

THE BARNARD BULLETIN

Vol. XXVIII. No. 17

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1924

PRICE NINE CENTS

Talks Arranged by Economics Department

Mr. Morrow Is First Speaker

In order to make economic questions more real and more interesting to the students, the Economics Department, under the leadership of Miss Hutchinson, has arranged for a number of talks by people who are dealing in the practical applications of economic theory. In accordance with this plan, Mr. Dwight Morrow, of J. P. Morgan & Co. gave an address on Monday, February 25th to a number of Economics students.

Mr. Morrow read as his text a portion of an article by Walter Bagehot. This was written in connection with one by a German economist who took as his thesis the statement that there is only one way of arriving at true facts which history and statistical inquiry will reveal. Mr. Bagehot felt that it is impossible ever to learn all the facts because that means statistical facts, and these are subject to error. Facts multiply; no one knows them all at any one time; those who know many of them do not reveal them. Only a fraction of the facts are statistically recorded.

Mr. Morrow made this assertion of Bagehot's the thesis of his speech. A statistical picture he said, is an incomplete and rather inaccurate one. For example, even government reports of the volume of foreign trade are wholly inadequate. No one can tell how great is the volume of that trade, for that would include such matter as guessing at

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Subject of Debate Announced

Squad is Chosen

The subject for the Intercollegiate Debate this year was announced on Saturday by the Debate Council as, "Resolved, That the United States should join the League of Nations."

Preparations for the Debate have been begun by the following girls:

Mary Armstrong, '26
Dorothy Ashworth, '26
Ruth Bass, '26
Mary Carter, '25
Alice Killeen, '26
Elizabeth Patterson, '27
Helen Robinson, '27
Helen Reagan, '24
Edna Stahl, '26
Dorothea West, '27

From this group the actual speakers and alternates, will be chosen later.

The date for the Debate has been set for March 15. The Barnard Negative Team will go to Wellesley this year and the Smith Negative Team will come to Barnard.

Trevelyan Speaks at Columbia

Literature and History Closely Related

Speaking at Columbia on Tuesday on "History and Literature" Dr. George Macaulay Trevelyan made two main points: first, that the study of history and the literature of the English language must take the place in our modern education of the old Biblical and Classical education. They are the modern humanities through which our Anglo-Saxon civilization will be transmitted, and which must be preserved if we are not to be overwhelmed and taken possession of by the enthusiasm for the physical sciences. The contacts between literature and history are seen more clearly today than ever before. More and more people are realizing that they are dependent each on the other. It is impossible to study literature except against its background. From Homer onward it has always been connected in its origin and execution with contemporary political, social, and religious conditions. Human experience, and that is essentially history, is found most concretely in stories and poems and it is in this that literature can be called true historical material. We know more of early Greek civilization through Homer, more of medieval English life through Chaucer than through specific histories, manor-rolls or legal documents. Moreover, history is, or ought to be, literature. Historical learning can only be given to others through books. Science has tangible results, makes startling changes in our daily life, but history can only affect the world by improving the minds and thoughts of individuals.

Dr. Trevelyan divided the work of the historian into three principle steps which are carried on more or less simultaneously but which nevertheless can be recognized as clearly defined and different operations: 1. the collection of evidence which may be styled a scientific step, 2. the interpretation of the results, and 3. the exposition of the results, which may be called a literary step. A just balance of these three elements leads to the best, the truest, the most artistic historical writing. Twenty or thirty years ago, exposition was slighted, partly in revolt against the history of the immediate past which was mostly style and few facts. Today we are striving toward a better apportionment.

Dr. Trevelyan's second point was that the best way to study history is not through the frequent perusal of "peptonized" interpretations called text-books, nor yet through indiscriminate browsing in original documents. For the usual student whose aim is not to become an historical scholar but merely to be well-informed, the most satisfying method is to read copiously in the great historical artists—Parkman, Carlyle, Maitland, Gardiner, and their peers. To this the student of any period should add the significant literature of the age.

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Discuss Economic Life and Christian Ideals

Conference Experiments

For three days, February 15, 16, 17, there existed at the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. a coeducational college in which men and women students and professors shared their information and ideas in an attempt to solve common problems.

As all the participants in the experiment were students regularly enrolled in the colleges of Greater New York, or actively engaged in business or professions, it could not last longer. However the experiment did hold out a hope for the future.

The single issue of this conference was "Our Acquisitive Economic Life and Christian Ideals." Facts, interpretations, and opinions on this subject were given by experts, and between sessions of such presentations were held the student discussion groups on which the conference was built. Some impressions of the Barnard delegates to Drew follow—

"Experiencing Drew meant, perhaps presenting one's fondest dreams for inspection to an Australian business man, a Scotch theological student, a medical missionary from the Near East, as well as Norman Thomas and "Jack" Childs,—and then replacing those dreams by newer, larger ones.

"The Drew Conference served to emphasize what I had already felt to be the case. We here at Barnard, in our discussion groups, have a strong tendency to work in upon ourselves; to deliver and redeliver our own personal opinions; to regard mere repetition a means of refuting our opponent. We all gather together, idealist, paternalist, socialist, liberal, whatever we call ourselves; and since most of us have all too little working knowledge of actual facts, and, what is still more fatal, a strong inclination to convert our fellowmen, although we ourselves are unwilling to yield one inch of ground, what is the result? Streams of conversation—idealism, paternalism, socialism, liberalism—rush forth into their parallel valleys, intermittent but never intermingling, never seeking a point of contact.

"And so it seems to me that all of us who feel ourselves interested in the problems which our present "acquisitive economic" society offers must be greatly indebted to Mr. Carter. He was a missionary in India, but unlike many of his calling who consider the foreign field the only field for service, he calls our attention to the evils at home and reminds us that they are certainly as numerous as those abroad. Mr. Carter urges us to get away from our futile inward "education," to come into contact with our fellowmen of all occupations—

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NOTICE TO SOPHOMORES

All members of the Sophomore Class are requested to assemble in Brinckerhoff Theatre on Tuesday, March 11th at 1:10 P. M. The Dean will speak about their choice of courses during their Junior and Senior years and their future careers.

V. C. GILDERSLEEVE,
Dean

Professor Van Doren speaks on the American Novel

Points Out Increased Interest in Culture

On Tuesday, February 26, in Brinckerhoff Theatre there was another well attended Assembly at which Carl Van Doren, Literary Editor of the Century Magazine, spoke.

Preceding Mr. Van Doren's talk, Professor Braun announced that the students of Barnard have been asked to provide music at the Columbia University Assembly on April 1st. A large attendance is urgently requested. Charlotte Bradley spoke on the foundation of a college chorus, to further interest in college songs, and also to enable the Barnard students to make a favorable musical impression at the Assembly.

Elinor Curtis announced that a letter has been posted on the Bulletin Board which students are asked to read and sign. It is a plea to bring the pressure of public opinion to bear upon the passing of a federal law which will enable the government to interfere in the unscrupulous employment of child labor. Further statistics on this subject can be found in R. S. O. Office.

Professor Howard, in introducing the speaker, spoke of Mr. Van Doren's rare humor and sincerity and his ability as an historian and critic of the American novel.

Mr. Van Doren began his most interesting talk by sketching amusing incidents in his early life, especially his difficulty in becoming acclimated to a world containing women.

Professor Van Doren began the "serious part of his talk" by mentioning the trend of the times between his youth and that of the present generation. The current age is one of exhilaration and acceleration.

(Continued on Page 3)

Junior Prom is Great Success

Original Features Presented

Junior Prom was held Thursday night, February 21st at the Cosmopolitan Club, 135 East 40th Street.

The evening proved to be thoroughly successful. On the receiving line were Miss Weeks, Professor Ogburn, and Miss Viola Travis, the chairman of the prom. Dancing commenced shortly after nine. It continued with the intermission of supper until three o'clock. The note of protest expressed by all when the music finally stopped was the surest indication that all present had enjoyed themselves.

The features of the evening consisted of a Lucky Number Dance, a Balloon Dance, and several spotlight dances. The Lucky Number Dance was an exciting affair as prizes were given to the lucky couple. It was won by Miss Ruth Dewberry and her partner. The Balloon Dance came later. Balloons were given to everyone. Both on account of their many different

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BARNARD BULLETIN

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1924

COMMENT

PROFESSOR Van Doren's remarks about the immorality of being dull, and, incidentally, of being bored, seem especially pertinent to a college community. Here is a group of people, most of them on the "dawn side of twenty", selected from the upper three percent of the population, the psychologists tell us, and brought into contact with the best our culture can offer. Information on all subjects, intercourse with those who have devoted their lives to study, the leisure to develop individuality of interests, the opportunity to create, to express what this culture means to this generation, offer the materials for a colorful and extremely vital life. The student who can find nothing stimulating in college, is usually committing the sin of closing her eyes to the intellectual adventure awaiting her. Of course, adventure usually means exertion, and intensity of interest demands concentration of activity. It means too more of an emphasis on the intellectual aspect of college.

Especially at this time does it seem a deplorable waste of opportunity to make of college merely a period of routine living and classified thinking. We are even now passing through a period of readjustment. Authoritarianism no longer holds full sway in matters of intellect. New attitudes in politics, in economics, in art, in education, are manifesting themselves. New values are seeping into the thought of the time. Since she is given the opportunity to gain a comprehensive view of our culture, the college student can contribute toward the development of standards by which to measure these new trends of opinions, and can prepare herself to participate intelligently in the formation of new values. Periods of change, of transition, appeal to the imagination of youth, and we of to-day should be able to understand why Wordsworth said,

"Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
But to be young was very Heaven!"

To seek out ideas, to interest oneself in the trends of thought in all fields of activity, is to see the college course in broader perspective, and to escape the 'sins' of dullness and boredom.

* * * *

IT is rather disillusioning, after these considerations, to learn that the proposed public speaking course will not be given this semester because of the extremely small number of registrants. The course would have filled a decided gap in student activities here. The indifference to it is merely another indication of the lack of interest in this type of activity at Barnard. Debating, for instance, has always been neglected here, and although there have been more debate candidates than usual this year, it certainly does not receive the attention it merits. Yet in a college where the intellectual elements were most stressed, it would seem that debating and allied subjects would be most highly valued. If students do turn from the formal business of getting an education, it seems natural that they should engage in activities in which they could make use of the information and ability acquired in their academic pursuits. The attitude toward debating, and the time and energy spent on less fruitful extra-curricular activities, shows this not to be the situation at Barnard.

* * * *

The appeal in this week's assembly for interest in the much-needed Child Labor Legislation deserves the support of the college. One need not be a sociologist to understand its significance, and the exertion of reading a pamphlet or signing a letter seems very little to ask.

THE SHOW-OFF

"The Show-Off" introduces us to a new attitude in the comedy of American middle-class life. It does not glorify the pursuit of the dollar as do our business comedies, nor does it, like most of the recent plays of this nature, present a bitter satire on the empty middle-class struggle for an auto or a new "dining room suite." "The Show-Off" is rather a study in what people make of this middle-class life with which they are concerned. If this is satire, it is satire that has lost much of its bitterness. In spite of the emptiness of the life of this family, preoccupied as it is with the mere business of getting along, the play shows these people to be, not ridiculous, but pitiful, worthy of sympathy.

Even the Show-Off, the loud, aggressive, inordinate, and usually unsuccessful bluffer, about whom the play is built, is given an appeal that makes one understand how the younger daughter can be so stubbornly in love with him. The rest of the family are plain, hard working people who accept their moderate situation and soberly make the best of it; the Show-Off is the one who reacts less sanely to it, and therefore makes himself ridiculous by bringing into relief the real pettiness of their situation. He is one of those maladjusted individuals in the business world, who, with a queer twist of the imagination, refuse to acknowledge the littleness of all that they do or can do, and who escape into a continuous role of blatant falsehood, palpable exaggeration, and inextinguishable bluff. There is real comedy in this situation of the family of plain, practical people, trying to escape from the encroachments of this insupportably "nervy" son-in-law.

The Show-Off is done in rather bold outline, but the other characters of the play are more moderately and realistically portrayed. In fact, much of the strength of the play lies in the picture of this typical family, rather than in the delineation of the Show-Off. Especially noticeable is the character of the mother, practical, quick, economical, content with being as "well-off" as they are, able to speak authoritatively on the economy of a two-room flat, but unable to understand what the possession of "one hundred with three noughts" dollars means. The hinted sorrow of the older sister and her successful husband is also a good touch.

The play moves along a little too much on one plane, with the action mainly of an episodic character. The play might have ended on the more realistic note of the triumph of the Show-Off, quartering himself and his wife on the family, without the vindication of his one successful bluff. The present ending, though less in keeping with reality, does present a comic situation, however after this successful move on the part of the Show-Off, one knows, as the curtain descends, that he will be irrepressible, and the sober, practical family will be absolutely defenseless.

A. A. NOTE

The A. A. hike which was planned for Washington's birthday did not materialize. Instead a skating party of six girls went to Van Cortlandt Park.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the BULLETIN:

Dear Madam:

May I ask why the beautiful musical instruments so kindly donated to the college by Mrs. Adrian Johnes have been laced in the College Parlor? This room would be a very admirable spot for displaying the antiques, it seems to me, if it were not for the fact that the pieces are not being given the care necessary for preserving them. I noticed on one occasion at the Wednesday college tea that the only benefit derived from having them there was their use by the students as tables upon which to rest cups of hot tea. I do not think that this is entirely conducive to maintaining the good condition of the instruments. Another thing, very often when it is raining, the windows are kept open. Do you not think that the dampness of the room is harmful to them?

It seems a pity that the antiques, rare and fine pieces that they are, should have their lives shortened by lack of a little pre-caution. Cannot we find some other place in which to put them where they will not be subject to careless handling or the vicissitudes of the weather?

Yours sincerely,

EDITH BLUMBERG, '26

IMPORTANT NOTICE

One hundred and one students have not yet paid their Student Friendship pledges, which were due on February first. These people are requested to send their money immediately to K. Newcomer, '25, Students Mail.

JUNIORS

When the Junior Prom favors came to be distributed, there were a number short. We reported it to the manager, but nothing could be done that evening and we are taking the matter up with the club for further investigation. We will order more for those who did not receive them. Please hand in your name to V. Travis stating which favors you failed to receive.

Junior Prom Committee

CALENDAR

Friday—February 29.
8:15—Junior Show—Brinckerhoff Theatre.

Saturday—March 1.
2:15—Junior Show—Brinckerhoff Theatre.
1:30—Lecture by Scott Nearing on "Economic Conquest of Canada" at Rand School, 7 East 15th St.
8:15—Junior Show—Brinckerhoff Theatre.

Monday—March 3.
4:00—Menorah Meeting. R. S. O. Office.

Tuesday—March 4
1:00—Assembly—Undergraduate Meeting.

Wednesday—March 5
4:00—College Tea—College Parlor.
8:40—Mr. Morris Hillquit will speak on "Third Party Movements in the United States" at the Rand School.



Last week we announced a competition for a new cut to head this column.

This week, in despair, we stoop to bribery. We offer to kill you a mouse a day, oh, contributor of the largest portrait of us! If you have already drawn us a cat and are just slow in turning it in, we suggest the addition of an intricately convoluted tail or extra-long ears. We optimistically dream of a cat-cut large enough to occupy all of this column. But if you leave enough space for our weekly limerick which we write in our sleep, we will let it go at that.

* * *

Reminiscent of Lovelace and other didactic Elizabethans is the following effort, which was found on the desk of the business manager of BULLETIN, after a broken key had been duly replaced.

We print it without change:

"Oh fair scollars—
Save your dollars,
Don't break hearts, don't break keys
And kindly remember this—
I thank you if you please,
Locksmith."

* * *

Speaking of keys, those Phi Beta Kappa dangler things have been seen in a shop window on Amsterdam Avenue.

Question: Who'll use the library now?

Answer: Only the intellectually honest.

* * *

On the campus yesterday noon, Raphael and an honor student, smitten by another touch of nature—that is: fear—thought someone was being crushed under the elevator shaft.

We mewed contemptuously. It was English C again, practising their "explosives" in Brinckerhoff.

* * *

A group of students passed along the boardwalk just as Mrs. Jameson was taking the roast out of the oven upstairs.

"Listen," cried one, "I smell something!"

The rest laughed, but we went straight to the library to look at dictionaries, Latin and English, and decided to fill a gap in the English language by using "olfac" as olfactory equivalent for the auditory "listen."

* * *

Brooks Hall has growing pains, and both Brooks Hall and the pains are growing.

All we can do is sit on the fence and wail:

Our longing for Heaven is drown'd
In blasting and steamdrills foul
sound
If growth of a Wing
Is so drastic a thing
We prefer to remain underground.
Your newswical friend,
RATHERCLEAN

AMERICAN NOVEL
DISCUSSED

(Continued from Page 1)

This is shown in the novels which reflect the changing ideas of the nation. Mr. Van Doren then proceeded to outline the progression and formation of the novels of the last four years, beginning with the appearance of Sinclair Lewis' Main St. It was the first time that an author had assumed to narrate on the immorality of being bored, while previous authors have upheld the Anglo-Saxon idea of of virtue. But Mr. Van Doren says that "a virtuous but dull life may also be a kind of immorality." Sluggish company has as bad an effect as evil company; "no armour can protect us from a fool."

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" appeared at a time of national ferment of thought. The effect of this novel precipitated public opinion to such an extent that slavery was regarded as an unlimited evil. The distress of separations of mothers and children, of husbands and wives, which endangered domestic life was stressed.

"Main Street" showed that the worst fault of the inhabitants of Gopher Prairie was not their lack of virtue but the absence of intellectual ability. "They either had no brains, didn't use them or continually stepped on them." "The conventional and sturdy characters are the very ones most likely to slip down into an abyss. Never before has the Te Deum of standardized notions been pictured as dull and stupid." In "Babbitt," the issue of standardization in individual life was carried further, right into the human mind, as shown in Babbitt's rebellion against existing conventions. This same criticism of life appeared also in Edgar Lee Masters' "Spoon River Anthology," another visualization of village life.

Routine life in the small towns was made fun of in the novels of 1920, and the arrow of criticism aimed at stupidity as the worst fault. Here the complexities of life were easily discernible and one could view them better than in pictures of the city, although the latter holds as many evidences of stupidity.

Up to 1920, Booth Tarkington catered somewhat to public opinion, but influenced by the trend of the times, in "Alice Adams," he permitted the characters to take their own courses in their rise against environment—to a rather peaceful end, it must be admitted.

In this country, the disposition to be a pioneer has gradually disappeared. Men have been forced to exert themselves in other directions. In the future, the power to think will be required as well as strong hands and strong character. A speculative mind and more appreciation of the aesthetic will therefore be developed.

A new exhibition of old America is emerging and a desire for art. Willa Cather, Mr. Van Doren pointed out, illustrates this, in writing not only of pioneers on the frontier, but of pioneers in art.

Mr. Van Doren explained that experimentalism in intellectual fields will provide a possibility for a novelty, for there will always be a curious interest in what will emerge from art.

DEPARTMENT LECTURES
HELD

(Continued from Page 1)

how much is imported privately, how much brought in by immigrants and travellers, and so on, matters which can never be determined.

Professor Williams and Mr. Vanderlip some years ago wrote a long and careful article on the basis of these inadequate reports. They found in these figures that in 1919, the excess of the value of exports over that of imports was about four billion dollars. The writers, therefore, came to the conclusion that someone owed this country four billion dollars. The "floating debt", so-called, came to be accepted as a fact. But by a careful consideration, we can see how false is this assumption, based as it is on statistics whose inadequacy has been pointed out.

Another example of an erroneous assumption of the value of statistical computation occurred in the summer of 1921. Great numbers of people had rushed into foreign trade. Their products were greatly over-valued during the war, due to the shortage in shipping. Then, in the sugar industry, for example, there came a great drop in prices and a resultant loss to producers. The beet-sugar producers of the United States urged that the United States Government limit the next year's production of sugar to 40% of its usual supply, so as to force prices up. The government, however, took no steps in this direction. But the loss and the talk caused planters to curtail their production. In twelve months, the government brought suit against certain people because the price of sugar was too high. It has risen from one and three-quarters to six cents. If the government had followed the plan of its advisers, there would have been even less sugar on the market and the price would have risen still higher, due to the plans of those who are confident that by studying statistics they can ascertain the exact amount which had best be produced the next year.

But, said Mr. Morrow, the value of fact-finding must not be underestimated. In his opinion, there is not nearly enough research work being done. We must remember, however, that current facts are not real facts. We cannot now know everything about a group as great as the inhabitants of this country. We can only gather facts now to supplement those which will gradually come to light. Perhaps the most interesting theoretic work is being done at present by those working in economic history, who study facts which are largely undisputed and analyze their results. In closing, Mr. Morrow again stressed the point that a thing does not become a fact because it is printed in black on a white page.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Committee on Instruction on December 17 approved a recommendation at a joint meeting of the Committee on Students' Programs and the Committee on Transfers regarding the practice of giving mid-term warnings. It was the decision of this conference that only new students—that is, freshmen and transfers in their first term in college,—should be warned at the middle of the term regarding their work, and that for the spring session of 1923-24, no mid-term grades be called for in the case of any student, but that new students, who entered college in February, be advised to get in touch with their instructors at the end of the sixth or seventh week of the term, in order to find out whether or not their work is satisfactory.

The conference feels that a system such as this would

1. leave every instructor free to warn any student at any time during the course that her work is unsatisfactory.
2. by not calling for mid-term grades for all students do away with the necessity of a series of mid-term quizzes and perhaps encourage more frequent tests. It was the sense of the meeting that a very definite effort should be made not to estimate the student's standing on the basis of one mid-term quiz, but rather on the basis of more frequent tests.
3. put the responsibility of finding out about her work on the student.

Students, who are warned by individual instructors that their work is unsatisfactory are encouraged to consult with the Committee on Students' Programs in the cases of freshmen and sophomores, and with the Committee on Transfers in the case of transfers, regarding a general readjustment of their programs that may be necessary at any time.

V. C. GILDERSLEEVE
Dean

FRESHMEN HAVE DANCE

The Freshman dance which was held in the college gymnasium on the eve of Washington's birthday was attended by about 65 couples, and proved highly successful.

The chaperons were Professor and Mrs. Braun, Professor and Mrs. Mullins, and Professor Gertrude Hirst.

The dance committee included Virginia Ruger, chairman; Mary Law, decorations; and Grace Wilson, programs. The Zeta Psi band of Columbia furnished the music.

TREVELYAN LECTURES

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Trevelyan spoke of the enormous influence of Sir Walter Scott on history—a fact not widely appreciated. Scott found history characterized by antiquarianism and sententious generalization—a type that had its acme in Gibbon and was already moribund. He left it an eager aspiration—always changing, never quite attaining its aim, but living. "Ivanhoe" made one of the greatest single steps in opening the Middle Ages to modern people, in showing us that our ancestors were real human beings.

In closing, Dr. Trevelyan dissipated any hazy notion that the study of history provided a series of short cuts for statesmen. The use of history is to train men's minds by a just contemplation of the past. The appeal of history, he thinks, is largely imaginative. In reading, the past is re-animated. We realize the true nature of people. Truth is the criterion of history but its compelling motive is poetic.

CONFERENCE REPORTED

(Continued from Page 1)

but never with a feeling of superiority, never with the attitude of a "lady bountiful," nor that of one who would reform and convert, but rather as a friend who realizes that he is receiving as much as he is giving.

"Comradeship then, respect for the other man's ideas and ideals, and above all the recognition of the fact that we are debtors as well as creditors—these are our hope for a better generation.

"Of many aspects were the data of abuses laid at the feet of our acquisitive society.

"In college this acquisitiveness manifests itself in the desire for grades, degrees, popularity, "Education" and fraternities. In business there is the more selfish search for white-collar jobs, social position, wealth, monopoly of production, undue credit and reward, control of natural resources, and political prestige. The facts bearing out the truth of these statements stare one in the face, the oil scandal, the monopoly of universal resources by small groups, the fact that two percent of the people in the United States have sixty percent of the wealth; that two-thirds of our people are poverty stricken, etc.

"But, after all, we are rather prone to pick upon the iniquities of other nations, little realizing that we ourselves are born into this acquisitive economic order; we are being educated in it; we are buying and investing in it; having personal influence in it; choosing our life work in it. We are more concerned with property than human values; we care more for the interests of production than for personality; we have never caught hold of the idea that perhaps industry might be so managed as to give people the finer things of life as well as the bare necessities; that we may share life as well as get it.

"As students our part in the improvement of the economic order, is first of all to get down to a study of facts and then to share our information with others, being thoroughly alive to what our present society is really like.

"Of course, Drew could not last, but we can continue to share our ideas through the 'inter-everything' discussion groups, to seek fundamental principles, and work out our solutions in the light of fact. We can help each other to become real students now and always, and active useful workers, because we were first real students."

—The Barnard Delegation

PROM IS SUCCESSFUL

(Continued from Page 1)

colors and on account of the amusement found in bursting them, they added greatly to the general gaiety. The spot-light dances were run a number of times. They also were an addition to the already brilliant color scheme.

The Cosmopolitan Club was chosen for the dance through the courtesy of Miss Gildersleeve, who unfortunately could not herself attend as she had sailed for Bermuda on the previous day. The Ballroom of the club and especially the sitting rooms had a certain distinction and originality that were very suitable to such an affair as Junior Prom.

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