one who is not college trained—why should he not be better equipped for practical sport? He very likely will be a golf enthusiast, a tennis devotee, and, in summer at least, will spend part of his time on the water. He may be a good hand at the former games, and through Red Cross instruction he can be sure of his qualifications as a swimmer."

The degree of interest in these Red Cross college sports is indicated by the fact that a considerable part of the instruction is by qualified students who give volunteer service. This service has its reward in a certificate from the Red Cross in recognition of a certain number of hours of such service, a higher award in a medal, and of course, the distinctive emblem of the life saver. Should the graduate elect physical education as his field, he has a valuable asset in this official recognition of his effort.

These facts are generally recognized among college leaders, consequently each year sees a closer degree of cooperation between the Red Cross and the country's educational institutions. Educators are found among the important groups of Red Cross leaders in the country, while the contact of students with the practical values of Red Cross service to themselves and to the com-

**Notice**

The finding list is out and can be obtained at the Publicity Office for \$1.00.

munities over the United States has drawn into local leadership of Red Cross Chapters many younger men as they have graduated and started their careers.

**MRS. JOHN KENDRICK BANGS  
DRESSES**

566 MONTGOMERY AVENUE  
BRYN MAWR, PA.

*A Pleasant Walk from the  
College with an Object  
in View*

*Get Your Own or We'll  
Rent You One*

REMINGTON · · · CORONA  
PORTABLE

**Bryn Mawr Co-Operative  
Society**

New Books! Supplies!

LUNCHEON, TEA, DINNER  
Open Sundays  
**CHATTER-ON TEA HOUSE**

918 Old Lancaster Road  
Telephone: Bryn Mawr 1185

**A BIT OF  
PARIS IN NEW YORK**

*Henri*  
CONFISEUR

40 W. 46<sup>TH</sup> STREET, NEW YORK

**A FRENCH RESTAURANT DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS PERFECT CUISINE AND CHARMING PARISIAN ATMOSPHERE**

AUTO SUPPLIES BRYN MAWR 840

**BRYN MAWR SUPPLIES CO.**

Radiola, Majestic, Atwater Kent, Victor  
Victrolas

841½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Phone: Bryn Mawr 1385

**METH'S PASTRY SHOP**

1008 LANCASTER AVE., BRYN MAWR  
Birthday Cakes, Wedding Cakes,  
Ice Cream, Candies  
Prompt Delivery service

THE  
**BRYN MAWR TRUST CO**  
CAPITAL. \$250,000.00

Does a General Banking Business  
Allows Interest on Deposits

**Jaburg Brothers**

Wholesale Groceries  
NEW YORK

**B. & G. CLEANERS & DYERS**

869 LANCASTER AVENUE  
PHONE: BRYN MAWR 1018  
BRYN MAWR, PA.  
Catering to School Girls

**JEANNETT'S**

**Bryn Mawr Flower Shop**

Phone, Bryn Mawr 570

823 Lancaster Avenue

**American Cleaners and  
Dyers**

Wearing Apparel ··· Blankets  
Laces ··· Curtains ··· Drapery  
Cleaned or Dyed

STUDENTS' ACCOUNTS

We Call and Deliver

**TRONCELLITI, Prop.**

814 Lancaster Avenue  
BRYN MAWR 1517

**COLLEGE INN AND TEA ROOM**

A LA CARTE BREAKFAST  
SERVICE 8 TO 11 A. M.  
Daily and Sunday

LUNCHEON, AFTERNOON TEA AND DINNER  
A LA CARTE AND TABLE D'HOTE

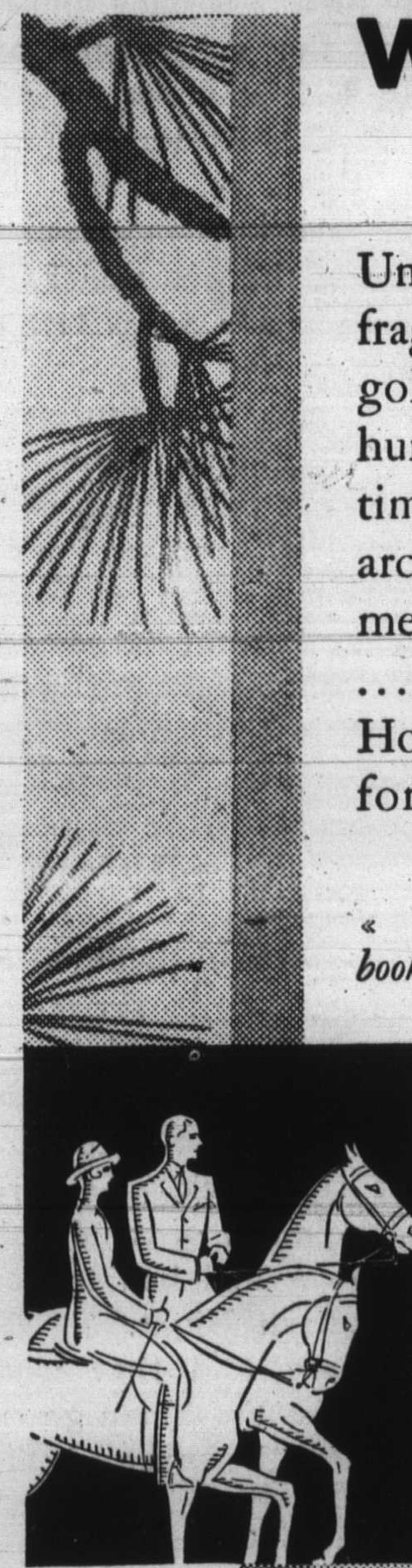
GUEST ROOMS PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT

**Where Good Times  
Await You!**

Under sunny skies... in air soft with the fragrance of pines... on the 5 D. J. Ross golf courses (with new grass tees) at Pinehurst, N. C.! Apex of sport and good times... tennis, polo, shooting, riding, archery, aviation... with special tournaments of national importance. Hospitality... sunlit rooms... in the exclusive Carolina Hotel... where friendly society gathers for pleasure.

For reservations or illustrated booklet, address General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY SPORTS PROGRAM



**One will always  
stand out**



*they Satisfy*

CHESTERFIELD CIGARETTES are manufactured by LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.