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 he 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 esoteric and a philosopher, as anything but a deliciously amusing dramatist, that we have no success with him. This is lamentable, and I believe that we are learning at all to go by but the bare words; no indication of character or of business to hold us along, and giving a conventional morality 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 laugh at 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 cored 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 Dorothy in the costume of a village priest, with enormous success.

Mr. Love pleaded with us to give Shakespeare the chance with contemporary drama, and claimed that if we were willing to pay as much to cast and produce a Shakespeare 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 Nelson-Terry and Mr. Love.
BARNARD BULLETIN

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAR. 29th, 1915

EDITORIAL

We have just been reading a pile of college literary publications 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 college 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 adventuring, or always fun, 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 one moves on board a train or train.

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 don’t have anything 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 last week 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 “exclusive ness” perniciously vermin 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, in the light of Barnard organization, 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 Firelight does. It further has no connection with Barnard inasmuch as it does not hold its meetings in the Barnard building proper, neither in the houses of its members. It might 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 exceptionally proficient in English are eligible.” This is an arbitrary standard which can be evaded. Other clubs, the Classical and Philosophy, have specific requirements. As far as we can make out, the English Club has no qualifications in favor of personality. The English Club is cordially invited to attend. We hear them telling things all the time, and yet consider how the bear must feel when he meets it as he prowls among other colleges, “representing Barnard.”

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.

Welllesley College has secured the $450 needed for the Wellesley ambulance, to be used by the American Ambulance Corps Paris. On the body of the ambulance will be painted in Wellesley blue. “From the Students of Wellesley College” exactly five Harvard and twelve Yale ambulances have been marked.
VOCA TIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
FOR COLLEGE WOMEN.
52 Summit Ave, Jersey City, N. J.
March 18, 1916.

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

Knowing that many of the Seniors will in all probability choose teaching as their "vocation" that the New York City public schools offer an excellent opportunity to the girl without teaching experience, I am sending Helen Louise Cohen, of Barnard Alumna, who has been unusually successful in high school teaching in the city, to write a special article on opportunities for 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 it as a temporary refuge, and who performed their duties in the perfunctory spirit, bred of indifference. There are so many different kinds of college women nowadays that they need not select teaching unless, in the beautiful old church phrase, they have a real "vocation" for it. There is 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, composed 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, becomes an ever-increasing 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 of course four grades in the service. A girl who is graduated from Barnard, and who has spent 200 hours in studying the subject to be taught, during the last two years of college, or in graduate school, may become a substitute teacher at the end of her year of teaching in secondary schools or colleges, three of which shall have been in New York City High Schools.

(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 post graduate study, which year may be concurrent with teaching experience; and five years' satisfactory post graduate study, which year may be concurrent with teaching experience.

(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.

In this grade the salary starts at $3,600 a year, and reaches a maximum of $5,150. This is the last examination grade which a teacher may achieve in the New York high school.

The principals of the New York high school are not examination grades. Up to the present time a great many men in the high schools have been promoted from the second to the first assistant under the grade of principal, a position which carries a salary of $5,000. It is hoped that the New York City high school will not be maudlin or at least sentimental. It is that half was written in the usual four-line stanzas, that it contains much of the characteristic color and idioms of the New Englanders, speaking of their use of 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 house, in 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, it seems to me that she has emphasized the humor of Ingoldsky because it is an American thing rather than because we have felt, that it is a modern thing. Her fond tenderness for the old-fashioned is charming, but like all fond tenderness it is unconvincing and leads her to incongruities.

Aline Pollitzer's "We" is a fine bit of narrative description, which has both charm and originality. It is a rare piece of work with a distinctive literary value and the notable quality of a happy choice of words. The essay on "Every Woman's" is being an interesting one, but it may be maudlin or at least sentimental. It is never that. The author has combined strength with restrained emotion which accompanies the account with real periods. 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.

"Love of Puns 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 does not seem to detract from its naiveté of the growing at the end. It has, I imagine, probably expressed the searching interest of a great many of us, and as such is well done.

The verse this month is better than that which has been seen in the "Bear" before. Babette Dintcheff's poem is a good one in lines, in particular at the beginning and at the end. The middle part is somewhat inept, and the opening of a new swing of the poem is sufficiently rhetorical to carry it along.

"In the child that poor proofreading should have detracted from Katherine McGiffert's poem "The Flight." It has a splendid imaginative quality, coupled with witticisms which make the reader join the flight of the author. There is indication of great poetical talent. I think we should have her in our college magazine more often.

Miss Rittenhouse on Contempory Poetry.

Ray Lewi.

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 held a recitation, under the presidency of the president of the Poetry League of America, Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse, on Monday evening, March 22nd. It was through the courtesy of Mrs. Earle Barnard that the club had the opportunity of hearing her talk on contemporary verse.

Miss Rittenhouse began with the early 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-
BUZZINGS OF THE BEE.
The "Wig and Cues" open meeting was what you might call a Lovely treat.

The Single Tax.
The debate on the single tax resolved itself into a lecture on the single tax, at the open meeting of the Socialists 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 pay the tax on its site value only because we find it beautiful or fertile. This value is irrespective of area, because various areas might have no social value and small areas be highly social and valuable. The single tax is a use or service value, and as revenue is based in relation to the service rendered the tax should go to those people for public purposes. We should rind our state housekeeping like a theatre. In the 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, capital could not be held in use. At the same time, acres are not good except to those gathering in the rests. And much land is held at 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 lands, idle men. By throwing land into use industrial opportunities will be created, because where there is immediately a gain to the building and allied trades. We have not got overproduction, but underconsumption, because the worker has nothing left over for the rent to buy what he desires. By making it unprofitable to hold land out of use we revive industrial opportunities and increase the buying capacity of the community.

Raising the government revenues and creating industrial opportunity bring in the third factor: Place 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 burden of revenue only on land that can bear it.
WOMEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Feminist Forum held an open meeting on Thursday, March 25th, at 3:30 o'clock, Mrs. Crocker spoke on opportunities for women in civil service.

Miss Crocker began by saying that 50 per cent of the college women are married or at home, and 50 per cent of the wage-earning college women are teaching. Miss Crocker herself is married and a mother, and has taught, so that she is peculiarly fitted to speak on women teachers. She said that she herself felt that the greatest trouble with a college education was that it did not fit the career for 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 likes, but in her home economics, no emphasis on child psychology and on family ethics! Miss Crocker said that there are two groups of women, one for business careers. Of course teaching has its lure of good salaries, short hours and long vacations. Women are likely to rush into teaching with the lure of good salaries, but women who are not teachers out of the teaching profession. The main trouble is that there are few things one can do within ten per cent of each other. The sneaking of the poets of the nineties Miss Carman's triumphant note in "The Lord of My Heart's Fruit" In written about "How he turned his face." Miss Thomas' work is increasing;

 Associated Press

MISS RITTENHOUSE ON CONTEMPORARY POETRY.

Continued from Page 3 Col. 2

line stance was the made not a "hurry-up" job. It is something to plan for a year or two ahead, and the lists are 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 occasions you will find that the best ways to be the civil service examiner. Mrs. Crocker has noticed that correction matrons are taken from the attendants; stenographers are taken from the typists, and the police matron list is exhausted. First the dates and subjects and examination. As the most important mental examination is one concerning the duties of the position. A woman is often as far as honesty goes every paper is marked "incompetent." There are many positions which are not filled because while they were singing the adventure of beauty in America, England was just recovering from a period of revolution. Miss Rittenhouse, in her pamphlet "A Date with the Public" with Carmen's triumphant note in "Laid of My Heart's Fruit" in speaking of the poets of the nineties Miss Thomas is perhaps our oldest living poet, and the one that is now beginning to interest a few in her poetry. She is the subjective lyric that is most effective in Miss Thomas' work is increasing.

Miss Rittenhouse then went on to speak of those who might more properly be called our contemporaries. Sara Teasdale, who writes women's love songs and men's love songs for the same woman, can write "But it is not too good," and when she is in love." She writes a large part of women's verse. The main interest of the evening lay in her vivid descriptions of the many poets whom she knows personally, and 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 disillusioned by the complete ignorance of poetry in general and of contemporary work in particular which Miss Rittenhouse demonstrated to them. 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. Perhaps the greatest compliment to Miss Rittenhouse to come.

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