

The Barnard Bulletin

Review

VOL. XIX. No. 25

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 29th, 1915

PRICE 5 CENTS

SHAKESPEARE AS ENTERTAINER.

From hours of arduous rehearsals, with a performance on for the evening, Mr. Montague Love was good enough to come and talk to "Wigs and Cues" at their open meeting on Thursday, March 25. He said that Mrs. Meyer had asked him to talk on the modern theatre, and that he had said that he wanted to talk about Shakespeare. The objection was made that the "tired college woman" did not want to hear about Shakespeare, she wanted to be entertained, and Mr. Love said that he was simply repeating what he had said in reply.

The trouble with the American productions of Shakespeare and with American audiences is that they do not realize that he is, first of all, an entertaining dramatist. When his comedies were originally produced they were considered uproariously funny, and it is because we try to take him as an educator and a philosopher, as anything but a deliciously amusing dramatist, that we have no success with him. This is largely due to the fact that we have nothing at all to go by but the bare words; no indication of character or of business to help us along. Imagine giving a contemporary play under such disadvantages! The typical attitude of the American audience of Shakespeare was expressed by a woman who went to see one of Barker's productions. "Of course I laughed at it," she said, "but does he treat Shakespeare with proper reverence?" But what more do we ask of a fantastic comedy than that it should make us laugh? And what pitiable stuff the average American laughs at in his comic sheet every night! The main difference between the American and the English sense of humor, said Mr. Love, is that the Englishman is not willing to laugh at the same joke as many times.

Mr. Love has played Shakespeare in Australia, India and South Africa, and everywhere he found an eager and interested audience. He did not say how far this was due to himself, but he did say that on one occasion when he was playing in India he found the natives cared as much for Shakespeare as the English, and knew a vast deal about him. The natives are not allowed in the white man's theatre, but Mr. Love procured tickets for two of them for a performance of "Hamlet." For some reason the substitution of a romantic comedy was made at the last moment, and the men refused the tickets; for them it was Shakespeare or nothing. On another occasion Mr. Love missed his dresser, only to find that he had gone in front to get the costume from another angle and had become so much interested that he stayed there throughout the performance. On an Australian tour they satisfied the Nonconformist conscience by playing "Much Ado" in the town hall, and dressed in ordinary clothes, most of the men in khaki, and Dogberry in the costume of a village priest, with enormous success.

Mr. Love pleaded with us to give Shakespeare a chance with contemporary drama, and claimed that if we were willing to pay as much to cast and produce a Shakespearean play as for a modern play we would rediscover his wonderful charm and humor. Unfortunately Mr. Love had to save his voice for the evening's performance and could not prolong his talk. When it was over tea was served in Undergraduate study, where all had the privilege of meeting Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Mr. Love.

R. P. O. CONCERT.

The preparations for the concert under the auspices of the R. P. O. of Barnard College, on Tuesday evening, April 6th, are being carried forward with great enthusiasm by the members of the committee.

The Orpheus Singers, conducted by Professor Walter Henry Hall are, of course, well-known by everyone on the Campus, and require no special announcing or commendation. The Committee on Arrangements has a surprise in store, however, in the artist which it has been so fortunate as to secure to assist the chorus. Miss Evelyn Starr is a young Canadian violinist who is just completing her first season in New York. Under date of December 5, 1914, *Musical America* says of her: "There was a treat in store for many a music-lover on Tuesday evening when Evelyn Starr, a young Canadian violinist, made her initial bow at Aeolian Hall, New York. Miss Starr, who is an Auer pupil, is the most admirable performer of all the Auer products heard here since the advent of his famous trio, Flman, Parlow and Zimbalist. Her style recalls that of Kathleen Parlow, for she produces a fine tone, which in its texture recalls the intense quality of her esteemed compatriot. Technically she has at her command a remarkable virtuosity."



She has also won the highest encomiums from the musical critics of London and Berlin. Of her playing the *Morning Advertiser*, of London, England, reports: "Miss Starr astonished the most hardened critics by the beauty and sympathy of her tone, to which she adds a technique of the first order. Miss Starr also plays *con amore*, each phrase being interpreted with a reverence for the music which is rare in so young an artist. The refreshing accuracy of her intonation is a matter for the warmest congratulation."

She has delighted a number of critical audiences in New York and there is every reason to expect an unusual musical treat from her performance. Her program will include the following numbers:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1—La Folia, | Corelli (1653) |
| 2—Liebesfreud, | Kreisler |
| Nocturn, | Chopin |
| Die kleinen Windmühlen, | Couperin-Press |
| 3—Abendlied, | Schumann |
| Moment Musical, | Schubert-Auer |

COMMON SENSE LEAGUE.

At a meeting of the Columbia Common Sense League on Tuesday afternoon the speakers were Mrs. Amos Pinchot, of the Woman's Peace Party; Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, of the *Evening Post*; and Professor Henry R. Mussey. Mrs. Pinchot spoke of the relation of women to war. In addition to the many reasons which thinking men have for being opposed to war, women, as women, cannot feel toward it anything but horror. Women are interested in life, in children, in all the things which make life beautiful and all the movements for bettering existing conditions. No woman can look upon a battlefield as a glorious victory. It is to her so many young lives wasted, so the Woman's Peace Party has been formed, as woman's organized protest against war.

Professor Mussey spoke of the economic fallacies of war, and made it very clear that, in spite of the efforts of many of his profession to find an economic basis for it, in his opinion it was never justified. No nation gains by an offensive war for markets as much as it can gain by peaceful trade. The supreme example of this is Germany. In the last thirty years Germany's peaceful expansion has been enormous. Her industry has grown out of all proportion to agriculture, and yet, though she cannot feed her population, there has been a steady stream of immigration of industrial workers. In the United States their could be no economic reason for our going to war. The only possible war would be an offensive one. Who can conceive of our having to wage a defensive one? What would the Germans, or the Japanese, or the British do? Come over and take a slice of this continent by force, or by sheer force of numbers work into our economic and social life, so effectively as to dominate it? The probability seems quite remote. No; if any nation chooses to go to all the expense and sacrifice of war to make a little money for a few wealthy men, let it do so; but let it not delude itself into thinking that there is the least advantage, much less necessity for it.

Mr. Villard asked, "Shall the United States arm?" and then proceeded to answer most emphatically in the negative. Above all, he warned us not to let the military spirit enter into our life, especially our colleges and universities; and not to listen to the military men who cry for more military defenses. A persistent lobby is maintained by people connected with the army and navy at Washington, and propaganda is carried on insidiously all over the country. Of course, they are not competent judges. Experts always see their own fields in greatly exaggerated dimensions. Besides, these men have direct interest in increased forces, or even war, which means promotion. The United States should beware of its military men, lest they lead it into as horrible a catastrophe as the European soldiers have their nations.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Serenade, | Arensky |
| 4—Gavotte, | Gossec |
| Wiegenlied, | Schubert |
| Zigeunerweisen, | Sarasate |

The tickets are selling rapidly, and since the entire balcony in the Horace Mann auditorium is priced at fifty cents for students, the desirability is obvious of securing tickets early, in order to get the best seats available.

BARNARD BULLETIN

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAR. 29th 1915

EDITORIAL

We have just been reading a pile of college literary magazines published by our contemporaries. As we read, we kept comparing the work done by these other college students with the literary output of Barnard. Poetically speaking we seem to hold our own with the collegiate world. But Barnard, as exemplified by the *Bear*, does not distinguish itself as a teller of tales. The *Vassar Miscellany* for instance, has real people in its pages, people who do interesting, or humorous, or impressive, or pathetic, or adventurous, but always human things. They give the impression of being people known to their writers, good friends thought about long and intimately.

The people who frequent the pages of the Barnard *Bear*, on the other hand, are such as never moved on land or sea. They are the people who throng high school magazines: they are blatantly and rebelliously "theme" people—people who nobody loves, and who haven't even sufficient personality to go out in the garden and eat worms.

This can't be because Barnard writers don't know "real folks." Barnard itself is full of very human people—and there

are five million other "real folks" right at our front door. And it can't be that Barnard writers have nothing to tell. We hear them telling things all the time. And—well, in the last analysis we are reduced to one of two conclusions: there are no Barnard writers, or else Barnard writers don't bother to write. And meanwhile, suppose you read the *Vassar Miscellany*, and then consider how the *Bear* must feel when he meets it as he prowls among other colleges, "representing Barnard."

ENGLISH CLUB AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN:

It was brought up in the open meeting for fraternity discussion held in November, and again in last week's BULLETIN, that fraternities are not the only college organizations at whose door the charge of unfair "exclusiveness" perilously verging on "snobbery," can be laid. The English Club comes under this category, too!

There is no reason why Student Council should renew the charter of a club which so little deserves a place among Barnard organizations. The English Club never does anything for the college at large, either in the way of giving plays like the Deutscher Kreis, parties like the Societe Francaise, or providing for open meetings with distinguished and interesting speakers like "Wigs and Cues" or the Feminist Forum. It never prints accounts of its meetings in the BULLETIN, failing even to announce the speaker or subject for conversation, to say nothing of not imparting to the rest of the college the gist of the evening's discussion, as the Fire-light does. It further has no connection with Barnard inasmuch as it does not hold its meetings in the Barnard building proper or in Brooks Hall, but in the houses of its members. It might just as well be an outside club, the members of which, by coincidence, happen to be Barnard girls. And most glaring of all, in electing new members, it does not hesitate to overlook qualifications in favor of personality. The Blue Book declares that "only students *essentially proficient in English* are eligible." This is an arbitrary standard which can be evaded. Other clubs the Classical and Philosophy, have specific requirements. As a matter of fact, there are four possible criteria in the selection of English Club members. To admit contributors to the BULLETIN, contributors to the *Bear*, students with unusual records in academic work in English, or those distinguishing themselves as public speakers or conversationalists. Yet the English Club has admitted members who make no pretense to any of these four and who themselves admit with truth that they were "lucky enough" to be elected. We are allowing the English Club to do exactly what we considered one of the most objectionable features of fraternities, for one body of students to pass judgment arbitrarily on its fellow-students.

In view of all the things the English Club has done, or rather left undone, it ought to forfeit its place in the ranks of Barnard College associations.

MERCEDES IRENE MORITZ.

DR. FAGNANI.

On Wednesday, March 31st at 4 o'clock, Dr. Fagnani, of Union Theological Seminary, will speak in Room 134. His subject is "Will the Fire Be Quenched?" The college is cordially invited to attend.

EXCHANGE.

Wellesley College has secured the \$450 needed for the Wellesley ambulance, to be used by the American Ambulance Corps at Paris. On the body of the ambulance will be painted in Wellesley blue, "From the Students of Wellesley College," exactly as five Harvard and twelve Yale ambulances have been marked.

NOTICE—SOPHOMORES!

The Dean will meet the Sophomore Class on Tuesday, March 30, at twelve o'clock noon, in Brinckerhoff Theatre, for about twenty minutes, to give some general advice regarding the choice of courses for the Junior and Senior years, with reference to a student's probable occupation after graduation.

All Sophomores are requested to assemble in the Theatre promptly at the hour named.

V. C. GILDERSLEEVE,
Dean.

NOTICE!
GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP!

On Wednesday, March 31, at twelve o'clock noon, in Brinckerhoff Theatre, the Dean will announce the award by the Faculty of the Graduate Fellowship. This Fellowship is awarded each year to that member of the graduating class who shows most promise of distinction in her chosen line of work. All who are interested are requested to assemble promptly at noon to hear the announcement.

V. C. GILDERSLEEVE,
Dean.

TEACHING IN THE CITY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Miss Abby Porter Leland, Barnard 1905, who has been teaching for some years in the city schools and is now in charge of Public School No. 60, will be in the Alumnae Room at 12:30 on Tuesday, March 30th, and will be glad to talk with any students who are interested about the opportunities for college women in the elementary schools.

AGNES L. DICKSON,
Chairman Alumnae Employment Committee.

UNPAID DUES!

The following girls from 1915 and 1916 have not paid their Undergraduate dues:

1915—Chesley, Deardon, Engel, Farrell, Fuller, Harper, Hedley, Herzfeld, Horowitz Hanley, Jamison, Jorden, Kong, Macdonald, Marx, Meyer, Nelson, Oppenheimer, Weddon, Wilbur, Summer

1916—Chancellor, Dean, Divine, Huls-kamp, Jonas, Lucey, Pine, Stobaugh, Taberier, Wishniff, Williams, Hooker, Lindsay, Pfeffer, Mordecai.

Signed,

MARGARET C. KING,
Undergraduate Treasurer.

Note.—If any mistake has been made, we beg the mercy of the wronged!

LECTURES BY PROF. SHEPHERD

Professor Shepherd of the Department of History, is giving a course of lectures on "Our South American Neighbors" at Public School 132 182nd Street and Wadsworth Avenue. These lectures are given Friday nights. April 16th the subject will be "Commercial Activities"; April 23, "Educational Interests and Social Service"; April 30, "Artistic Achievements."

CALENDAR OF EVENTS.

Monday, March 29th:

4 P.M.—Alumnae Tea.

Tuesday, March 30th:

12 M.—The Dean will address the Sophomore Class in the theatre.

4 P.M.—Junior party to Sophomores in Theatre.

Wednesday, March 31:

12 M.—Award of Graduate Fellowship

Thursday, April 1st:

Easter holidays begin.

VOCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLEGE WOMEN.

52 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
March 18, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN:

Knowing that many of the Seniors will in all probability choose teaching as their "vocation" and thinking that the New York public schools offer an excellent opportunity to the girl without teaching experience, I have asked Miss Helen Louise Cohen, a Barnard Alumna, who has been unusually successful in high school teaching in the city, to write a short article on "The Opportunity of the College Woman in the New York High Schools." Will you kindly publish this article in the next issue of the BULLETIN?

Sincerely yours,

AGNES L. DICKSON,

Chairman Committee on Employment, Barnard Alumnae.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE COLLEGE WOMAN IN THE NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOLS.

Until quite recently there was practically only one career open to college women—the career of teaching. Until quite recently, therefore, the teaching profession continued to include many women who looked upon their work as drudgery, and who performed their duties in the perfunctory spirit, bred of indifference. There are so many careers open to college women nowadays that they need not select teaching unless, in the beautiful old church phrase, they have a real "vocation" for it. I know of no larger democratic opportunity than that which is offered to the young woman who goes into high school teaching in New York.

Every year in this large city the high school population increases, and that population is made up of boys and girls, some of whom have the chance to stay for one year only, some of whom are able to complete the course of three years or four years, as the case may be. Less than one per cent. of these children go to a higher institution of learning, and so the high school teacher has the great privilege of opening for them the door of life.

The practical rewards of the profession are large. There are four grades in the service. A girl who is graduated from Barnard, and who has spent 300 hours in studying the subject to be taught, during the last two years of college, or in graduate work, may take a very simple examination and become a teacher-in-training for a year, at two dollars a day for every day that she teaches. At the end of that time she may become a substitute teacher at four dollars per day for actual work. If, at the end of her year as teacher-in-training, however, an examination for assistant teacher in her subject is held, she is qualified to take that examination.

An assistant teacher must have the following qualifications:

(A) Graduation from a college or university recognized by the Regents, or, in the case of applicants for license to teach modern foreign languages, the equivalent of a college education, together with one of the following:

1. Not less than 160 days of experience in teaching in secondary schools or colleges.

2. Not less than 300 hours of post graduate work in a college or university recognized by the Regents, of which time at least 60 hours shall be devoted to methods of teaching the subject or subjects in which the applicant seeks a license.

3. Not less than 80 days of experience in teaching in secondary schools or colleges, together with not less than 150 hours of post graduate work.

4. Two years' experience in teaching in grades of the last four years of elementary schools (New York City), and the completion of 150 hours of post graduate work, 60 of which shall be devoted to methods of teaching.

5. Graduation upon completion of a normal school or city training school course, approved by the State Examiners of Education; five years' experience in teaching, including one year in teaching in the last two grades of the elementary schools (New York City), or two years of teaching in other secondary schools with 150 hours of college or university work.

The easiest way for a Barnard girl to accumulate qualifications which make her eligible to take the examination for the assistant's license is to serve as teacher-in-training for a year. The salary for the assistant teacher runs from \$900 a year to \$2,650 a year.

The last grade to which a high school teacher may be promoted is that of first assistant. The following are the qualifications which make one eligible to take an examination for the license:

(a) Graduation from a college or university recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and one year of satisfactory post graduate study, which year may be concurrent with teaching experience; and five years' satisfactory experience in teaching in secondary schools or in colleges, three of which shall have been in New York City High Schools.

(B) Graduation from a college or university recognized by the Regents, and one year's satisfactory post graduate study, which year may be concurrent with teaching experience; and seven years' satisfactory experience in teaching in secondary schools and colleges. In this grade the salary starts at \$1,680, reaching a maximum of \$3,150. This is the last examination grade which a teacher may achieve in the New York high schools.

The principalship in the high school is not an examination grade. Up to the present time a great many men in the high schools have been promoted from the grade of first assistant to the grade of principal, a position which carries a salary of \$5,000 a year. No woman has ever been principal of a New York City high school, but there is no by-law which prevents her holding this position, and it is probable that in the near future the position will be open to women.

HELEN LOUISE COHEN.

REVIEW OF MARCH "BEAR."

As exchange editor of the *Bear*, I naturally have little time to read it, but this month I have attempted to judge it in the light of the output of fellow-college monthlies. To make a general comparison, I do not think we give enough serious thought to the articles, stories and poems that we publish. We start out either romantically efflorescent or didactically statistical and end in a cloud or an inefficient vagueness. We seem to write without sufficient knowledge of our subject, undeveloped either by style or strong imagination. Such criticism may, of course, be launched against other colleges, but it has seemed to me that the *Bear* does not measure up to the intellectual element of the college.

"Cap'n Dan," by Beulah Amidon, has plenty of local color in it; in fact the color is so thick that the sharp outlines of plot are somewhat obliterated. As a character sketch, Hellfire Davis is the most interesting figure in the story, but a violent change of feeling such as Cap'n Dan is made to experience cannot be convincingly handled in so short a story. I do not suggest brevity as a fault of the story, however, because the plot is far too thin to warrant a longer exposition. The great interest in Cap'n Dan lies in the conversation which is terse and dramatic and which shows an intimacy and sympathetic feeling for the West.

I am genuinely puzzled by Kathleen Fisher's "Concerning Thomas Ingoldsky." The style is delightfully naive and is like a cooling shower bath after the hot stuffy rhetorical excursion offered as literature by so many collegians, but is she serious about

the fine woman who "didn't spend her time racing to suffrage meetings; she stayed quietly at home, either attending to her duties in the household, or improving her mind with a good book?" This bit of antiquated argument and trite witticism is incongruous with the author's sense of humor. Despite this extraordinary quality, it seems to me that she has emphasized the humor of Ingoldsky because it is ancient rather than because it is funnier than our modern wit. Her fond tenderness for the old-fashioned is charming, but like all conservatives with a sense of humor leads her to incongruities.

Aline Pollitzer's "We" is a fine bit of narrative description, which has both charm and style. It is a rare piece of work with distinctive literary value and the notable quality of a happy choice of words. The subject, being an intimate one, might well be maudlin or at least sentimental. It is never that. The author has combined strength with restrained emotion which colors the account with real personality. The end is disappointing as the tone of the sketch falls below that kept from the beginning most of the way through, but it does not counteract the vividness of the swiftly-drawn pictures.

"The Land of Pure Delight" is in the nature of the preface to a definite plan of life, worked out in a much longer theme. The fact that it has appeared in a college magazine detracts from the tragedy of the groping at the end. It has, I imagine, probably expressed the searching attitude of a great many of us, and as such is well done.

The verse this month is better than that which I have seen in the *Bear* before. Babette Deutsch's sonnet has some very good lines in it, particularly at the beginning and at the end. The middle part is a trifle incoherent and meaningless, but the swing of the poetry is sufficiently rhythmic to carry it along.

It is too bad that poor proofreading should have detracted from Katherine McGiffert's poem "The Flight." It has a splendid imaginative quality, coupled with rapidity of movement which compels the reader to join the flight of the author. There is indication of great poetic talent, and I think we should demand more contributions from the same source in the future.

The editorial about inertia, while being true, is a little superior in tone. If editorials are to attack the personelle of the college, they should provide some definite defect with a plan of remedy. Moreover, I do not think a literary magazine should contain criticism about psychical deficiencies. However, the force of its truth minimizes the unfitting setting.

I am excused from commenting on the Exchange, which, excepting the opening paragraph is the worst I've done this year.

RAY LEVI.

MISS RITTENHOUSE ON CONTEMPORARY POETRY.

Firelight Club.

The fire leaping in the grate was poetry, the blue twilight outside was poetry, when the Firelight Club literally sat at the feet of the president of the Poetry League of America, Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse, on Monday evening, March 22nd. It was through Mrs. Earle's kindness that the club had the opportunity of hearing her talk on contemporary verse.

Miss Rittenhouse began with the old New Englanders, speaking of their use of the same form, built around the same subjects; true poetry has an element of surprise:

"Tell me not in mournful numbers,

Life is but an empty dream—"

There is no surprise in that, she said. Of the anthology of nineteenth century verse which she is now compiling, she said that half was written in the usual four-

(Continued on Page 5 Column 2)

BUZZINGS OF THE BEE.

The "Wig and Cues" open meeting was what you might call a Lovely treat.

Public Health professor says that life has been lengthened fifteen years, and there are more possibilities. May we hope for a no-death existence? After-life will not be necessary; heaven will be right here on earth, and the New York Fire Prevention Bureau will have eliminated the other place.

We were all on fire, figuratively speaking, last Wednesday.

The cause of the catastrophe is supposed to have been, as you would say, heated air.

The heated air was the result of an innocent student trying to obtain a drink from 1914's drinking fountains.

Needless to say, these proved useless as fire extinguishers.

Perhaps the mobilization on Broadway satisfied the longing of some for that inspiring feeling of "all of us together."

This was, of course, confining our powers to a limited area. We shall wait until after graduation to "set the world on fire."

It has been a dull week—no more announcements in 1915!

We must remember, however, that the Provost sent out his announcements.

We note that there is another one of those nominal vacations next week. Well, every Barnard student will admit that she has labor problems of her own.

Isn't it startling to ask a Senior if she has had any Education and have her reply in the negative?

Well, a happy vacation, notwithstanding the fact that what seems to vacate is one's gray matter.

BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW— EVERYBODY!!

Tickets for the "Wigs and Cues" play, "The Admirable Crichton," to be given in Brinckerhoff Theatre on Friday, April 16, at 8.15 p. m. and on Saturday, April 17, at 2.15 p. m., are now on sale. Tickets may be bought from:

- Margaret Meyer, 1915, Chairman.
- 1915—E. Palmer, H. Zagat.
- 1916—D. Blondel, M. Kellner, S. Weinstein.
- 1917—A. Kloss, F. Oppenheimer, A. Ruhl.
- 1918—M. Bernholz, H. Sinsheimer.
- Brooks Hall—K. Wainwright, 1917.
- Undergraduates and Faculty, 50c; Alumnae, 75c; General Subscription, \$1.00; Patroness, \$5.00.

MATHEMATICS CLUB.

A regular meeting of the Mathematics Club was held on Tuesday, March 23d. As the speaker expected was unable to come, Ida Rolf, '16, entertained the club for an hour with a discussion of the importance of numbers in chemistry. She showed the intricate relationships of elements established through their atomical weights. At five, all adjourned to Undergrad study for tea.

The Dorms Book Store
Amsterdam Ave., near 115th St.
Circulating Library Barnard Stationery
BOOKS
NEW AND SECOND HAND

THE SINGLE TAX.

The debate on the single tax resolved itself into a lecture on the single tax, at the open meeting of the Socialist Club on Wednesday afternoon, because the Socialist speaker was unable to come. Miss Hicks made an earnest plea for the cause.

She defined the single tax as a sole tax on the site value of land; and then she went on to consider it from three viewpoints: From the aspect of taxation of land values, of industrial opportunity, and of the philosophy of the question. Our present system is unjust, said Miss Hicks, because it bears on industry, and the consumer rather than the importer has to pay the final tax. We tax improvements and enterprise, and in the farming districts where the system is less subtle the farmer has a very hard time. The logical and natural source of revenue is in taxing solely the site value of land or the capacity value. This would come by placing a tax on the entire ground rent of land, exclusive of improvements, all of which, except a small proportion for the collector, would go to the government. We are all users of land, and we give land its site value, because we find it beautiful or fertile. This value is irrespective of area, because vast areas might have no social value and small areas be extremely valuable. The single tax is a use or service value, and as revenue is based in relation to the service rendered the income should go to the people for public purposes. We should run our state housekeeping like a theatre. In a theatre the manager uses the box receipts for the comfort of the patrons; and the patron pays a site value for his seat; the revenue is used for running the theatre. That is the purpose of the single tax.

In regard to industrial opportunity, Miss Hicks said that by placing the tax on the site value of land, land could not be held out of use. At present many acres are no good except to those gathering in the rents, and much land is held at a speculative value and cannot be bought. By taxing the site value of land that land would be forced into use, as it would either be sold or built on by the owner. Idle lands, idle hands; idle hands, idle men. By throwing land into use industrial opportunity will be created, because there will immediately be a gain to the building and allied trades. We have not got overproduction, but underconsumption, because the worker has nothing left over from the rent to buy what he desires. By making it unprofitable to hold land out of use we revive industrial opportunity and enlarge the buying capacity of the community.

Raising the government revenues and creating industrial opportunity bring in the third factor: Placing the burden of revenue only on land that can bear it. Everywhere there is relatively poorest land, having no site value. The taxation of land values throws this poorest land into use. If this land were free it would govern the law of wages; because people unwilling to work under a wage-earning system could live independently on such free land. Because of the possibility of living on this land, people would not be willing to work for any one else for less than what they could earn for themselves off the poorest land.

General discussion followed the lecture. The question was asked: How does the single tax create more work, since city land will be exhausted after a certain amount of building? Miss Hicks replied that now people cannot scatter because taxes on improvements are so high, but under the single tax system industry would be diffused, because they would buy suburban lots on which they would build. Some one said that if people moved out to the suburbs site values would rise. Miss Hicks responded that people would get more out of the land than they do now. Hopeless poverty is the crime of our civilization; single tax gives the alternative.



Tea Room

AT
1165, 1167
Amsterdam Ave.
(Near 118th St.)
OPEN 8 A.M. TO 7.30 P.M.

BREAKFAST
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SANDWICHES and HOME-MADE CAKE

MONDAY CHAPEL.

The speaker in Chapel Monday was Chaplain Knox. He had noticed, he said, that Columbia had a new cheer—one they reserved for special occasions when they were eager for victory and defeat was imminent. The cheering of earnest supporters at games seems to release an outflow of energy. If we only had the right kind of cheering action about us in life's battles for principles, standards and ideals, how helpful it would be. Much rests with us in giving moral support to those engaged in some struggle; often it will help turn the tide if we let them know we are eager and interested: The building up, for instance, of what is called "college spirit," is usually taken in charge by a few. It helps if we give to those few an indication of our support. People struggling under great strain have been known to break down because they seemed to be doing it all alone.

Commander Booth said that the first step in the recovery of a down-and-out is to make him realize that someone else, in the world cares whether he sinks or rises. This should not be confined to outcasts and is not. Everyone can say that at some time the intervention of a friend gave them just the necessary strength. The reason graduates, full of high ideals and enthusiasm, soon get a veneer of cynicism is because so many good people seem to be indifferent and are even sneering.

One phase of this support we express in our college cheers. But this help must come from those who themselves know how to struggle. The players say they can tell the difference in the tone of the cheering. We must overcome the feeling that we cannot endorse a cause unless it is large and winning. Many movements, especially in religion, must begin as little things. May this spirit of helpfulness permeate Barnard and the university, and all of us be ready to give endorsement to any good cause.

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174 Senior Study

WOMEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Feminist Forum held an open meeting on Friday afternoon, March 26th, when Mrs. Crocker spoke on opportunities for women in civil service:

Mrs. Crocker began by saying that 50 per cent. of the college women are married or at home, and 90 per cent. of the wage-earning college women are teaching. Mrs. Crocker herself is a college woman, is married and a mother, and has taught, so that she is peculiarly fitted to speak on women's careers. Mrs. Crocker said that she herself felt that the greatest trouble with a college education was that it did not fit a woman for the career which 50 per cent. entered—that of home-making. As far as teaching is concerned, it is almost true that a woman can teach any subject she does not flunk. But why is there no home economics, no emphasis on child psychology and on family ethics? Mrs. Crocker has also joined the 5 per cent. in business careers. Of course teaching has its lures of good salaries, short hours and long vacations. Women are likely to rush into teaching, and it is desirable to keep women who are not teachers out of the teaching profession. The main trouble is that there are so few things open to women directly from college. But note the difference between the teacher starting at \$500 a year vs. the typewriter copyist getting \$1,200.

The old idea was that the civil service was so honeycombed with graft that it was a hopeless affair. Mrs. Crocker herself got in without any influence. Civil service certainly is a barrier to patronage. It is open to women, and opens an interesting career to them.

Its difficulties begin with the examination. The examinations come at no regular time. If you are interested in the civil service you must watch the papers to find when an examination will come. Take, for example, the examinations for police matrons. Miss Davis noticed that correction matrons were taken from the attendants. Now they are taken from police matrons, and the police matron list is exhausted. First the dates and subjects and information about the duties, etc., of the position are published. Usually it is possible to get questions from the last examination. Then follows the physical examination and then the experience examination. As the most important mental examination is one concerning the duties of the position, these are very practical. As far as honesty goes every paper is marked by two separate examiners, who must come within ten per cent. of each other. The papers are renumbered before they come to the examiner, so that there is no way of identifying the writer. From the eligible list certifications are made. It is not a "hurry-up" job. It is something to plan for a year or two ahead, and the lists are not published for from three to six months. But if you are interested take every examination that comes along simply to get into the atmosphere of it, so to speak. On many of the lists you have to be near the top. Mrs. Crocker is the only woman who obtained a position on her list. Then there is the question of appropriate transfers from one list to another. There is also a discrimination against women in the civil service. Positions are open to women, but there is a "double list," one for women and one for men, and the men are appointed. In one case a woman whose rating was higher than that of the six men who took the examination with her did not obtain an appointment. This is not the fault of the present commission—it is an inheritance. There is absolutely no reason for appointing a man rather than a woman for women fill the positions equally well. "Women who are willing to come up and be knocked down" as Dr. Jacoby put it "can get a foothold.

Then there is the equal-pay fight. The women probation officers get \$1,200; the men get \$1,500, and there is nothing to

choose between the two, as far as work or responsibility or worth goes. Organization must help here, as it helped the women teachers. Then, too, there are vast differences between the departments—some are starved and some are flourishing.

Once in, you are permanently in the civil service; and there is always the possibility of transfer and of promotion. Then, too, there are large salaries. Miss Davis receives \$5,000; her secretary receives \$2,000; Mrs. Goodwin, a detective sergeant, also receives a high salary. All compare very favorably with those of teachers. Scientific work is equalized between men and women, and this work receives high salaries. Then there are such positions as investigators, examiners, probation officers, playground positions. There are also the clerical positions, with high salaries; the women accountants, medical clerks, executive clerks, etc., and the stenographers who have great opportunities for promotion. The typewriter copist gets as much as the medical examiner. There is the professional group—physicians, nurses and dieticians. There is a large field for women as food inspectors, tenement inspectors, etc. One woman came up for a position as stoker, another has a fireman's license. There are many positions which are not filled by women but could be. There is opportunity for etymologists, house inspectors, X-ray photographers. The work of gradation must be done by the Bureau of Standards. Put the civil service does offer an attractive career; you work without a whip over you; you get in touch with the workings of the government.

You must have a serious interest. You must keep the position permanently; but for such as are interested there are large opportunities.

MISS RITTENHOUSE ON CONTEMPORARY POETRY.

Continued from Page 4

line stanza, with little variance in metre. It was therefore as an iconoclast and a revolutionist that Whitman appeared to his contemporaries. And it is he who stands between the old school and the moderns, beginning with Bliss Carman and Richard Hovey. These two vagabonds are peculiarly engaging because while they were singing the adventure of beauty in America, England was just recovering from a period of decadence. Contrast Henley's "Invictus" with Carman's triumphant note in "Lord of My Heart's Elation!" In speaking of the poets of the nineties Miss Rittenhouse dwelt especially on the work of Edith Thomas. Miss Thomas is perhaps our oldest living poet, and she is only now beginning to give herself in her poetry. Since it is the subjective lyric that is most effective Miss Thomas' work is increasingly interesting.

Miss Rittenhouse then went on to speak of those who might more properly be called our contemporaries—Sara Teasdale, who "can only write when she is in love" but who then gives utterance to most exquisite verse, after the manner of Christina Rossetti; Anna Hemstead Branch, who is the perfect poet of children, and who works with them in a New York settlement; Robert Frost, the biographer of simple village people whom he knows; Vachel Lindsay, author of "Rhymes to Be Traded for Bread," who is now writing what he calls "vaudeville verse"—poetry which relies on the speaker rather than on the writer for its effect; and a host of others. Miss Rittenhouse also made especial mention of Elsa Barker, who, as it is not generally known, actually wrote Peary's story of how he found the pole, as he told it to her, and under his name. She is the author of "The Frozen Grail," a copy of which went with him to the pole. Miss Rittenhouse was eloquently silent on "vers libre" and on Gertrude Stein; a silence disappointing to those of us who care for contemporary

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verse. The main interest of the evening lay in her vivid descriptions of the many poets whom she knows personally, and of whom she told us fascinating tales, interspersed with delightful quotations from their work. Much of this is collected in "The Little Book of Modern Verse," edited by Miss Rittenhouse.

Most of the club members were somewhat nonplussed by the complete ignorance of poetry in general and of contemporary work in particular which Miss Rittenhouse assumed was theirs. And she in her turn seemed agreeably surprised by the number of questions they had to offer. Certainly everyone was immensely interested in the subject, and heartily grateful to Mrs. Earle for persuading Miss Rittenhouse to come.

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