

The Barnard Bulletin

CELEBRATION NUMBER

VOL. XIX. No. 2

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 3rd, 1915

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CELEBRATION BANQUET

Over five hundred people were present at the more festive part of Barnard's Quarter-Century Celebration, the banquet at the Astor, on Thursday night. There was a goodly showing of undergrads, alumnae of all ages, from 1893 to 1914, almost all of the Faculty, and many distinguished guests. When every one had admired their friends' gala attire, and gotten a glimpse of all the celebrities, they settled down to the serious business of eating. After dinner, Dean Gildersleeve, who presided, mounted the rostrum, and welcomed all to the festivities on the occasion of Barnard's twenty-fifth anniversary. The speakers, she said, were all women, eminent in different fields of work. She first introduced Miss Agnes Repplier.

Miss Repplier said that nothing is easier than to write a book. In fact, hardly any one she knows has not written a book and sent it to her. Nowadays more people write books than read them! She cited as a horrible instance the fifteen hundred new children's books which have been published this year, which are certainly adequate provocation to such little boys as the one who could not recite the second verse of Simple Simon, because he would not tell any more about "that damn fool." The speech of Mrs. August Belmont, who was Eleanor Robson, ought to have been of special interest to Wigs and Cues, for her subject was the drama—a rather large one for five minutes. She said that she did not think movies could ever take the place of the theatre, as they lack personality. She is asked at least once a week to take part in some movement to uplift the drama. Now managers give the public what it wants, and it is not the drama, but the audiences that need uplifting. The Educational Dramatic League is trying to do this with over six thousand children and young working people that it reaches. "Self-activity" is the keynote of the idea. Preparation for a play is the best way to gain appreciation. Incidentally, the dramatic field is the only one where women receive as much, sometimes more, recognition than men. Miss Cecelia Beaux, who followed, said that there is no more reason to speak of women in art than of men. All doors are open to women now, but perhaps the reason that so many fail is because they enter the profession without realizing that the will does not make an artist. There must be talent as well as very hard work with the hands to master the metres of her work. For all that the artist has the greatest need of all the other arts,—poetry, music, history. Madame Sembrich represented the musical profession. She has been able, she said, to watch the growth of musical appreciation in this country in the past twenty-five years. Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, one of our alumnae, "did Barnard proud" by her bright and entertaining talk. To appreciate Barnard and institutions like it, she said, we must look at the educational system from which they rescued women. Its ideals are represented by such words as "Man must have pre-eminence in all fields that require intellect, talent, or application," or "If you rival our depth, you will lose your charm." Teachers,—and many that are present have engaged in that great American sport—can

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THE QUARTER CENTURY CELEBRATION

At 3 o'clock, in caps and gowns and looking as nearly "uniform" as was possible, the Undergraduates of Barnard filed slowly across Broadway from Milbank to the Columbia University Gymnasium. The Senior class led the procession, headed by Beulah Amidon, Chairman of the Building Fund Committee, followed in order by the Junior, Sophomore and Freshman classes, led by their respective presidents and marshals. After the undergraduates came the Trustees, Faculty, Alumnae, and distinguished guests, presenting an imposing and picturesque appearance. The exercises were opened by a short prayer by the Right Reverend David H. Greer, Bishop, of New York.

On behalf of the college, Dean Gildersleeve welcomed the guests and thanked them for their presence at the celebration. She spoke of how the celebration had been planned for last autumn, but because of the war had been postponed. "When Europe is afflicted in the physical horror and moral calamity, the value of the spiritual side of life in America should be emphasized," said the Dean, and so these commemorative exercises were being held now to celebrate the completion of the first quarter-century of Barnard's existence, founded by public-spirited citizens for the girls of New York. The Dean then introduced President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University.

President Butler spoke of the difficulties of founding a woman's college some thirty or twenty-five years ago, the insoluble problems having in the meanwhile been solved or shown to be prejudices. "The plain fact is that Barnard College has justified itself and has sustained the hopes and prayers of those who founded it," said the President. Barnard is a conspicuous example of a co-educational college in which co-instruction is avoided. The same educational opportunities are offered by Columbia for both men and women. The words of President Barnard were quoted referring to separate colleges for young women identical in form with those for men: "Cannot give instruction of equal value and it is unjust to young women when admitting their right to liberal education to deny them access to the rest." His struggles with the Trustees for the admission of women to Columbia were reviewed. To them a petition was sent to admit women to lectures, and finally the Committee of the Trustees yielded to the point of permitting women to take examinations provided by Columbia, but required preparation to be given elsewhere. But "the women students desired instruction, not examination," said President Butler. In 1889 a separate school for the education of women was founded with the same rank of instruction enjoyed in Columbia by which degrees were granted. To quote Miss Weed, "Educationally considered, Barnard is Columbia. Its only autonomy is administrative and financial." The list of Barnard's benefactors and teachers was

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GREEK GAMES

Greek games were in the air at Barnard, bringing a thrill to every heart. Juniors and Seniors in the procession reminisced in excited tones, and the alumnae, who were lucky enough to get tickets, tried frantically to rake up some acquaintance in the lower classes.

At three o'clock Friday, April 30, the academic procession marched into the already crowded gym, where tier on tier of guests waited impatiently for the games to begin. There was a preliminary bout of songs between the Juniors and Seniors and then more waiting.

The back drop and columns with the tanside curtains looked less regal than the effect with the blue curtains last year, but made even a lovelier background. There was the distant sound of music, and then the flower girls of 1918 appeared through the columns, and danced about the altar erected to Apollo and Artemis, dropping flowers from their baskets. They were dressed in white, little appealing figures, and strewed flowers before the procession which followed. Behind came the chorus in white robes stencilled with blue, and the rest of the class in robes of white with tunics of blue and terra cotta red. In the midst of these were the athletes in tunics of orange stencilled with blue. The colors were daring, but harmonious and effective, and the march was carefully planned. The music, composed by Florence Barber, '18, was Greek in character and kept up the spirit of the procession. The class sat down amid enthusiastic applause. 1917's procession wound in from the side door of the gymnasium to the strains of Schubert's Fifth Symphony, which seemed a little difficult for the girls to sing. Their effect was less dashing, but more quietly artistic in robes of white, with capes of violet and yellow, which became darker toward the end of the procession, while the terra cotta capes of the athletes made a good contrast. Into the shrine of the temple came special worshippers, clad in white and orange, and carrying lilac sprays, and they sang and were answered by the procession. It was very lovely.

The effect of the entrance was much brightened by the fact that the girls had their feet bare, which was far more natural and Greek and beautiful than the poorly dyed, of glaring white, makeshifts of stockings that were formerly customary. In the award of points for the entrance, 1917 was awarded 11 points; 1918, 6 points.

The entrance of the priestesses, Elsie Oakley, '17, and Hildegard Diechmann, '18, was very beautiful. They were dressed in pure white, and as the classes rose to do honor to them the old Greek religion and spirit of beauty seemed almost to live again as the Greek invocation, chanted by Elsie Oakley, '17, echoed through the gymnasium.

A new feature of the games was the challenge and reply of the sophomore and freshman heralds, Ruth Wheeler and Ruth Ford.

The contest in chorus and dance followed. Both dances were full of action and spirit. 1918 girls in robes of dark violet danced in rhythmic cadence, symbolizing the Pleiades. Into their midst raced Eos, a flash of light in her yellow chariot.

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BARNARD BULLETIN

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BARNARD BULLETIN
Barnard College, Columbia University,
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 3rd 1915

FOOD

By a Student Waitress
Oh, it's food, food, food,
An' they're crammin', jammin' food
All the day and all the night,
It's food, food, food.

Oh, it's food, food, food,
Breast of chicken, leg of lamb,
Roast of beef or end of ham,
An' eternally they're stuffin'
That food, food, food.

Yes, it's food, food, food,
Till the bread takes eyes and wiggles
An' the cake stands up and giggles,
Till you're mad an' goin' madder
With food, food, food.

Oh, it's food, food, food,
An' they're crammin', jammin' food,
All the day and all the night
It's food, food, food.

FIELD DAY

Field Day will be held Saturday, May 8th. In case of rain it will take place at four o'clock Monday and Tuesday, May 10th and 11th, the individual events coming off on Monday, the hockey game and tennis finals on Tuesday. The tryouts will be held Tuesday, May 4th at four o'clock, o'clock.

CHILDREN'S PARTY

To the Editor of the BULLETIN:

Dear Madame: On May 7 from four to six our campus will be running over with children from babies of one to little mothers of fourteen, because then Barnard through its four religious organizations will be hostess to one hundred children gathered from the four settlements in which we are particularly interested. Of course, our campus is very nice and the children will have loads of fun playing ball, running races, and dropping handkerchiefs, but can't you see the roving eyes of those children as they anxiously wait for the "real" party to commence? And for procuring that real party, consisting of lollipops and ice cream cones we depend on the support of the whole college. Help us with your dimes. If you come out on the campus that afternoon just to watch—you can't have a bite to eat—you will be amply rewarded for that contribution by ecstatic faces, alternately eclipsed by lollipops and ice cream cones, which will be provided in as great quantities as our pocketbooks and the health officers permit.

ELEANOR H. HUBBARD,
Chairman of the Practical Givers'
Committee of the Y. W. C. A.

BLUE BOOKS

To the Editor of the BULLETIN:

Dear Madam: In the name of the committee, which is now working on next year's Blue Book, I wish to ask for suggestions from anyone in the college. The book will be completely revised, now that the four organizations have undertaken to edit it. We have had a few very good suggestions, and would be very grateful for some more. These can be dropped in my locker, 316 Junior Study.

MARGARET FRIES.

April 30, 1915.

CITY TERMINALS

Professor Seligman, as the presiding officer of the Wednesday lecture-conference on Port and Terminal facilities, introduced Mayor Mitchel as the first speaker. The Mayor emphasized the point that New York was the greatest port of the world, and that, although in the past it had relied on geographical advantages, it was now time for government development. Although financial difficulties prevent the city from owning all the water front valuable for commercial and recreational purposes, it is already constructing three new large piers, the rent from which will make them self-sustaining. Also a huge dry dock is proposed for the Brooklyn water front.

With reference to terminals the Mayor spoke of the West Side situation. He described the plans for burying the New York Central except from 59th to 30th Street, between which points it will be elevated. He dwelt on the value of the New York Central's having a terminus on Manhattan Island so that all the lines terminating in Jersey City are forced by competition to pay lighterage to Manhattan. The Mayor said that a great West Side terminus was being planned at West Street into which all the Jersey lines and the New York Central were to run, but that the proposal was hurt by the lack of cooperation on the part of the railroads.

The Mayor also took up the matter of a terminal railroad, which is planned from South Brooklyn, where a great water front terminal is proposed also. This terminal railroad is to be operated by a combination of all the railroads. The constitutional amendment allowing this is now waiting for the Governor's signature. The Mayor showed the value of terminal markets, and said that both terminal and market facilities depended on husbanding the city's resources.

STUDENT COUNCIL NEWS

Since so many students still have not paid for 1916 *Mortarboard*, two very strict rulings were passed by Student Council: (1) That the Seniors who have not paid for 1916 *Mortarboard* must pay within a week or they will be prohibited from all Senior Week activities; (2) All undergraduates must pay for 1916 *Mortarboard* within a week or their names will be sent to the Dean.

Student Council also ruled that fines for breaking the rule regarding wearing hats off campus must be paid within three days.

A vote of thanks was sent Wigs and Cues for the check of one hundred dollars, refunded the Undergraduate Association. The money was advanced as a sinking fund by the association.

UNDERGRADUATE MEETING

The last Undergraduate meeting of the year was held Tuesday, April 27th. Nominations were held for Chairman of Executive Committee, the candidates being Jeanne Jacoby, Margaret Fries, Louise Talbot, Margaret King and Ida Rolf. The nominees for Undergraduate Secretary were Ruth Markey, M. Blout, H. Diechmann and Marie Bernholz, and for Treasurer, Elsie Oakley and Aline Pollitzer.

Freda Kirchwey gave up the gavel, which she has so efficiently wielded, to the new Undergraduate President, Carol Lorenz. She summarized in brief what Student Council had endeavored to do during the past year. Most of its work may have seemed destructive, but it had constructive ideas back of it and it has broken the ground on which next year Student Council can build. The Constitution has been revised to make Student Council more responsible to the Undergraduate body and therefore more democratic. A beginning has also been made toward solving the difficult question of the relationship of Student Council and the Faculty.

In accepting her new office, Carol Lorenz enthusiastically assured the student body that the democratic and vigorous policy of the old Student Council would be continued this year. Connections between Alumnae and Undergraduates will be continued through the articles in the BULLETIN on vocations and in other ways. More zest and life will be put into Undergraduate meetings. The reading of long reports which occupied so large a part of the time will be done away with perhaps, by posting them in the studies beforehand, or putting them in the BULLETIN, and the meetings can be thrown open for general discussion, when students can offer their suggestions and plans and keep Student Council in close touch with the sentiment of the whole college. Renewed efforts will be made to get Student Council and the Faculty into closer co-operation and perhaps next year will see several members of the student body on the Faculty Committee on Instruction. In closing, the new president assured the dubious that her religious fervor would not be transmittted to her executive duties and that no one need be distracted by fears that Student Council meetings will open with hymns and prayer.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHING

Miss Helen L. Cohen, head of the department of English in the Washington Irving High School, and Barnard, 1903, will be glad to advise with any Barnard students who contemplate taking up high school teaching, at her office, Room 620, Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, any school day from 11:15 to 12 o'clock, or by appointment any day between 11 and 3 o'clock.

AGNES L. DICKSON,

THE QUARTER CENTURY CELEBRATION

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a long one, among them Miss Ella Weed, Miss Emily James Smith, Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, a name which aroused great enthusiasm. In conclusion, President Butler said that "Barnard College is nothing so temporary or so simple as a mere cog in the wheel of feminist propaganda. It is a serious and solemn human undertaking which conceives itself as having a great responsibility toward womanhood. If it be kept true to the aim of its founders, it will increase with each year in power as a builder of character, a shaper of intelligence in that womanhood which is at once the glory and the hope of our civilization."

Mr. George A. Plimpton, Treasurer of Barnard, spoke of the financial struggles of the institution, of how at the end of the fourth year when a deficit of \$30,000 seemed imminent Miss Weed, by a personal appeal to Mr. J. P. Morgan, obtained a gift that freed the college from debt. By popular subscriptions the conditions were complied with in obtaining the generous gifts of Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Mrs. Fiske, and John D. Rockefeller. It is impossible to overestimate the value of Mrs. Anderson's gift of the land between 116th and 119th Streets along Broadway and Claremont Avenue, without which it would have been impossible for the college to develop. Other generous donors were mentioned, some of whom gave anonymously. In twenty-five years Barnard's growth has been from thirty-six to 869 students; its income from \$8,600 to \$206,000. And yet there are not enough funds to meet the demand, and so in view of the exigencies of the situation, the Trustees have decided to start work on the new buildings at once, to consist of a gymnasium and swimming pool, a library, a lunch room and kitchen. Although the funds are not in sight, Mr. Plimpton was confident that the citizens of New York who have never failed Barnard as yet will not fail her now. After making this interesting and important announcement, Mr. Plimpton concluded modestly, "This is the report of my twenty-five years' stewardship."

As though to celebrate this joyful news, the undergraduates, led by Louise Talbot, the college cheer-leader, sang "Just Up the Banks of the Hudson" and "Beside the Waters of the Hudson." Even to an unprejudiced observer it would seem that her tireless efforts in training the college, and the spontaneity and enthusiasm with which she led produced a successful result.

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College, told of how the question of twenty-five years ago, "What can the college do for women?" had changed to "What can the college do for the community?" particularly Barnard's answer to this problem. To her it seemed that Barnard answered it in two ways. The first is by instilling culture which opens the eyes to a sense of beauty, of beauty in the broadest possible sense, doing away with the barriers of caste, putting new inspiration into life (Barnard has never taken the attitude that "women look all right, but they can't think"). The second way in which Barnard is answering this problem is by the intellectual discipline it is giving, helping its students to think clearly and to "take part in solving the problems crowding on the world today so tragically thick and fast."

The Honorable George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, congratulated Barnard on behalf of the government of the City

of New York. In times like these, when the city government and the people are coming into constantly closer relationship, women are playing a large part in bringing it about. The work of women can be seen at every hand in the social service departments of New York, heading them and solving great problems. Dr. Davis and Dr. Baker are notable examples of this splendid type of citizen who are working in the higher cause and in the cause of Barnard. Better times are coming to this city, which is becoming infinitely greater because of the activity of women in its services. President McAneny expressed his eagerness for the completion of the new buildings, which he hoped would be the forerunners of many more. There is little higher, he said, than in giving to Barnard and the cause of women, and he was sure that Mr. Plimpton's appeal would not be made in vain.

Following the singing of "Fair Barnard" by the entire audience, the exercises were closed by a benediction by the Reverend Francis Brown, President of Union Theological Seminary. The Faculty, undergraduates and guests filed back to Barnard. Although it was not on the program, there was singing and cheering in Milbank quadrangle before the undergraduates entered the buildings to help entertain Barnard's guests who had come to help in the celebration.

CELEBRATION BANQUET

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realize how hard it must be to get people to study after impressing them with these ideas. Miss Mary Calkins, of Wellesly, told of the necessary qualifications of the investigator, who blazes the trail. They are courage, spontaneity, and individuality, in addition to toil and unremitting pains. Dr. Josephine Baker, of the Bureau of Child Hygiene, told of the great changes in the status of women in the medical profession since the days when Elizabeth Blackwell entered the Geneva Medical School in 1847. Women have led the way in establishing training schools for nurses, social visitors, and in preventive medicine. They have received every opportunity and have responded nobly to the calls of the profession. Miss Adelaide Nutting of Teachers' College, said that a nurse must have knowledge and skill, and also great love for her work. It is a moral obligation to all nurses to be intelligent.

The two former deans of Barnard were the next speakers. Mrs. George Haven Putnam said that she had the utmost confidence in Miss Gildersleeve's foreign and domestic policy in the face of the problems that are agitating the educational world today. Economic independence is the biggest question for women today, but still colleges need not give vocational and technical training. She is relieved to see that six months' service in a department store is not yet accepted as a substitute for Latin. Miss Laura Drake Gill spoke of Barnard's six different administrations, and hoped that Dean Gildersleeve's would be a long and unifying one.

Freda Kirchwey, speaking for the undergraduates, said she felt somewhat timid, after the preceding speakers, but that she felt as if she had been on the firing line of great achievements. Barnard, she said, can hardly come under the indictment of the "venerable college cradled in peace." A city college can not have orthodox college spirit, for the waters of the river of life rush by too close. In order to be a great college, we must relate ourselves with modern life, and so we will reach the new college spirit. Mrs. S. Pollitzer, president of the Associate Alumnae, was the last speaker of the evening. She said

that it was fortunate that she represented the ninety per cent of college graduates who are married mediocrities, as Dean Gildersleeve could not very well have invited one to speak as such. Is it not a miracle to think that the college which only twenty-five years ago had fourteen students now boasts nearly fourteen hundred alumnae, and that already voices are heard to murmur "Barnard is not what she used to be?" No, she never was. It is what we think her, what her students think her today. Barnard's graduates hope that they have proved to the community that they can master logarithms and the intricacies of the tariff, and also that no kind of knowledge unfits for any kind of obligation. To Mr. Plympton, who has toiled so long for Barnard, Miss Pollitzer then presented on behalf of the Alumnae, a silver vase, wrought with the inscription (in Greek), "O Treasurer, thou didst open for us the storehouse of knowledge and, therefore, we bring thee an excellent thank-offering, all eager to thank thee for our rearing."

CITY CHARTER

Dr. Butler was the presiding officer of Monday's lecture-conference on the City Charter. He introduced President McAneny, who related the past efforts of the city for an adequate charter, and said that New York City was ready for a large measure of self-control. This home rule would do away with much reduplication which is sustained by Albany legislation, and would help toward centralization. He would have the new regime go in with the new administration in 1917. It should do away with the concurrent jurisdiction of the Board of Estimates and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen. The latter body should, however, be maintained as a purely legislative body, which has shown its value this year by its constructive ordinances with reference to the building code. The executive he would concentrate into nine or ten city departments organized as the federal cabinet is. The borough presidents should appoint independent borough heads of departments, instead of appropriating and spending money themselves. He closed with another plea for self-government for New York City.

Mr. Parkinson, head of the legislative drafting department of Columbia, spoke of the careless way in which bills are drawn. He cited the constitution of New York, which allows the State to issue fifty-year bonds for highway improvements, providing that 2 per cent be put away in the treasury each year as a sinking fund. Because of the interest drawn by this money, there is an excess of \$29,000,000 in the sinking fund, which, following the example of this city, Mr. Parkinson would turn over to the general sum to reduce taxation.

Richard S. Childs, Secretary of the Short Ballot Association, closed the meeting by making a plea for more borough autonomy, so that a man wouldn't have to be a multi-millionaire to run for a worth-while office. He would have local taxation be spent on local improvement as much as is practicable.

BULLETIN ELECTION

On Wednesday the BULLETIN held its election for editor-in-chief. Carol Weiss was elected.

DUNCAN MAYERS Orchestra of 35 Musicians

For Dances, Dinners, Weddings, &c.

The Best of Its Kind

640 Lenox Ave., New York City

THE RABBIT

Oh lobsters, earthworms, crabs and things,
Oh oysters, clams and birds,
You've had your turn, you're done, passé
You're "queered" in other words.

Time was we thought that nought could
pass,
The dogfish as to smell;
Since then we've studied rabbit—and
We love our dogfish well!

Why harrow up the feelings?
Why voice the senses chill?
We'll draw a veil o'er bunny, but
He's dwelling with us still.

UNDERGRADUATE ELECTIONS

Barnard's election season is in full swing. Amid the excitement of the Quarter Century Celebration and Greek Games, we still find time to go to the polls and vote. Elsie Oakley was elected Undergraduate Treasurer, the other candidate being Olive Pollitzer. The race for Secretary and Chairman of Executive Committee are still on, one candidate being dropped from the list each day. The candidates for Secretary now are Ruth Markey and M. Blout, and for Chairman of the Executive Committee, Margaret Fries, Louise Talbot and Margaret King. Voting will be continued this week.

DEUTSCHE KREIS

There will be an important meeting of the Deutscher Kreis for the election of officers for the coming year, on Friday, May 7, at 12 o'clock in room 134. All members are urgently requested to be present—and to be prompt.

GERMAN PLAY PARTY

The Kreis and the Verein of Columbia gave a joint theatre party on Friday evening, April 23. The party started with a jolly dinner at the Ogantz dining room at 509 West 122d Street and then proceeded to the Irving Place Theatre. The play given was a war comedy, "Immer Feste Druf," and all were highly amused. Dr. Haskel, Dr. Betz, Prof. Remy, and Dr. Dana were in the party.

The proceeds of the play given on March 12, by the Kreis and the Verein, were \$190, amounting to \$95 for each club. This sum is greater than it has ever been in preceding years.

Next Friday, at noon, in Room 139, the Kreis will hold a business meeting for the election of officers.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS OF NEW YORK

The Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, at 130 East 22d Street, New York, will have completed four years of office experience in September, 1915. During that time the New York alumnae associations of Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Cornell, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley and Wells have contributed largely to its support. For the first year, 1911-1912, the associations united in contributing a total amount of about \$4,500 and for each succeeding year the total subscription has averaged about \$3,000. Many of the associations have already voted to contribute to the Bureau for the year 1915-1916 the same amount that they gave for 1914-1915.

Benefits, bazaars, appropriations from the association treasury and appeals to individual members are among the methods employed by the different associations for raising the money required. Beginning with May, 1916, a new plan of organization is to go into effect, and the directors of several associations are sending to their members the foregoing appeal, with a view to enlisting their in-

terest in the new plan and in the results already accomplished by the Bureau.

It was voted at a recent meeting of the Bureau that due publicity should be given to this plan of reorganization through the periodicals of the co-operating colleges.

The directors have long felt the need of bringing the contributors into closer contact with the work of the Bureau. At present, contributions come through the college organizations, and those interested to give thus indirectly have no voice in the management of the Bureau. It has therefore been decided to change the constitution so that direct membership in the Bureau will be possible, for all interested in its continued growth.

Annual membership dues will be \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10, as the pocket-book may determine. All members shall be equally eligible to vote at the annual meeting and to elect officers and directors. At the same time, in order to retain the relationship to the present co-operating organizations, it is proposed to ask them each to contribute an annual fee of \$25, which will entitle the association to one representative on the Board of Directors. As this annual fee is small, it may be taken from the association treasury without making an appeal for individual contributions. Individual contributions, in the shape of annual membership dues, may then be paid directly into the treasury of the Bureau.

At least 2,000 members are needed, including not only the graduates of those colleges whose co-operation made the Bureau possible, but all who are interested in its larger aims and broader activities.

The fact should be made clear that the Bureau registers, not only college women, but four groups of workers who are seeking employment in occupations other than teaching:

- (1) Holders of degrees from accredited colleges.
- (2) Women trained professionally or technically, whether or not they may be college graduates.
- (3) Women with valuable experience, regardless of their training.
- (4) Candidates for positions in social work, both men and women, who meet certain requirements as to experience and training.

Evidently, therefore, appeals need not be restricted to any one group, although for the next few years, at least, the success of the Bureau must depend largely upon the support of college women in New York.

Results already achieved and the promise they give of future usefulness, amply justify such an appeal for support. From September, 1911, to January 1, 1915, more than 7,500 people have appealed to the Bureau for information, for vocational counsel or for positions. Of these, 2,650 have registered, of whom 1,021 are alumnae of the nine co-operating colleges. We have placed 1,186 applicants in positions. No charge is made to those who do not actually register with the Bureau. The earnings from registration fees and commissions paid by those who do register, obviously should not be expected to cover more than the actual cost of the placement work. Thousands of other women, besides those registered, have received information about technical schools, civil service positions, other agencies, fellowships and vocational opportunities. The Bureau is constantly enriching and classifying its store of information on these points, and the number of educated women depending upon it for such facts increases month by month.

The growth of the Bureau as a business agency is shown in the fact that the average monthly earnings from fees



Tea Room

AT
1165, 1167
Amsterdam Ave.
(Near 118th St.)
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HOT LUNCHEON
HOT DINNERS
AFTERNOON TEA
From 3 to 5
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SANDWICHES and HOME-MADE CAKE

and commissions have increased from \$85 in 1911-12 to \$143 in 1912-13, \$350 in 1913-14 and \$469 in 1914-15. Calls from employers have steadily increased and even during this winter of business depression December was the record month, and January was larger than December. The total number of calls registered from employers up to January 1, 1915, was 2,575. The percentage of positions filled to positions registered has increased from 36 per cent. in the first year to 66 per cent. in the past year, exclusive of the Department for Social Workers.

In recognition of the efficiency of the Bureau, the New York School of Philanthropy and the Russell Sage Foundation made possible in March, 1913, the organization of the Department for Social Workers as a separately financed branch of the Bureau. The School discontinued its own registry, referring its students to the Bureau.

In dealing in a direct practical way with the economic problems of college women, while at the same time accumulating the data needed for progress in their solution, the Bureau is an organization requiring continuous and whole-hearted backing and co-operation on the part of everyone interested in these questions. It is founded on a sound educational principle of seeking the solution to problems through the accumulation and analysis of essential facts.

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GREEK GAMES

(Continued from Page 1 Column 2)

pursued by the dark and grim Orion. After Orion had been driven away by the Pleiades, and they in turn, by the yellow Dawn Maidens, there was a dance of ecstasy, in which orange shafts of sunlight joined. The music, written by Florence Barber, although not especially well sung, added greatly to the spirit of the dance.

The sophomore chorus robed in white and violet then took their places—right in front of the freshman onlookers. There were murmured complaints, but these became instantly stilled as the sophomore dancers appeared and held the crowd in awe. They were dressed in a wonderful shade of gray green, and danced with exquisite grace. Then the wild huntresses appeared in terra cotta red, and flung themselves into the spirit of the dance as the clash of cymbals urged them on. 1917's music was more varied than the freshman's, but did not sound as Greek. Sometimes it seemed almost like popular music. The final awards for the dance and chorus were 1917—13½, 1918—9½ points.

The contest in lyrics was next held. The first prize of 10 points for the serious lyric went to Katherine Harrower, 1917, for a lyric that seemed full of love and sympathy for the Greek spirit, and also was very well written, some of the words and phrases being particularly happily chosen. The second prize was awarded to Hildegard Dickmann, '18, for a lyric that was especially full of music, the meter being very well varied and most tuneful. Marion Washburn, 1918, won eight points for her comic lyric, which out-Rousseaued Rousseau as a plea for naturalness. Some of the phrases were cleverly turned. Cornelia Gear's comic lyric, though more boisterous, was rather lacking in originality. It seems somehow as though the comic lyrics were hardly in the spirit of the rest of Greek games, and, if there could be announcements at this point to break the strain, it might be as advisable to omit the decidedly 20th century comic lyrics.

By this time the score was 1917—34½, 1918—28½. Excitement ran high. The Greek cheering, which had first heightened the effect, had given place to "Roar Lion Roar," and Rosamary Lawrence was prancing about and gesticulating, dragging the most possible noise out of the sophomores. The juniors and seniors lent their voices to the uproar as the hurdles were put up, and there was a grim silence as the trial round started. The hurdling was glorious, better than ever it seemed, and so beautiful that even the most stolid among the spectators felt their breath come faster. It seemed almost as if the dancers were ungraceful compared to these light-footed Amazons. Harriet Van Nostrand, '18, took first place, but it seemed as if all were almost equally good.

The discus hurling was very accurate and powerful, Dorothy Bauer, '17, securing first place.

The running leap was a new event and justified itself in the interest of the spectators. Dorothy Keck, '18, made the greatest leap, and added five points to the total of the freshmen. Enthusiasm and excitement doubled and redoubled.

And then came the torch race. It looked like a walk over for the freshmen, but the sophomore torch was crippled, and when the race was over the sophomores won. But the freshmen were mighty good sports about it all the same.

Then they see-sawed up another five points, 1917 winning the hoop rolling and 1918 the relay.

The chariot race was very good looking, as the girls in even step with heads high and knees going up and down, up and down, went proudly around the ring. Al-

though the last round went to the sophs the freshmen had won the one that counted and added another five to their tally.

The re-run torch race was the last event, and, although it was a disappointment to the freshman when the score tallied 1917—57½, 1918—52½, they couldn't help but be proud of how well they had done. Everybody was proud and satisfied, and as the classes and guests poured onto the floor, there was a general rejoicing, and shouting, and singing, and people being carried around on willing shoulders, and general congratulations. Greek games had been moved up so as to be in the celebration and had showed that it was worth it. It was the best Greek games ever held, especially from the point of view of costuming. The singing was not so good. As the old grads straightened up from their bent positions in the balcony they felt if it had been really worth while even if they had stiff necks for a week. Congratulations, everybody!

Results in Detail

Entrance of the Classes—Words, '17 (Babette Deutch), 3; '18 (Hildegard Diechmann), 0. Chorus, '17, 0; '18, 3. Singing, '17, 2; '18, 1. Costume, '17, 3; '18, 2. Form, '17, 3; '18, 1. Total, '17, 11; '18, 6.

Dance and Chorus—Music, '18 (G. Krause and D. Leet), 2; '18 (Florence Barber), 4. Singing, '17, 2; '18, 1. Words, '17 (B. Deutch), 3; '18 (M. Rothschild), 1. Composition and Greek spirit, '17, 2½; '18, 2½. Execution, '17, 4; '18, 1. Total, '17, 13½; '18, 9½.

The dance was composed for the Sophomores by M. Leddermann, H. Bleet, M. Terry; for the Freshmen by L. Brown. The costuming for the Sophomores was done by K. Harrower and G. Krause; for the Freshmen by U. Plough.

Lyrics—Serious, '17 (K. Harrower, 10; '18 (H. Diechmann), 5. Comic, '17 (C. Geer), 0; '18 (M. Washburn), 8.

Athletic Events—Hurdling, '17 (M. Terry), 3; '18 (H. Van Nostrand and D. Keck), 6. Discus, '17 (D. Bauer and M. Myers), 6; '18 (R. Wackenhaimer), 3. Leap, '17 (R. Jensen and E. Hausle), 4; '18 (D. Keck), 5. Torch race, '17 (Lott, Bauer, Hausle), 5; '18 (Jacobs, Koenig, Sanborn), 0. Hoop rolling, '17 (Talmadge, Bauer, Hahn), 5; '18 (Franklin, Sanborn, Schulman), 0. Relay, '17 (Jensen, Hui, Rogers, Hausle), 0; '18 (Dawbarn, Keck, Metzger, Wackenhaimer), 5. Chariot race, '17, 0; '18, 5. Total, '17, 23; '18, 24.

Complete total, '17, 57½; '18, 52½.

Judges: Chorus—Mr. Krehviel, Professor Rubner, Mr. David Bispham. Dance—Miss Elizabeth Duncan, Miss Allerton, Miss Yunck. Costuming—Professor Wheeler, Mrs. T. Leslie Shear, Mr. Sargent.

Committees: Faculty—Prof. Edwin S. Perry (chairman), Prof. W. H. Hall, Prof. Clarence S. Young, Prof. Chas. S. Baldwin, Prof. Gertrude M. Hirst, Miss Mary P. Beegle. Student Committee, 1917—Dorothy Leet (chairman), B. Deutch, M. Hallet, K. Harrower, R. Jensen, H. Leet, M. Struss; ex-officio, E. Oakley, A. Pollitzer. Student Committee, 1918—Mary Griffiths (chairman), F. Barber, M. Bernholz, L. Brown, N. Plough, M. Rothschild, R. Wackenhaimer; ex-officio, H. Diechmann, H. Koenig. General Committee, 1917—D. Leet (chairman), C. Geer, M. Moses, C. Robb. General Committee, 1918—R. Burington, G. Cripps, D. Graffe, M. Griffiths; supervisor, Mary P. Beegle.

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MONDAY CHAPEL.

At Monday chapel, Chaplain Knox spoke on missions, first assuring us, however, that he would not suggest a collection afterwards, nor urge any one of us to go out as a missionary. Two objections are made to missions by sincere and religious people. One is because there is so much to do at home; and the other, a question as to our right in sending representatives of our religion to interfere with the religion which is the outgrowth of material life of the various peoples.

That there is much to do at home is undoubtedly true, and "keeping our own doorstep clean" is a task requiring noble courage. If it is done well the effect on missions is good, for bad conditions in their home, "Christian" countries, are often a difficult reproach to missionaries. If we have a world interest, whether in business, politics or religion, it makes us more efficient in our smaller interests, and liberates us from division over petty trifles. It almost always holds that a church which has not a wholesome interest in missions is not doing much good in any line.

The second objection would have more force if we were leaving these peoples alone in all ways. But we are pushing our business among them; in government we are always trying to force an "open way"; we give them all our vices, and it does seem as if a vessel with a cargo of rum might also carry to them a missionary to neutralize its effect. Let us show them that we are not content with exploiting them.

The world is such a small place, it has been made a neighborhood in modern times, that we can't help thinking about people who are practically brought up to our doorstep. At Columbia we are not doing as much as we might, not as much as many lesser colleges are doing, for these people. Bonds of steel and copper wire have failed to hold the world together. What can we do to make bonds of love that will bind this great neighborhood into a brotherhood?

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