

# REORGANIZATION ISSUE

# THE BARNARD BULLETIN

XXVIII. No. 25

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1924

PRICE NINE CENTS

Wigs and Cués presents  
"SEVENTEEN"  
By Booth Tarkington  
TWO-DAY and TO-MORROW  
Seats 75c and 50c  
Evening Performance 8.15  
Afternoon Performance 2.15

## Undergraduate Organization Reorganized

Representation of Student Body Increased

The agitation about extra-curricular affairs during the year, and the almost universal decision that there are too many student activities and that they are, for the most part, too highly organized, have led those interested in student government to examine the system that has existed in Barnard hitherto, with much care. They have concluded that the existence of two such bodies as the Board of Student Presidents and Student Council, whose duties and powers sometimes conflict and involve a considerable amount of "red tape," is unnecessary. The committee felt, too, that the system as a whole with its unsatisfactory undergraduate meetings and endless mass of detailed work for the two small executive bodies, was somewhat antiquated and outgrown. With this in mind, the members of the committee, of which Marion Mettler is chairman, have revised the system of government on a representative basis. The aim of the committee has been to centralize responsibility in a fairly large representative group, instead of endeavoring to scatter it among a more or less disinterested student body as a whole. The faculty and outside world are far more ready to countenance expression of the student will, if such expression comes from an authoritative body which has been vested by the faculty itself with power. The representative group, or Legislative Assembly, under the new plank will constitute this authoritative body, in-

(Continued on Page 4)

## Professor Montague Addresses Y.W.C.A.

Speaking to the members of the Y. W. C. A. on Wednesday afternoon, April 16, Professor Montague, having metaphysical considerations, of Christianity in its application to ordinary human living. The point made was that Christianity as directly practised and preached by Jesus, stands unique among all philosophical and ethical teachings by reason of its fundamental essence—democracy. Christ's emphasis was on primary values, that is, values which none may have for the asking. In this respect, this large promise of hope humbly born and ignorant as well as nobles and wise men, Christian voices a message more true than any other philosophy or religion. The requirements for supremest happiness and blessedness can be attained by all who have the will to de-

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## Proposed Constitution

### Article I.

#### NAME.

The name of this organization shall be the Undergraduate Association of Barnard College.

### Article II.

#### OBJECT.

The object of this Association shall be to form an authoritative body to give expression to the opinion of the members of Barnard upon matters affecting them as a whole. Subject to the statutory jurisdiction of the Faculty, all student organizations and other extra-curricular affairs shall be under the control of the Undergraduate Association. The Undergraduate Association shall have responsibility for the conduct of examinations under the Honor Code.

### Article III.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

##### Section I.

###### Regular.

I. All students who are registered at Barnard College as candidates for a degree or in preparation for transfer to professional schools are entitled to regular membership.

##### Section II.

###### Special.

I. Special matriculated students registered at Barnard College, who are members of the class organizations, are entitled to special membership with all the privileges and obligations of regular membership of holding an office of forty points or over.

##### Section III.

###### Associate.

I. Non-matriculated specials registered at Barnard College, who are members of the class organizations, are entitled to associate membership with the privilege of attending meetings.

They shall not be entitled to vote or to hold office, and they shall be exempt from dues and taxes.

##### Section IV.

###### Forfeiture.

If any member fails to pay her Association dues before a certain date, her name shall be dropped from the roll of the Association, and she shall forfeit all the privileges of the Association.

### Article IV.

#### OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Chairman.

### Article V.

#### REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

##### Section I.

The Representative Assembly shall consist of the Undergraduate Officers, nine members elected from the College at large, the Presidents of the four classes (the temporary chairman of the Freshman Class until the election of the Freshman President) The Presidents and Chairmen of the clubs, and the Editors of publications chartered by this Association, the Chairman of Assemblies and the Chairman of Debate, and eleven members elected at large from the classes as follows:

1. There shall be two members from the Senior Class.
2. There shall be two members from the Junior Class.
3. There shall be three members from the Sophomore Class.
4. There shall be four members from the Freshman Class, one of the four to be elected before November fifteenth, and the others at the beginning of the second semester.

##### Part I.

The officers of this Assembly shall consist of a Chairman and a Secretary.

##### Part II.

The President of the Undergraduate Association shall be the Chairman of this Assembly.

##### Part III.

The Secretary of the Undergraduate Association shall be the Secretary of the Assembly.

### Article VI.

#### STUDENT COUNCIL.

##### Section I.

Student Council shall consist of eleven members, the President, Vice-President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Executive Chairman of the Undergraduate Association, a representative elected from the Assembly, the Presidents of the four classes (the temporary chairman of the Freshman class until the election of the Freshman President) and a dormitory President selected as follows:

1. As long as there are only two dormitories, each President shall be on Student Council one semester.
2. The dormitories shall alternate in having their President on Student Council during the first semester.

##### Part I.

The officers of this Council shall consist of a Chairman and Secretary.

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FIRST  
VARSITY—T. C. GAME  
Thursday, May 1  
5.00 Barnard Gym

## Brander Matthews Speaks On Mark Twain

Calls Him "Inimitable Talker"

Brander Matthews, Professor of Dramatic Literature at Columbia University since 1891 and author of "Chief European Dramatists," as well as other books on drama and literature, spoke on Mark Twain at College Assembly on Tuesday, April 22.

Brander Matthews was very intimate with Mark Twain, and throughout his talk referred to him as "Mark". He said that the first time he saw Mark Twain was at a performance of the "Gilded Age," when the author made a speech. On this occasion Mark Twain did not make a good speech, which was unusual for him, for "he was a master of the art of speech—particularly the pauses." Mark Twain was very fond of displaying his art, and used to tell exciting ghost stories. Brander Matthews declared that he has heard a story told three times by Mark Twain with almost the same words and the same effects, and enjoyed it each time, for his "superb, rolling, deep voice" added to the finish and care with which the story was delivered.

Mark Twain was not only an extraordinary speaker when he was carefully prepared. His impromptu phrases are just as worthy of being remembered. On one occasion, he had the misfortune to misplace his collar button, and, having been a Mississippi pilot in earlier days, he was indulging in an orgy of "cussing," as Brander Matthews put it. Suddenly he heard a cough from the doorway, and, looking up, saw his wife standing there. She repeated the last of the words. Mark Twain said, "Livie, you may have the words, but you haven't the tune."

Mark Twain traveled a great deal,  
(Continued on Page 6)

## Student Government to be Changed

Student Council has been busy with a new plan of student government which will provide for an elected, representative assembly to serve as an active governing body for the college. The assembly will have legislative powers, and will transact most of the business of the undergraduate body instead of having regular undergraduate meetings except for very special purposes. The Assembly will be elected by proportional representation and will number among its members most of the present officials who are on B.O.S.P. as well as members elected from the college at large. The functions of Student Council and probably its personnel will be somewhat changed. The plans for this new system of government will soon be given full publicity.

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BARNARD BULLETIN

Barnard College, Columbia University,  
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FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1924

COMMENT

At a time when Student Council is presenting its plan for the reorganization of Undergrad, we read of the resignation of Vassar's Student Board. The Board had been unable to enforce a code of rules for personal conduct adopted some years ago and recently sustained by a minority and unrepresentative vote. By this action, it calculated to stimulate the waning interest in student affairs made manifest by the meager attendance at student meetings.

Vassar and Barnard seem to be suffering from very much the same ills. Both are confronted with an apathetic majority—both have found it impossible to stimulate the student bodies under the present organization of student affairs.

In dealing with this problem, Vassar's Student Board chose to resign. While this more or less revolutionary step will undoubtedly stimulate the college to an interest in the situation, it of necessity precipitates a period of disorganization while the reorganization committee formulates its plans. Those officers of the student board most intimate with the evils of their present organization have voluntarily resigned their authority to alter them.

Barnard has chosen another path. Realizing the inadequacy of the present system, we have attempted to uncover the fundamental causes of the difficulty. With the results of a year's consideration and re-evaluation Student Council has set to work to evolve some plan for an organization which could concern itself, not with petty rules of conduct, but with the more mature considerations of policies and trends.

The new constitution presented in this number of BULLETIN reflects two conscious efforts. One, to formulate a system of self-government to be more representative of the student body as a whole; the other, to have that plan so plastic as to allow for the necessary preliminary period of experimentation.

The creation of a legislative assembly of some fifty members, which is to replace B. O. S. P., places the formulation of policies involving the college, in the hands of a body far

more representative of the college as a whole. Provision has been made for the representation of underclassmen as well as the club presidents who are naturally elected from the two upper classes.

In regard to the general feeling concerning the reorganization and re-evaluation of club activities, it is of especial interest to note that the routine business of B. O. S. P. which lay in the hands of an executive board of seven members is now to be undertaken by standing committees elected by the Assembly. In this way, policies involved in the chartering of clubs; the eligibility system and the college calendar will be directed by a body reflecting to a far greater degree the sentiment of the college and the clubs as a whole.

While the function of the Assembly is legislative, the executive council will hold judicial and executive power with the right to initiate or suggest legislature in the assembly. We are not only giving a far more clearly defined character to the two governing bodies, but are establishing a system of checks and balances between them.

The constitution as it now stands is neither dogmatic or immutable. Frankly, we are making an experiment. Student Council has faced its task squarely. They have presented a plan—providing for the routine business which has hitherto concerned both Student Council and B. O. S. P. The governing bodies are now free to approach problems really vital to the student body. They can be on the alert for broader trends and for constructive innovation. As such, they have some reason to ask the support of Undergrad.

BULLETIN TRYOUTS TO BE HELD

Tryouts for both the literary and business boards of BULLETIN will be held next week, April 28-May 5

Applicants for the literary board can obtain assignments from the Editor or News Editor in BULLETIN Office 12-12:30 any day this week

The Business Manager will meet with applicants for the business board at the same time.

FROM THE SECOND BALCONY

OUTWARD BOUND

Mr. Sutton Vane succeeds in presenting a very serious and highly metaphysical problem in the most every-day, matter-of-fact terms—a startling, but highly successful experiment. Characters, juxtaposition of people and conversation arising from these, are all most tangible in a situation of subtle and stimulating thought.

"Outward Bound" deals with a possible "hereafter," a serious conception on the author's part. The theme is as old as man's first conscious appreciation of life and its many conundrums. Briefly the story deals with a small group of human types, who find themselves on board a steamer bound for an indefinite port. Gradually they realize that they are all dead and on their way to trial and judgment. Great consternation follows—wild plans for escape, and hopeless realization of their futility. The boat reaches its destination and the "examiner" is duly heralded. Despite frantic pleadings and tears each person is doomed to material retrieval of their sins on earth. All are judged except two "half-ways," lovers who unable to be united in life have committed suicide in each others' arms. These cannot be judged since, with a moralizing touch, "they were too cowardly to face life." Ingeniously thru material symbols, they come back to life, providing a happy ending for what might have been a play of genius.

This is an excellent drama handled with skill and precision. Nevertheless it has its weaknesses. Why did the "examiner" have to be as tangible a type as was the blustering Reverend Frank Thompson, dressed in white duck and tropic helmet? Why was there the conventional pleasing ending which permitted the audience to retire with a smug smile of relief? From the producing angle the play is very satisfactory. There is nothing to be criticised. The acting was worthy of the theme and play—especially that of Alfred Lunt who easily swung from charming cynicism to bitter despair. The play is one of many interpretations and varied appeal; well worth every point of view, and reaction.

M. L. H.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the Barnard BULLETIN,

Dear Madam:

In response to your invitation to join the discussion of college problems I beg you to accept the following for the value or interest it may have as the observation of one foreign student alone. The two most fundamental differences between the American Educational System, as I know it, and the European, the Scandinavian in particular, are their attitudes towards prescribed and elective courses and towards extra-curricular work.

Being a fairly conservative foreigner, I have had very little use for the paradox of liberty or better, liberties, during my two years in American schools. In the New York State Schools the students seem to be restricted in the least possible way and given the widest possible choice of studies. As I understand it, the American ideal is to prepare students "for life," to make them self-reliant and capable of leadership. Furthermore, each individual should be allowed to develop along the lines he

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or she is most talented. Scandinavian pedagogues do not differ greatly as to this matter, but this aspect of education abroad is not very stressed. The evils of the educational tyranny of European schools have so often been pointed out to me, that I feel it would be in place to offer my interpretation of the same here. Before entering high school, the Scandinavian student must choose either a language or science course, i. e., become what is called a "latinist" or a "realist." Every subject to be studied is prescribed, although the two kinds of courses differ but slightly as to subject matter but a great deal as to emphasis. We often hear "cultural background" discussed, but Scandinavian school people apparently believe that, while you are in school it is not background, but foreground and act accordingly. A student is not allowed to choose, for she doesn't know what she wants. No one knows what she wants, until she knows "what things are like." As a matter of fact, students do become interested in most subjects. Although many remain forever only mediocre students, they do in time help to compose the intellectual soil for scientific and artistic growth. It is evident, that great works cannot become known and much less appreciated, if but a few are interested. By securing as large a common ground of knowledge and interest as possible, this kind of compulsory education tries to make really great works of literature, science and art popular, i. e., read, understood and appreciated by the majority. Yellow newspapers, cheap theatricals, professional sports, propaganda, bluff and commercialized religion do not play nearly as great a role where young people are made to know "what things are like," whether they like it or not.

In most Scandinavian schools extra-curricular work does not exist. Everything that ever happens, occurs in the classroom or in connection with. Although the work of certain individuals may extend beyond class hours every activity is a class affair. Since all students are compelled to study the same subjects, they are bound to have many interests in common. The interests of the largest number become classroom interests. Also, arrangement prevents foolish adence to mere tradition. A class give a party, arrange an outing, in a play, run a paper or almost anything at all, if it wants to, but because last year's class did it, conscious effort of making your classroom your club, is an attempt to

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# Proposed Undergraduate Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

Article II.

The President of the Undergraduate Association shall be Chairman of Student Council.

Article III.

The Secretary of the Undergraduate Association shall be Secretary of this Council.

## Article VII.

Article VIII.

A vacancy may be created in any office at any meeting of the Association by an affirmative vote of two thirds of the entire Association. Such vote shall be taken by ballot on a motion duly made and seconded.

## Article VIII.

Article IX.

Article X.

Article XI.

Article XII.

The Representative Assembly shall serve as a medium of communication between Faculty, other parts of the University, the outside world, and the Undergraduate Association, and shall legislate, subject to the statutory authority of the Faculty, on all non-academic questions.

Article XIII.

There shall be a regular meeting of the Assembly once during each month. Special meetings may be called at any time at the discretion of the Chairman.

More than one unexcused absence a semester shall automatically drop a member from the Assembly.

Article XIV.

This Assembly shall have legislative power, and power of appropriation.

Article XV.

Subject to the statutory authority of the Faculty, this Assembly shall legislate on all non-academic questions affecting Barnard undergraduates within other parts of the University or with the outside world, under the following regulations:

1. In all matters where reasonable doubt enters as to procedure, and in all which seems to the Assembly to involve an important change of policy, or the authorization of any important new action, the question shall be submitted preferably in writing to the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs, from whom information and advice shall be asked before action is taken by the Council.

2. In all matters affecting individuals, organizations, or places outside of Barnard College, no action taken by the Assembly shall be published, or shall become effective until it has been submitted in writing to the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs through the Secretary, in order that the Committee may have an opportunity to ask for the reconsideration of the question. If the Secretary of the Committee reports that no reconsideration is asked for, the action of the Assembly thereupon becomes effective.

The above shall include all questions regarding speakers, coaches, or performers of all kinds from outside the College; regarding relations with organizations in other parts of the University, or outside of the University, and regarding all actions of Barnard Students outside of the Barnard buildings.

3. In other matters the action of the Assembly may be published, and become effective at once.

Article XVI.

In interim between its meetings any member of the Assembly may present a petition to Student Council through its Chairman. Student Council must consider a petition brought by five members of the Assembly.

A measure shall be referred to the Undergraduate Association upon a vote of two-thirds of the Assembly.

Any member of the Undergraduate Association may present a petition to the Assembly through the Undergraduate President. The Assembly must consider a petition brought by fifteen members of the Undergraduate Association.

Fifty members of the Association may demand reconsideration by the Assembly, of any of its decisions.

Article XVII.

The Assembly shall ratify all charters granted to organizations by Student Council.

The Assembly shall ratify all officers appointed by Student Council.

Article XVIII.

Article XIX.

Article XX.

The vote of seven members shall be required to pass a motion.

Article XXI.

There shall be a regular meeting of the Council once a week.

Special meetings may be called at any time at the discretion of the Chairman.

Article XXII.

Student Council shall have the power to execute all policies of the Assembly.

Student Council shall have power to consider and present questions of legislation to the Assembly.

Student Council shall act as a judicial body and shall judge in case of dispute or doubt any matter pertaining to any branch of the Undergraduate Association.

Student Council shall have the power, with the consent of the Assembly, to grant charters to all organizations according to the provisions of the Charter System.

Special officers shall be appointed by Student Council with the consent of the Assembly.

Student Council shall have the power of making suggestions to any organization in College.

## Article IX.

Article X.

All questions of interpretation on this Constitution shall be referred to Student Council.

## Article X.

Article XI.

This Constitution may be amended at any meeting of the Assembly by a three-quarters vote of the members present, notice of such amendment to be duly posted one week before the meeting.

## BY LAWS

Nominations and election of officers shall be held annually, starting in March.

The method of nomination shall be determined each year by the Assembly, at least one month before said elections are to be held.

Elections as now in Blue Book.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The President.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Assembly and the Association and shall exercise all powers and authorities usually pertaining to the presiding officer. She shall have power to call special meetings. She shall be a member ex-officio of all committees of the Association.

The Vice-President.

Part 1.

In the absence of the President her duties and powers shall devolve on the Vice President.

Part 2.

The Vice President shall be Chairman of the Honor Board.

The Executive Chairman.

Part 1.

The Executive Chairman shall have the responsibility of enforcing all Student Council and Undergraduate regulations in regard to both individuals and organizations.

Part 2.

The Executive Chairman shall have entire charge of maintaining the order and decorum of members of the Association in the College buildings and on the College grounds.

Part 3.

The Executive Chairman shall be Chairman of the Board of Senior Proctors, which Board shall assist her in carrying out her duties.

The Board of Senior Proctors shall consist of fifteen members appointed by Student Council in the Spring.

Part 4.

She shall be a member of all Association Committees.

The Secretary.

Part 1.

She shall perform all duties usually pertaining to the office of Secretary. She shall give due notice of all meetings.

Part 2. See Blue Book Page 20.

Part 3.

The Treasurer.

Part 1.

Part 2.

VACANCIES.

See Blue Book Page 19.

FINANCES.

The Blanket Tax shall be paid at the time of registration. Other regular dues shall be paid on Undergraduate pay days set aside for that purpose in October. Any special taxes shall be collected separately.

QUORUM.

Part 1.

Three quarters of the members of the Assembly shall constitute a quorum.

Part 2.

Ten members of Student Council shall constitute a quorum.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

There shall be standing committees the Chairmen of which shall be members of the Assembly appointed by Student Council and ratified by the Assembly, for the regular business of the Association, such as Finance, Senior Proctors, Social Calendar, Eligibility and the like.

RULES OF ORDER.

The proceedings of this Association shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order, unless the said rules conflict with this Constitution, with its amendments or with its by-laws.

AMENDMENTS OF THE BY-LAWS.

These by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Assembly after posting notice of the change one week in advance.

## Student Government Reorganized

(Continued from Page 1)

stead of Student Council as in the past. Student Council, while it will exist in much its present form, will be largely responsible to the Assembly for any steps it takes. The Assembly will also have power to appropriate money.

To prevent the discouragement of small attendance at meetings, the provision has been made that more than one unexcused absence a semester will automatically drop a member. As there will only be three regular meetings a semester, they should be well attended at all times.

"Initiative and Referendum" sometimes means very little to the average person who hears it mentioned. It is providing for initiative and referendum that the proposed scheme of government is most truly democratic. With this provision, no person need ever feel that measures are being passed over her head and that she has no way of expressing opinion in the matter. A petition on any subject brought by five members of the Assembly must be considered by Student Council. By a two thirds vote, the Assembly can demand that any measure be submitted to the entire Association if it feels that the measure is of too great importance to be passed in the Assembly. The Assembly must consider a petition brought by fifteen members of the Association. These provisions give power to any group of sufficient strength to introduce plans, policies, or consideration of any questions whatever into the meetings of Student Council and the Assembly. As regards "Referendum"—if fifty members of the Association feel at any time that the Assembly has made an unwise decision, they may demand reconsideration of the decision and the Assembly will be forced to reconsider. The Assembly must approve of or ratify all action by Student Council, as specified in Part 5 of Article VIII.

The Power of Student Council will be somewhat limited, as its members will be responsible to the Assembly, to a great degree. It will have power to put into effect and enforce any rules passed by the Assembly, or any other form of legislation undertaken in the Assembly. Student Council will be able to introduce measures into the Assembly for consideration, but its executive power will consist mainly in carrying out the measures after they are passed by the Assembly. Student Council will have judicial as well as executive power. The main reason for the existence of Student Council will be to have a small authoritative body which can act in cases of emergency.

Attention is called to Article X which states that the Constitution may be amended by a three-quarters vote of the Assembly.

One of the main changes is in the method of elections. The officers will be elected as at present. The members to the Assembly elected at large from the college and classes will be chosen differently, however. The committee considered various methods of voting so that the elections might represent every element in college as far as possible. The newest plan for voting that has been worked out is the Hare system of proportional representation, which gives minority groups a chance to have their votes count. The com-

mittee has decided on this method as the most practical and most effective in its working out. The members at large will be chosen according to this method, which has been tried out in various cities of the United States, and, in modified form, in several countries outside of our own, with much success. A slight explanation may be of value, and members of the committee, or Professor Moley will be glad to answer any questions.

If there are nine seats in the Assembly to be filled, nominations must exceed nine, and the number may be as large as desired. The names of the nominees are all printed on a ballot, which is handed to the voter. The voter is instructed to mark Number 1 beside her first choice, Number 2 beside her second, etc. until she has indicated nine choices by putting the numbers beside the names in order of her preference. It is important that she put all her choices if she wants them to be counted. The responsibility of the voter is then over. The counting of the ballots is interesting, and it will prove instructive to the voters to watch the process so that they may see clearly how all their votes count.

The ballots are first sorted and counted according to the first choices of the voters. The first choice votes for each candidate are added and tabulated. The total number of ballots handed in is divided by a number greater by one than the number of seats to be filled (in this case there are 9 seats; the total number of ballots would be divided by 10). The next whole number larger than the resulting quotient is the quota of votes that suffices to elect a member. All candidates, the number of whose votes on the first count is equal to or greater than the quota, are declared elected. If any candidate is elected on the first count, and has votes left over above the quota, these left-over votes are called a surplus. On each ballot thus left over, the vote indicated by that ballot is transferred to the second choice marked on that ballot. When all surplus votes have been transferred, the votes standing to the credit of each candidate are tabulated. This is the second count. Now every candidate who has no votes is declared defeated. Then the one who has the least votes is declared defeated and her votes distributed according to the second choices marked on her ballots. Results are again tabulated and the lowest on this count declared defeated. Her votes are distributed according to second choices on her ballots. This process is continued; whenever, in the transfer of votes, any candidate gets enough to equal the quota, she is declared elected. When candidates to the number of seats to be elected have received a quota, all other candidates are declared defeated. Sometimes the number of candidates becomes reduced to the number of seats to be filled. In this case, said candidates are declared elected whether they have received a quota or not.

Professor Raymond Moley has been interested in the revision of college government and has given invaluable help and many suggestions in regard to the drawing up of the constitution.

In order that the revised scheme may be fully understood, it seems necessary to explain several points which may not be easily comprehended at first sight.

In Article II, where the object of the Association is discussed, there is

one sentence to the effect that "The Undergraduate Association shall control all student organizations and other extra-curricular affairs subject to the statutory jurisdiction of the faculty." This clause is included because of the fact that the State of New York has empowered the faculty of the college to control student affairs at all times. The faculty have chosen to pass some of this power over to the students in the control of their extra-curricular activities.

Article V demands special attention, as it concerns the Representative Assembly, which is entirely new. There will be about 50 members in this Assembly, though the number is slightly flexible. The membership needs no explanation except that the nine members elected from the college at large will be voted upon by everyone in college, and may be from any class. In regard to the apportioning of members who are to be elected in the classes themselves, there may be some question. The committee felt that the presence of the club presidents, etc. and the fact that the nine members elected as representatives of the college at large would probably be Juniors or Seniors, would give a preponderance of upperclassmen in the Assembly. To ensure as equal representation as possible, they have given, from the classes, four representatives to the Freshmen, three to the Sophomores, and two to the Juniors and Seniors respectively. These are to be nominated and elected in the classes, so that each class may have a voice on the Assembly as well as the other organizations and the college as a whole.

Student Council will be as it has been, except that in place of the President of B. O. S. P., there will be a member elected from the Assembly, as its special representative on the smaller executive body.

In consideration of Article VIII regarding the powers of the Assembly and Student Council, there may be some confusion. It will be noted that the Assembly is to assume the present function of Student Council in serving as a medium of communication between the undergraduates and the outside world, faculty, etc. The Assembly is to have legislative power, that is, power to pass rules necessary for the control of student life. This power is subject to certain regulations, however, which are clearly set forth.

There is a slight change in the duties of the Executive Chairman, which should be noted. Various other by-laws are the same as at present. By-laws V, regarding a quorum of Assembly or Student Council, and VIII concerning amendments to the by-laws should be considered. By-law VII provides for standing committees whose chairmen will be appointed from the Assembly, to take care of much of the detail work now done by Student Council and B. O. S. P., such as finance, eligibility system, etc.

The committee sincerely hopes that the revised system of government will meet with the approval of the college. It is necessary that each student read the constitution with care so that there may be no misunderstandings.

The committee wishes to emphasize the fact that the Assembly is not to be a place for poking continually into masses of detail. Legislation on small matters will be disposed of as quickly as possible and as much time as desired will be given to larger questions such as proposed changes in the curriculum, or whatever else may be in-

## CALENDAR

Friday, April 25  
8:15 Wigs and Cues, "Seventeen"  
Saturday, April 26  
2:15 Wigs and Cues, "Seventeen"  
8:15 Wigs and Cues, "Seventeen"  
Sunday, April 27  
8:30 Trio Ragini of India at the Theatre  
Tuesday, April 29  
1:00 Undergraduate Assembly  
4:00 Professor Baldwin address Newman Club in Conference Room  
Wednesday, April 30  
4:00 Spanish Club, hostess at College Tea  
Thursday, May 1  
4:00 Professor Perry addresses Classical Club  
Friday, May 2  
7:00 A. A. Banquet  
8:00 Columbia Glee Club at Town Hall

resting the students. The Assembly, it is hoped, will become a place of debate. Meetings will be open, and there is no reason to doubt that they may be made stimulating and a source from which well-formulated student opinion may flow.

The cooperation of the college is desired, and any criticisms or suggestions will be welcome. The committee, who will answer any questions, consists of Marion Mettler, Laura Bang, Helen Robinson, Edna Trull, Meta Hailpam and Margaret Irish.  
Signed MARGARET IRISH

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INSIDE THE WALLS

Monday evening, May 5, at 8 P. M. Bertrand Russell with debate Morris Hillquit on the question of the British Labor Party Revolution. Mr. Russell will take the affirmative. Mr. Hillquit the negative. The debate will be held at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Rand School.

The second annual conference of the Student Federation of Religious Liberals will be held this year from June 21 to 28 at Mount Holyoke College. This will be a conference of students conducted entirely by students. Such subjects as "Religion at Work," "The New Reformation in Religion," and "The World Situation" will be discussed. Anyone who is interested may attend and all information may be obtained from the Student Federation of Religious Liberals, 16 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

During the past four years, the University of Mexico has conducted a summer session which offers an opportunity for American students to become acquainted with Mexican life. Courses are given in Spanish, in the history, geography and literature of Latin-America and Spain and in such fields as archeology, folk lore and politics. Excursions are made to places of interest near the city of Mexico. Students or teachers interested in the 1924 Summer Session are asked to write to the Mexican Consulate, New York City.

MISS BOYLE PLAYS

The Music Club gave a tea to the college in the College Parlor on Tuesday, April 22, at which Miss Patricia Boyle, the blind pianist played. Miss Boyle, a student at the Damrosch Institute is a pianist of high distinction. She played with an unusual certainty of touch and delicacy of interpretation.

The program was as follows:—  
Sonata Pathetique ..... Beethoven.....  
Humoresque ..... Tschaiowsky  
Reflet dans l'eau ..... Debussy  
The Lark ..... Balakiren  
Ballade in A ..... Chopin  
This program was so enthusiastically received that Miss Boyle consented to play again. Her last numbers were Debussy's "La Bruyere," and Chopin's "Fantasie Impromptu."

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Page 2)

tain co-ordination between work and play, so that the latter becomes a by-product of the former. Of course, by preventing every type of educational work from existing as the activity of an independent organization, a club, there is but a meagre opportunity for stardom, but, on the other hand, there's but a small chance regular work will be neglected extra-curricular activities. The educational problem is much the same the world over only the method of solving it differs. I am sure that we all agree that it is not to keep clever students back behind the less bright ones cannot keep ahead of them. But since no chain is stronger than its weakest link, the links, however, should be made stronger for the sake of com-  
munity.

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STUDENT COUNCIL REPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

Among the important appointments that Student Council has made lately is the ratification of the election of the editor of BULLETIN. Gertrude Gottschall '25 was nominated by the Bulletin staff and the nomination approved by the Council.

Other appointments were:— Cheer Leader—Charlotte Bradley '25, Chairman of Teas—Mary Terry Goodwin '25 Vocational Chairman—Helen Burnside '25, Chairman of Bulletin Boards—Faith Waterman '27.

Student Council has also completed the list of Senior Proctors for 1924-25. The list is:

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| K. Ashworth | E. French     |
| E. Blanc    | M. Melosh     |
| C. Bradley  | A. Mendham    |
| H. Burnside | M. Pinkussohn |
| E. Curtis   | L. Rosenblatt |
| H. Dick     | V. Travis     |
| C. Dunne    | E. Wood       |
|             | F. Yates      |

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Vice-Pres. Undergrad. Ass'n.

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## NOTICE

Because of the serious danger of fire caused by careless smoking by guests at certain recent social functions, the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs and Student Council have been considering this problem. They have recommended to the Administration that certain building rules be made to deal with this danger. The Administration has accordingly established the following rules:

1. In Milbank, Brinckerhoff and Fiske Halls there shall be no smoking at any time except by officers of the College in their private offices and in the Faculty Room. Because of the very serious danger of fire the cooperation of students and guests is especially asked in order to see that there is no smoking in these buildings at or after plays, dances and other social functions.

2. In Students Hall at social functions when special approval has been secured before-hand from Miss Weeks there may be smoking in the main corridor on the first floor, but nowhere else in the building.

Apart from these rules to guard against fire, no legislation on this subject has been passed by the Faculty or the Administration. The Committee on Student Affairs, however, and the College Physician wish to state that in their opinion smoking by college students is decidedly undesirable, and they advise students not to smoke. They have made no further rules because they feel that the question can be handled better by other means.

V. C. GILDERSLEEVE,  
Dean.

### PROFESSOR MONTAGUE ADDRESSES Y. W. C. A.

(Continued from Page 1)

vote themselves to a life of love and service. This puts material success as a secondary consideration. The comfort and appeal of Christianity, the religion which befriends failures—who in this life outnumber the successes—cannot be found anywhere else. Paganism has always been aristocratic: Aristotle and Plato do not list love and charity among the virtues, and there is no tinge of brotherhood in Stoicism or Judaism.

In conclusion, Professor Montague pointed the application of this Christian standard of values to the immediate problems of the college student.

Here where life degenerates into competition after marks and social success is measured by offices, splendid though these successes may be, there is one thing that is better, in striving for which we can never be defeated, and the possession of which is within reach of all who sincerely want it. This spirit of absolute democracy exemplified and taught by Christ is one which our modern Christianity would do well to emphasize.

## NOTICE

A Barnard alumna, director of a small school for older girls at Cannes, in southern France, offers a position for next year, to a college graduate of agreeable personality, who has a speaking knowledge of French. The applicant must be able to prepare pupils for college in Latin and Mathematics. Any Barnard girl who can qualify for the position may write to Marie Louise Fontaine, Villa Montmorency, Cannes, A. M., France. Will all applicants for this position please confer with Miss Doty.

### PROFESSOR MATTHEWS SPEAKS ON MARK TWAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

and had a variety of experiences which have been preserved in his books. He was born on the banks of the Mississippi. "For Mark's boyhood," Brander Matthews said, "read 'Tom Sawyer,' for all the incidents in that book happened either to him or to his acquaintances. When he grew up, he came as far East as New York. Then he went to New Orleans and was taught to be a Mississippi pilot. The first half of 'Life on the Mississippi' gives most vivid bits of human life, because the author was keenly observant of the people about him. When the war came, he went to Nevada. This produced 'Roughing It.' Later he went to San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands. He also took the Mediterranean tour described in 'The Innocents Abroad.' This book became popular at once, and on the strength of his popularity Mark Twain began lecturing—or, rather, 'he just talked,' said Brander Matthews, and again stressed the fact that Mark Twain was an inimitable talker. Although in his books he tried to reproduce the language of his characters, Mark Twain himself never used slang. At this time he already had the faculty of picking the right word, and in later years his vocabulary was famous.

In criticizing Mark Twain's work, Brander Matthews remarked that "he always had to be sustained by the facts." The author himself said, "First get the facts, then distort them," and this he did effectively, distorting the concrete facts with his imagination to make a good tale. But when he did not have a foundation of facts, the result was a "toss-up." This makes "an extraordinary inequality in his work," said Brander Matthews.

"I was one of the first persons who saw the serious side of Mark," Brander Matthews said, and Mark Twain was grateful to him for this, for he had a great many things of a serious nature to say. His later life was sad. He had been very happily married, and when his wife, two of his daughters, and his son died, he lost faith in the hereafter. He was overcome by pessimism, which perhaps accounts for "The Mysterious Stranger." The fact that his reading consisted largely of Gibbon and Carlyle and very little of fiction shows that there was a strain of seriousness underlying his surface humor. However, Mark Twain enjoyed immensely the international fame that he attained during his lifetime.

Brander Matthews told several stories about Mark Twain and himself, giving a delightful insight into the personality of both.

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