

The Barnard Bulletin

VOL. XVIII. No. 25

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 20th, 1914

PRICE 5 CENTS

1915 Mortarboard

The new *Mortarboard* is excellent as far as it goes. This seems to be the general verdict of the undergraduates. The cover is attractive; the photographs are up to the usual standard; the drawings are up to some of them, perhaps, above the usual standard; and the printed matter—such as there is of it—is clever. However, those who enjoy the "facetia" which is usually sprinkled so liberally through our *Mortarboards*, were somewhat disappointed to find it almost totally absent from '15's *Mortarboard*, except in so far as the *knocks* to the members of the class were concerned. These *knocks* were, on the whole, rather cleverer than usual, though a few of them seemed a little too hard.

It is interesting to see the list of things each member of the class has done in college, though, perhaps, it is a little hard on those who, though willing, have had little opportunity for such service, see their own names followed by only a very brief list of achievements. However, to the college in general, these statistics are interesting, are, in fact, an addition to the book.

Class histories are usually pretty stupid things. 1915's class history is certainly not thrilling, but it is rather less boring than most class histories. It's form—à la Hiawatha—is good, and especially suitable for "Soangataha."

As for the rest, there really is little else to mention. Harrison Fisher's attractive idealization of us into a college of "American beauties," is a welcome addition, as are the "cunning" baby pictures of the Board of Editors. We believe we have now mentioned everything. Our only complaint is—why is there so little of this estimable book?

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rann Kennedy

Read to Firelight Club

In place of their regular meeting on Monday evening, April 6th, the members of the Firelight Club were invited by Miss Weeks to an informal reception, at which Mr. Charles Rann Kennedy and his wife (née Edith Wynne Mattheson) read Mr. Kennedy's new play, "The Idol Breakers." Needless to say, a large number of Firelighters were present and as most of the Brooks Hall residents were also present; Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy had a fairly large audience.

The play, which is highly symbolic has for its main thought freedom through service. In describing the stage setting, Mr. Kennedy has used, instead of the conventional imaginary fourth wall, an imaginary window that looks out upon "Little Boswell" (the audience) the town in the play, which symbolizes society in general.

Mrs. Kennedy, who read the greater part of the play, delighted everybody by her interpretation of the characters. Her deep, rich voice was especially suited to the part of Naomi, a gypsy woman, who represents Liberty.

After the reading, the girls were given an opportunity to meet Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy.

Undergraduate Elections

The voting for Undergraduate President, which took place Thursday and Friday, was conducted in a very impressively solemn and formal manner. A neat sign reading "This Way to the Polls" stood in the main hallway, giving us, as we entered the front door, a sinking feeling reminiscent of that which a strangely similar sign "This way to Entrance Examinations," gave us some years ago. This sign, however, pointed in the opposite direction. As one went into Miss Boyo's office, alias, "The Polls," one was impressed at the austere visages of the cap-and-gowned election committee stationed at various well-chosen posts—at the door, at the table, around which one must go to vote, and immediately behind the "ballot box." Passing the first dragon, who checked off one's name on a printed list, one was handed by a second dragon, a small sheet of "official yellow paper" (3c the pad at the book store), on which to place the name of the lady of one's choice. Thence skirting the long tables, one finally reached the dread black ballot box into which the official yellow ballot was cast—poked is a better word—by a third dragon who felt suspiciously to see that it was not twins.

Thursday two of the nominees, Helen Jenkins and Louise Walker, were eliminated because the number of their votes added together did not equal the number of votes cast for the third lowest of the nominees.

This left Sarah Butler and Freda Kirchwey as the two final candidates on Friday. At 5 o'clock an excited mob waited in the hall to hear the results. At half past five they thronged out on the campus to wait. It was almost six, and the crowd was nearly frantic with suspense and excitement when Dorothy Fitch announced that Freda Kirchwey had been elected by one vote, but that as she had not voted at all, and as Sarah Butler had voted for her, she refused to accept the office. Groans of disappointment met this announcement, which meant the prolongation of the suspense over the week end. To-day a fresh vote is being taken. We predict a record day for excitement, Monday.

Undergraduate Meeting

At the Undergraduate meeting on Tuesday, it was announced that Student Council had decided to post a list of those who had forfeited their library privileges, and also to notify all those who had not paid their 1914 Mortarboard bills. Those who had not done so by April 2nd, were to appear before the Council on Friday, April 3rd.

It was passed by the Association that no girl should run for Undergraduate Presidency or for any of the class presidencies, if, at the time of nomination, she has an F or more than six points of D work registered in the preceding semester. This regulation is not to go into effect until next year.

The final business of the meeting was the nomination of the candidates for the Undergraduate Presidency. These are: Sarah Butler, Freda Kirchwey, Helen Jenkins and Louise Walker.

The Publishing House

(From a lecture given by Mr. F. W. Lurdett, Vice-President of Silver, Burdett & Co., Pubs., Feb. 18, 1914.)

The best way to bring this subject of the publishing house before you is to describe the work we have to do.

First.—I must classify the work under three headings: The manuscript; the book, and then the marketing of that book, the selling of that book, or the promotion. The promotive department we call the department where that work is carried on. People often think a publishing house does not know where to start—where to get the manuscript. You soon find you have to spend time securing manuscripts for you might get so many you would not know what to do.

You get the manuscript; it goes first to the editor. He may be, of course, one of the partners, or an employed editor. Most publishing houses employ an expert editor. In that department he has several assistants, who have their different titles, and do different things. The manuscript is read by the editor and he then makes his notes. An assistant editor reads it and makes his notes, then they compare their notes. The manuscript is read to see whether it is worthy to be recommended to the house. The next step is to edit that manuscript. The ordinary person would be surprised—not to over criticize authors—they are all human; publishers also make mistakes. But you would be surprised how much editing we have to do; how much money is put into that editing, to get the manuscript into correct form before it is published. It has to be read for its character, English, for its style and to see if it will occupy the place for which it is intended. Text books are particularly important. We have to see if the book emphasizes the trend of modern thought; in fact, whether it will be salable. We like to publish different things and many publishers have books which greatly influence thought, which have been pioneers. We often have to invest a great deal of money after the book is on the market in exploiting it before the money comes back. A book has to be examined to see whether it is up to date as well as for many other qualities. Elementary text books for children are quite often over the heads of children—that book must be written down for children.

The next step is to decide the general style of publication—that is more or less restricted by the list price that can be obtained for the book. The cost must be judged and constantly borne in mind during the whole publication. It includes the superintendence of the job, the quality of paper, style of typography, style of binding, etc.—and the matter of illustrations comes in here; also it is an important factor in the cost. The illustrations depend on the character of the book. There again a certain line of talent is demanded for the selection of the illustration; the selection of an artist to do it or to secure the photograph, or whatever other conditions may be determined upon. Then there is the page to be determined upon. I mean not only the outside size of the book page

(Continued on Page 3 Column 1)

BARNARD BULLETIN

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 20th, 1914

Electioneering! Oh, thrilling word! This year we know the meaning of the word better than ever, for we have constantly had lively examples of it for the last two weeks. It is hard to know exactly what stand to take in regard to electioneering in general here in college. Certainly it can hardly be expected that girls will not "boost" their friends as much as possible, especially if they are firmly convinced that these friends have great abilities. However, there are certain pettinesses which have shown themselves in the conduct of the electioneering this year which seem all too obviously objectionable.

Those girls who are big enough to be seriously considered by the college for its important offices, are not usually petty enough to be willing to modify their conduct for the sake of winning popularity. Surely, even the girl who yearns most passionately for great honor (and few of us are perfectly indifferent to it), realizes that the only honor attached to being elected to a big office, lies in the fact that there is a genuine belief of the majority in her great fitness to hold this office. There lies the honor and the glory that we all

would like to have; it is the wonderful consciousness of having a mass of one's associates believing so inspiringly in one. If those who electioneer would remember that when they win votes for their friends on any other basis than the honest conviction of the voters that this candidate is highly endowed with ability, they rob the friend of that very most exquisite enjoyment of honors which they are trying so crudely to procure for her.

Surely it is foolish, petty and unkind to electioneer by "running down" the character of the opponent. Yet this has been common in the campaign of undergraduate president—common among those of all "parties." If the candidates themselves knew that this was being done, they would, of course, strenuously object, but they are always the ones who know least about what is going on. If you have real faith in the abilities of your friend, say so; back up your remarks with illustrations of what she has done, hitherto; but if you have real faith and enough facts to make a good plea, you will not have to resort to accusing the other candidates of pettinesses in order to win votes for your candidate.

Again, to go among Freshmen and others who may be uncertain about whom to vote for, and to make such a plea as this: "Ah, go on, vote for —. Really, she is much the best. Do it to please me,"—is neither dignified, fair nor wise. The doubtful ones have more sense than you give them credit for.

Finally, several people electioneered Thursday and Friday immediately outside the polls. This was, of course, not done systematically, but probably only by those who happened to be there because they had just voted themselves. However, it gave a very bad impression.

Views of Students on the Value of Various Courses

The *Bulletin*, feeling that it may be of interest to get the point of view of various students in regard to many of our courses, has asked several well-qualified Seniors to write letters on the subject. The first of these letters, which appears below, is by Caroline Allison Duror, Ed.

EDITOR OF THE *Bulletin*.

Dear Madam.—Because I entered in February upon the "general two-years' course not leading to a degree," my course has been peculiar. By this scheme I was required to take a year of French, of German and of English beyond English A, besides History A, Mathematics A, and two years of science. This set of requirements appeals to me as more suitable for the B.S. degree than those in force. There would be some question about the languages. Personally, I do not regret an enforced fifth year of German, and fourth year of French. One cannot practise too much in reading modern languages if one expects to read scientific works in these languages. Also as the language courses are here given the B. S. student has through them additional broadening influence of a literary training. High school languages and English did not reveal, to me at least, the beauties in literature, as did Dr. Braun's Goethe and Dr. Trent's Milton—both taken as required courses. The atmosphere of an advanced literary appreciation course should be felt by every B.S. student in order that she may acquire a means of interpreting the non-scientific mind.

Of course English A is essential and as I recall it, educated me from the high school to the college state. Mathematics A is a tool for the B. S. and a training for the B.A. student. Psychology seems to me most illuminating in giving one an appreciation of one's own mental processes, and therein a conception of what all our knowledge is.

To my ideas, English B is an unfair requirement for the B.S. degree. It might not be, if any one of us could take the courses she wanted in her four years here.

Excluding two years of languages, the B.S. girl has just 8 points for free electives to pamper her temperament. Economics and Music were outside the pale for me, when Brief and Logic were enforced. Now English B2 I might have needed, though I am sure Dr. Trent's course did me more good. But why does a B.S. candidate need the Brief or Logic? If a girl has a mind capable of reasoning, her sciences will develop it, and along lines where she will later use it. Logic is no help. Any science safeguards its followers' reasoning by destroying any untruths due to poor logic. Studying the formal schoolman subject with its quaint flavor, is for the B.S. girl, what elaborately reviewing the alphabet in order to use an encyclopedia would be. We have not the time, and would learn in practice, anyway. This applies likewise to English B, in its teaching the use of proof and of a bibliography. As to its necessitating one's seeing a vital problem—why not give a girl the chance to really study them in a course not involved in other things?

Physical education I remember with regret. Then it was not left to my weak flesh to do of its own volition what was good for it. Were there only some course open to non-athletic seniors, with a precious credit to insure attendance! You intend to swim, but haven't time or are busy. Naturally the hours of such a course would be a matter of controversy. But really, I am sure the suddenly busy upper classmen are no more to be trusted with their health than Freshmen.

In my own line, I must begin with the regret that I came before the days of Introductory Science. It is essential to the B.A. girl, and remedies the hit or miss choice of the B.S. girl. But some one who has taken this course can say more. The course must do much to offset the B.A. requirement which allows a girl to take her only two sciences both in the inorganic ones. Every college girl should have traced the history of development of life. It is a great pity one cannot take all the science courses; here at Barnard they supplement each other so completely. Botany gives scientific discipline and facts; Zoology a masterly presentation and a leading forth of the mind into science (so should be taken earliest to be most appreciated); Chemistry makes logic unnecessary; Astronomy gives the B.S. girl some culture even inside her seventy science points—it is in the polished state which the newer sciences only aim to reach sometime in the future.

While it may seem a personal view, I call geology the broadest of the sciences. There is a world of facts new to most girls, discipline, training of a guided imagination—and here in default of a purely life-science, one may get the history of life.

As a last word I want to advise you to try one summer session, even if you don't need it. There are all the benefits of trying a new college. And try to tuck in a single graduate course at least in your senior year. No one should miss the flavor of graduate work, even if the bachelors' degree be her, "be all, and end all."

CAROLINE A. DUROR.

Wigs and Cues Announcement

Will next Friday or Saturday find you in Brinckerhoff theatre, attending Undergrad Show? If not, why not?

The time set for the performances of "On o' My Thumb," "The Man of Destiny" and "Our Lady's Tumbler" are almost at hand. Tickets can now be procured at the usual prices from your class representatives, or from Elizabeth Macaulay in Senior Study. The matinee will take place on Saturday afternoon, the other performances occurring on Friday and Saturday evenings. Remember Greek games and do not tarry too long in buying your tickets!

The Publishing House

(Continued from Page 1, Column 2)

but the size of the letter press and type part of the page. We get samples from our printer for this and the manuscript is then sent to the printer and the type set. A form of galley proof is made and returned in sections to the publisher, who looks it over and notes any gross errors, and passes it on to the author. The publisher has to keep track of the proof and to supervise it. The author returns the galley to the publisher and he sends it to the printer to have corrections embodied and returned in form of corrected proof. It goes to the author, comes back, and generally I think we have the second proof to offer. Then we have to have electrotype plates ordered, made in order that the typed matter may be in permanent form and from which many editions may be printed. Sometimes a book of limited sale is printed from type, but text books almost never are done so, for we want to have many editions, so plates are usually made.

After the plates are made the books is turned over to the pressman who prints it; the paper having been selected and sent to the printer. Then comes the important matter of the binding; the selection of the style of binding; the cloth, color (and there are many qualities of cloth to be chosen from), and as to whether the book will be stamped in gold or something else. This all has to be carefully considered and depends greatly upon the price which can be obtained for the book. This is in general the work of the editorial or manufacturing department; it is sometimes separate, sometimes in one, depending upon the size of the building and the firm. Up to the time it goes to press it is editorial and when it goes to press and the binding is taken up, the work belongs to the manufacturing department.

In the manufacturing department they generally keep the records of the conditions, records of sheets used by the printer, selection of the plates and the cost of the printing, binding, paper, and place where there is a paper maker—all records are carefully kept so that when another edition comes up they may be referred to. It takes a clerical force to keep these records. Often they are called upon to keep more than one sort of record.

Perhaps it would be well for me to mention here, what seems to be true from my experience—the ability demanded for this kind of work. Reading the manuscript and proof require an expert knowledge of character and good English, construction, punctuation and good style. I am not attempting to name everything, only some of the essential things. Furthermore where manuscripts are very long and work is pressing in an office, a person needs to be able to read quickly and yet thoroughly; in other words, alertness of mind, with thoroughness are necessary—I think concentration comes in here. When we come from college life and settle down in an office it is very difficult to concentrate. In the reading of proof, concentration is necessary—what some people think is an ordinary piece of work is really very difficult. I would not want to tell you the salary that the head of the University Press told me they paid a man who was in their employ many years, and whom they obtained after a long search; he is an expert proof-reader—the best man in the country they say. If I told you his salary you might be discouraged in starting out. It takes a careful type of mind. After you have read a page or two your mind will wander. Reading proof is not merely to see whether it is like the copy, but

also to see imperfections of type—a poor letter that must not go into the plate, for we want the type to look fresh. So in reading proof, we have to notice all these imperfections, and one cannot see them if his mind is not fully on the work.

For text books a knowledge of the essential subjects taught in the schools or colleges would be very helpful. You cannot expect everybody to have them in the same degree, but I am telling you the things that are helpful and add to the efficiency and worthiness of the person seeking employment in a publishing house. If you have had teaching experience or other training it comes in very handy in editing the manuscript. In manuscript of arithmetic we want to have the person who examines it know something about the subject. It is generally done by the editor and would not be done by the assistants, but in reading proof it would be very helpful if the assistants were familiar with the subject. Then, too, as I have already stated, a knowledge of artistic sense, in selecting illustrations, comes into use in the selection of the type which is proper for the book, artistic in design and the variety of type which makes harmony. You see a book that looks beautiful, but you cannot tell why. It is just that—a sort of harmony. This sort of knowledge comes from training, which most have not had unless they have been in an industrial school. You get it in the office and it would not be demanded from a person first applying. Ordinarily speaking, the editor would do this part. The point in mind in regard to artistic sense is to have something to which training responds. If a person has not an artistic sense, no amount of training will make her artistic. It is not absolutely essential, and no one person can have all these points as a rule, but each one will have one or more.

Now there comes the Promotive work, or the marketing of the book. This is usually done through agents, but there is a large amount of work which is not generally understood which is done in the office, and which I believe is not always done as effectively as it might be. It depends a lot on whom we happen to get hold of and sometimes the right kind of a letter is not sent; it fails to make the important points. The useful letter intelligently describes the book and brings out the main point of the book, which, if you can project the mind, will be the point the person you are writing to will be interested in and will listen to. Then there must be a second letter of the right kind, following up the first and the person who can write this kind of letter is needed in a publishing house. It is one of the hardest things to find; one does not realize this until he tries. If you say, "I am going to make people buy this book," you get enthusiastic over it and can write a much better letter than otherwise.

Then there is the composing of circulars; it takes a certain kind of genius to do this, for advertising is becoming an art; only look at the magazines and see the tremendous amount of work put into it. Then there are the press notices, reviews of the book made by the publishers to be sent to the press, periodicals and newspapers. We have, you see, the book review as suggestive of how to review it. Editors of daily newspapers would never have time, unless they took months to read all the books sent for reviews. There is an opportunity for women in that line too. There is a woman at the head of my advertising department.

In cases of text books we get up what we call "briefs," to take before educational authorities, school committees or heads of special departments in colleges.

We get up a circular and printed matter; this is rather expensive. People will not read a short article as quickly as they will a typewritten brief, we find. We make these briefs thorough. There is an opportunity here of life work. The briefs, of course, give an outline of the contents of the book and its educational value. Sometimes briefs are gotten up to show the merits of one book over a competitive one.

We keep in our office, lists or card catalogs of the classes of persons to whom we will send these circulars, or correspond with or send samples of our books. This line of work, with classifying and filing of correspondence and the preparing of circulars and getting ready for mail, directing envelopes and that sort of thing, does not take highly skilled labor, but is another line of work in which we usually employ women. The stenographers in a publishing office are the same as in other offices, but they can be very helpful, because if a person is trained in another line she can be made very useful as private secretary to the head of a department, in writing to authors and keeping track of a great deal of his work. Sometimes the most valuable clerk in the office is the stenographer who is clerk to an important man.

One point is rather unnecessary to speak of and which is sometimes overlooked, a woman should be very careful that she has the vigor to undertake the kind of work she is contemplating. Going into an office and being confined a certain number of hours with constant and continuous work is tiring at the start. I think this fact should be taken into account in the kind of business you select. Publishing business is not as hard as some others, and yet we receive a large amount of work to do in a year's time, and it requires concentration and application which should be reckoned with at the start.

Co-operativeness—an ordinary term—but what I mean is co-operativeness with the employees who do the work as well as with the employer. You naturally have to respect the wishes of your employers first, but the spirit with which you feel yourself a part of the enterprise and your spirit with the others, and doing your work particularly well, and feeling it is part of the whole, is the co-operativeness that helps. It will not be the right kind of work unless you are interested and are co-operative. I speak of this in a spirit of helpfulness. I find that a person well equipped but who fails at that point, sometimes loses a position.

I think, perhaps, I have covered the whole work, so far as I have seen it, in a general way. I want to say that I find that those who have looked at it in the right way think it a very interesting business that is worth while, and really doing something that will not be used up in a moment. In accomplishing this, it calls out many talents of the highest type, so that I think any one who enters it will find it entirely worth while and a business that will arouse enthusiasm and inspiration.

Brooks Hall Sophomore Tea

The Sophomores at Brooks Hall entertained the Sophomore class at a tea last Thursday afternoon. Miss MacColl acted as hostess. The tea, however, was but a minor issue, as the real interest of the affair lay in the dancing. The one-step, the tango and even that supremely difficult Maxixe, were all attempted by everybody. We all had a beautiful time, and the party was broken up only by having to catch "the 5:48" home, or some similar rude interruption.

Steadfastness

Chaplin Knox spoke in Chapel Monday, before the Easter vacation. He read from the fourth chapter of St. Matthew, about the temptation of Jesus in the wilderness. We are now in Lent, said Chaplain Knox; which we observe in commemoration of a certain season and certain events in the life of Christ. It is a time when we generally lessen our worldly activities and take an inventory of spiritual stock to ascertain whether we are advancing or declining in spiritual power.

We should have a clear idea of the temptations the Master had to face. The description of them is symbolic, but they were very real temptations. In the wilderness Jesus was gathering strength for the inevitable conflict that the advancing of His ideal would bring. How easy it would have been for Him to succumb to the popular conception of the Messiah!

Temptations show whether or no we have the strength and persistence to stand up for what we feel to be right. Life is a sifting process. The tendency is so often to take a middle course—not to do the wrong thing, but neither to stand out for the highest. In our studies, for instance, we so often do just enough to get past, but do not really master the task assigned. When valedictorians at graduation exercises declaim about ideals, older people in the audience often smile indulgently. This is because they have not had moral strength enough to keep up to their early ideals and feel sure that these young folks will fail also. It would have been very easy for Christ to escape the cross by a little compromising, but that would have been untrue to His ideals. So He underwent crucifixion and transformed it from ignominy to triumph. Where we are asked to bear a cross it is to bear the suffering that standing for one's principles brings.

Public Library at Columbia

On April 16th the New York Public Library, through its Travelling Libraries Department, opened a station in the General Library of Columbia University, Room 108-A. This station will be primarily for the circulation of books to the faculty and students of the University and will be open every day from 8:30 to 12:00 A. M., and on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 1.00 to 5:30 P. M.

Three thousand books in charge of an experienced librarian will form the initial collection. The collection will be changed or increased as occasion demands. Two books may be borrowed for a period of two weeks with the privilege of renewal for a like period. Regular deliveries by automobile twice a week will enable this branch to borrow books from all other branches of the Circulation Department, through this so-called interbranch Loan system, about 80,000 titles are available.

An author catalogue of the books on the shelves will be kept at the station and printed lists issued by the Public Library will facilitate the borrowing of books from other branches.—Spec.

Chapel Speakers

Monday, April 20.—Rabbi Wise.
Thursday, April 23.—Prof. Henry Raymond Mussey.
Monday, April 27.—Chaplain Knox.

Notice

The English Club meets Monday, April 20th, at the home of Louise Fox, 222 Riverside Drive. The meeting is important, as new members will probably be elected.

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Notice Regarding Elective Blanks

1. Students should call at the office of the Registrar at once to get an elective blank and a circular of directions for making out this blank.
 2. No student will be allowed to file an elective blank who has not previously filed a Faculty Adviser card at the Office of the Registrar.
 3. Students planning to take work in the Summer Session at Columbia University, or elsewhere, must file a list of elections for these Summer Session courses, and a marked catalogue of the Summer School, if other than Columbia University, at the same time as the elective blank.
 4. Elective blanks must be returned to the Office of the Registrar not later than 4 P. M. on Friday, April 24.
- By order of the Committee on Instruction,
W. T. BREWSTER,
Provost.

Notice—Major Subject

The attention of all students is called to the following regulations concerning major subjects recently passed by the Committee on Instruction and the Faculty of Barnard College:

1. Candidates for the degree of A.B., who wish to major in Chemistry or Physics, must take 15 points of work in either subject in addition to the prescribed work in that department, i. e., Chemistry 5-6, or Physics 1-2, or entrance Chemistry or Physics.

2. Candidates for the degree of A.B. must have at least 18 points of work of Grade C or higher in their major subject. Work of Grade D, therefore, cannot be counted among the 18 points required for a major.

This regulation applies to candidates for graduation in 1916, unless the Committee on Instruction, for reasons of weight, shall otherwise decide.

ANNA E. H. MEYER,

Calendar of Events

Tuesday, April 21.
Mathematics and Philosophy Club, joint meeting. Speaker: Captain Baldwin, Arctic explorer, Room 339, 4-5. Undergrad. Study, 5-6.

Wednesday, April 22.
Wigs and Cues Dress Rehearsal, theater 7 P. M.

Thursday, April 23.
Campaign Committee, Lecture Room 339, 4-5. Speaker: Mr. Weeks, of Union Theological Seminary. Subject: "Education in China."

Friday, April 24.
Wigs and Cues presents "Op. o' My Thumb," "A Man of Destiny," "Our Lady's Tumbler," 8:15 P. M., Brinckerhoff Theatre.

Saturday, April 25.
Wigs and Cues dramatics, 2:15 P. M. and 8:15 P. M.

Monday, April 27.
Craigie Club Tea, Undergrad. Study, 4-6.

Tuesday, April 28.
Undergraduate Meeting, 12 M.

Senior Class Meeting

The small and select body of Seniors who dropped in to the special class meeting (at 2:30, in Room 330), at about 12:45 last Friday, voted that the motion recently passed, excluding members of 1914, dropped from college from the senior banquet and dance, be rescinded. The chairman of Senior Week, made several announcements. An exhibition of living models displayed low collars as they should be worn. Eleanor Mayer, May Kenny and Corinne Reinheimer were nominated for Ivy Day Orators. Eleanor Mayer and Corinne Reinheimer were the two highest nominees. Ruth Guernsey and Margaret Peck were nominated for the presentation of the gift to the college. The final election of these two speakers was postponed, owing to the lateness of the hour.



Tea Room

IS AT
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Humorous Department

Miscellaneous Number.

Even the letters on the new Mortarboard are doing the debutante slouch!

Staff members are not recognizable from their baby pictures. Sometimes changes ARE for the worse.

We prefer against the Economics Department a charge of exploitation of labor, especially that of women and children.

At the Polls

Have you voted? Then you have seen "The Yellow Ticket."

We note the added formality and offer a few suggestions:

Why not rubber stamps with the candidates' names?

Why not small electric irons to crease the ballots?

Why not ministering angels in cap and gown to make these creases?

Why not present one's card?

Why not serve tea? (We do on every other provocation.)

Again we ask you, why not?

Dr. C— contemplates starting in the wholesale hair business now that elections are over. It is said that he has ample capital goods.

N. B.—The "capital" mentioned above is not a pun, and cannot be said to mean "belonging to the head."

Wonder where they got that fine collection of pens and pencils?

Many, despite the tight rope, had difficulty in escaping. But then, they were right in the "Lost and Found" Department.

The girls in office of the Sec. were counting ballots by the Peck.

The crowd all called: they could not come, For SECRET ballots must be "mum"

We disagree with Mortarboard in calling Miss T— "The Things That Count." Verily, ballots are "The Things That Count!"



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To Barnard College and Teachers College

Thursday Chapel

Miss Williams, of the College Settlement, spoke last Thursday, on the necessity of the settlement as a permanent institution. When the organization was founded twenty-five years ago, the founders thought that it would soon accomplish its work once and for all. With the constant change in conditions, however, the varying population, the influx of foreigners, and the rise in American standards, it was found that the settlement was needed as a permanent force.

A great part of the work of the association is with children. Boys are kept off streets by the greater attraction of the gymnasium. Work among girls of twelve and older is equally necessary to counteract all the evil influences that surround them.

The interest that the settlement inspires in the neighborhood boys and girls, causes many of them to offer their services when they are older. One might think, Miss Williams said, that the settlement could leave its work to these neighborhood workers. It has been found by experience, however, that a permanent centre of operations was necessary if the work was to be done efficiently, and this the settlement supplied.

Period of Borglum Exhibit Extended

Announcement is made that the period of the exhibition of the collection of sculpture by Gutzon Borglum in Avery Library will be extended to April 25th. This action has been taken because it is felt that the keen interest manifested by the University and the general public in the collection warrants such an extension of time. Spec.

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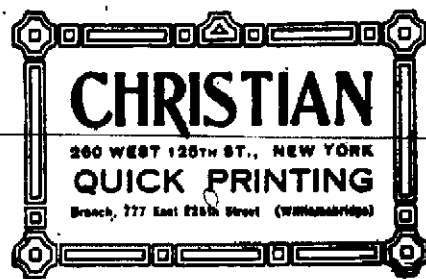
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