

Vocational Conference To Be Held

Alumnae Will Explain Types of Work

A group of eight or ten alumnae will speak to Barnard students at the Alumnae Vocational Conference which will be held on Monday December 10.

Mrs. Achilles, Chairman of the Alumnae Association and Miss Doty have been planning this conference with the alumnae. Usually the conference is held during the second semester. But on account of student sentiment, it was decided to have the conference this semester this year. The point is to enable students to get information about vocations and make their plans earlier in the year.

A variety of types of work will be presented by the speakers—personal and employment, economic research and statistical work, teaching in high schools, bacteriology, executive secretarial work, mental hygiene, psychology, advertising, opportunity in motion pictures (outside of acting).

The speakers who have promised to be present are: Louise Odencrantz, '07—employment manager for Smith and Kauffman; Margaret Myers, '20—formerly statistician for Federal Reserve Bank, now with the East Harlem Health Center; Helen Jones, '21, who is teaching English at Wadleigh; Lillian Schoedler, '11, Executive Secretary of the women's division of the Amateur Athletic Association; Christine Robb, '18, National Committee for Mental Hygiene; Gladys Tallman, '11, Psychologist at the Neurological Institute; Marietta Lott, '17, who is with the International Film Service. The speakers on Bacteriology and Advertising are not certain as yet.

Miss Elsie Albonsoder, Student Vocational Chairman, has arranged to have dinner served in Room 407, Students Hall, at 6:15 P.M. The number who may attend the dinner is limited to sixty persons. All those desiring to come are asked to sign on the poster in the main

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Social Service Work Offered

Jobs to be Filled in Boston, Philadelphia and New York

One of the most valuable opportunities which the Inter-collegiate Community Service Association program offers is that of residence in a settlement during vacation.

There are a limited number of openings for Christmas vacation residence in Boston, New York and Philadelphia settlements, secured through the co-operation of the federations of settlements in those cities. Undergraduates interested in social and industrial problems will be given an opportunity to learn what settlements are doing and to take part in the activities of an industrial neighborhood. The charge for board and room will be about ten dollars a week.

The settlements are most careful to plan a full and interesting program for each student so that she may gain some insight into neighborhood problems and share in many types of activities. Group conferences will be arranged for all the students placed in each city. Each student must hold herself ready to follow the program which the headworker arranges for her and any personal appointment should be made subject to the convenience of the settlement.

The Undergraduate electors this year have assumed responsibility for recommending individual candidates. Every

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Race Prejudice Is Topic Of Forum Lecture

Dr. Goldenweiser Is Speaker

Race prejudice according to Dr. Goldenweiser, of the New School for Social Research, who spoke to the Barnard Forum last Monday, is a wholly irrational and emotional reaction of one group towards another for which there exists but little hope of betterment. No remedy can be suggested for this great problem which can have any assurance of success, Dr. Goldenweiser said, although the new education which seems to be developing a greater individualism may operate in that direction.

Cats and dogs hate each other, Dr. Goldenweiser pointed out, in much the same way that races may be said to hate each other. They are emotionally antipathetic; they see only the differences between the two groups, never the similarities. They may have a friendly feeling for some individual members of the other group, but they never forget that there is another group.

Race prejudice which begins as a grudge, hardly well defined, and ends as a rationalized prejudice against that other group, exists among primitive people. It is probably based on the well known mistrust of strangers, which in more civilized society is disguised under ceremonial politeness. An intensified consciousness of kind results from a dislike of all who are not one's kind, for it is a well accepted fact that opposition to some other group is the strongest social glue.

At home, our growing prejudice against Jews has been explained rationally by Mr. Kallen in the *Nation* last year, when he said that Christian prejudice against Jews was due to the teachings in the Bible that Jews were responsible for the death of Christ. Mr. Gannett, in the same magazine pointed out the fact that there was similar opposition to the foreign groups who came into the country at the beginning of the last century, and seems to think that the anti-Semitism of today is probably due to the same mistrust of foreigners. Dr. Goldenweiser was inclined to agree with Mr. Gannett.

Prejudice against foreigners is strong when they are outside the home of the prejudiced group, but it is stronger when they come into that home. The prejudice ceases to exist after assimilation has occurred, but assimilation is possible, socially speaking, only when there is considerable similarity between the two groups in social characteristics. Where there are strong physical dissimilarities, as among the negroes and the Jews in America, assimilation is difficult and prejudice continues.

Tolerance, which comes into existence as soon as there is prejudice is only ceremonial politeness towards people who we feel are not our equals—after all, there is no necessity to tolerate one's equals. This tolerance as an accompaniment of prejudice is organic. People like people who are like them, dislike people who are unlike. Their grudge intensifies when these people come in large numbers. Unless assimilation is possible, there is discrimination, and almost inevitably segregation. In America, for instance, where anti-Semitism is growing, there will probably be Jewish Universities established which make a pretense at being non-sectarian but which will end by discriminating, too.

There is no way to decrease prejudice. History shows that both agitation of the question and silence about it make matters worse. In America Henry Ford's

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BARNARD ATTENDS INTER-COLLEGIATE STUDENT GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE

PRACTICALLY ALL COLLEGES OF EAST AND SOUTH REPRESENTED

Barnard Opens First Meeting with Paper on Student Government

More than one hundred and twenty delegates, representing practically every college of good standing east of the Mississippi, and a few of the far West, enjoyed the hospitality of Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio, last week. There were one or two visiting delegates from those Eastern colleges who needed more than two representatives. The visitors from the Universities of Utah, Arizona and Missouri had been sent by the Western Conference to submit to the Eastern Conference the idea of a National gathering to be held every two years.

Most of the delegates arrived Wednesday noon, and the first meeting began at two o'clock. Montrose M. Phillips, president of Women's Student Government at Oberlin, and hence president of the Conference this year, presided. The delegates were welcomed by the Dean of Women, Miss Anna Klingenhagen, and the Dean of the Conservatory, Miss Frances G. Nash. Barnard presented a paper on the organization of student government as a whole, giving specific illustrations whenever necessary. Edna Trull read the paper, which made a decidedly favorable impression on the assemblage. Questions of government of social life were taken up during the last hour of the meeting, under the heads of chaperonage, motoring, registering, permission regarding week-ends, privileges in accordance with class rank, and Sunday regulations. The problems discussed related almost entirely to dormitories, and several interesting details came to light. Only eight colleges have no rule against motoring. Seventeen colleges distinguish between under and upper classmen in regard to motoring privileges.

The only colleges where chaperones are not required at all are: Adelphi, Sophie Newcomb, Pennsylvania College for Women, Brown, Allegheny, West Virginia, Wooster, Wells, Miami, Dickinson, Syracuse, Margaret Morrison, Western Reserve and Barnard. At many places permissions and privileges are extended in accordance with a girl's academic standard.

Only six colleges have no Sunday regulations. Thirty-four colleges have quiet hours on Sunday as on week days. At Mount Holyoke church attendance has been made compulsory and four cuts are allowed during a term. This system has been found effective in regulating week-ends there.

Aside from the interesting information to be gathered, the discussion on these various points served to emphasize the fact that there are as many different ways of dealing with problems as there are colleges.

At the second meeting on Thursday morning reports were given on the question of smoking. Most colleges have strict rules against it for reasons of health, fire insurance, and in many cases because of the weight of public opinion. Parents are loath to send their daughters to schools or colleges where smoking is allowed. Those who have no rule are William and Mary, Adelphi, Pennsylvania, Western Reserve, Hollins, West Virginia, St. Lawrence, Hunter, Western, Oberlin, Allegheny and Barnard. However, at these places the policy of discouragement is practiced. There are twenty colleges who definitely forbid smoking on moral grounds. Barnard and

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Economics Essay Contest Announced

Variety of Subjects Suggested

The League for Industrial Democracy is offering two Economics Prizes to college students. The first prize is \$200, the second \$100. They are offered in memory of Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, the late vice-president of the League. The prizes are to be awarded on the basis of an essay written by the applicant, and they are to be judged by the following committee: Professor William F. Ogburn, of Barnard, chairman; Professor Arthur N. Holcombe, Harvard University; Professor Alvin Johnson, New School for Social Research; Frederick Hewitt, Editor of the *Machinist's Monthly Journal*; and Nicholas Kelley, lawyer.

The topics suggested for prize essay subjects are:

Problems of Organized Labor:

Causes of Fluctuations in Trade Union Membership since 1914.

Farmer and Labor Co-operation in a Third Party Movement—History, Difficulties, Possibilities.

Potential Organizability of Women in American Trade Unions.

Company Unions in the United States—their origin, cause of development and probable future.

The Workers' Press—A critical analysis and a plan for the future.

Problems of Nationalization:

In connection with nationalization of the Mines, Railroads or Super-Power,

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Inter-Religious Forum Held

"God-Idea" Presented

Newman Club, Hebrew Culture Society, and Y. W. C. A. joined on Tuesday, Nov. 20, in the first of the monthly forums, through which they hope to learn to appreciate their similarities and to understand their differences. One girl from each club gave her interpretation of the concept of God held by her group. The Hebrew conception was shown to be an evolution from the idea of a clan God with tribal characteristics to a concept of an ethical monotheism, universal in scope. The catholic idea is of a God unaltered through the ages, of whom the individual Christian philosophers and saints have had a more or less complete conception. The Protestant idea was shown to be a reaction from group authoritarianism, gradually developing a tendency toward individualism in conception of and attitude toward God.

These more or less formal presentations were followed by free discussion which lasted far into the evening. Before and during supper, emphasis seemed to be placed on the fundamental similarities, the new movement in Judaism and Protestant denominationalism being discussed more fully. In the evening, a definite attempt was made to consider and frankly face certain fundamental differences. The students parted finally with the desire to go further into some of the questions which had been raised and with the conviction of the value of discussion together.

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BARNARD BULLETIN

Barnard College, Columbia University,
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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1923

COMMENT

THE *Bulletin* staff plans to begin the publication of a six page paper on December fourteenth. There seems to be room for the extension of the paper's functions to include something more than the mere objective chronicling of past and future events. The students are undoubtedly doing more than the reports of meetings and lectures can indicate; they must have individual interests, intellectual "hobbies," attitudes of mind toward ideas and events which mere surface observation cannot discover. It is to this element of college life, that the *Bulletin* desires henceforth to devote more attention. We hope that the members of the college at large will contribute freely to this new and potentially valuable phase of the paper.

We are intentionally vague as to the nature of the contributions solicited: the subjects and ideas which might be material for interesting articles are innumerable. The ideas of students on college problems and college conditions are always of interest to other students; those who have a reasoned attitude toward any phase of college life should hasten to make themselves articulate.

Literary criticism seems to be becoming an important department of the professional newspaper. It quite legitimately should find a place in a college paper, where so many of the students are making an intensive study of English, French, German, Italian and classic literatures. Those students especially could contribute interesting and stimulating articles. Contemporary verse, the theatre, contemporary literary figures, modern European literature, are topics which suggest themselves at random. Original verse will be especially welcome.

We do not desire, however, to limit articles to purely literary subjects. Those students who are specializing in such subjects as economics, sociology, philosophy, anthropology, or education have contacts and ideas which would be interesting and valuable to other students. It might, for example, add zest to work in sociology,—on questions pertaining to the status of women, say,—if the student, after having accumulated the information, organized it in a manner that would be interesting to other students.

We confessedly present these suggestions as tentative "feelers." The important matter is that *Bulletin* would like to have more individual contributions from the student body, on subjects in which the individuals are really interested. It will be interesting to discover what the other nine hundred and seventy-four are really thinking about.

BO. S. P.'s policy of limiting the non-academic activities of clubs this year suggests the consideration of the nature of the various student organizations. On the whole, the clubs at Barnard do not seem to stress their academic interests, or to require from their members much lively interest in the subjects which they treat. This is especially evident in the very lax requirement for admission to membership. In most cases, the qualifications consist merely of the payment of dues. Although a strict exclusiveness is not to be desired, the standard of club activities might be raised by more stringent membership requirements. There should be greater emphasis on the idea that the students themselves are amateurs in the subjects with which the clubs are occupied, and that they should be qualified by their formal work to participate actively in the work of the group. Clubs very often fulfill only the function of arranging lectures and teas, and do not attempt to bring the members of the club together in some activity carried on by the students themselves.

The experience of Wigs and Cues so far—though, of course, present judgments can only be tentative—seems to indicate that a rather rigid method of election to an organization is very successful. It impresses upon the prospective member the idea that she is expected actively to contribute to the work of the club, and that she must be willing and able to do so. This attitude toward the clubs would certainly stimulate a greater intensity of interest among the general membership and might tend to make the work of the clubs more a student matter.

DIAGENES-LIKE, we seek the elusive majority. What is the majority opinion in college? On curricular questions, for instance—how many have considered various curricula and decided that the one they accept is the best? How many have thought about the function of college at all?

FROM THE SECOND BALCONY
 Hamlet

The opening performance of Sir John Martin-Harvey's "Hamlet" presented a paradoxical situation to the critically minded. The beginning of every scene found one in a carping mood hunting for defects, on the defensive. And yet with very few exceptions, the end of the same scene would find one assenting if not applauding. There were good bits followed by exceptionally bad ones; since many of these were in the acting of Martin-Harvey himself, the play lost in emotional continuity. There were always spots where the interest waned in favor of reminiscences of how well Barrymore or how badly Sothorn had read the same lines.

Those whom modern psycho-analytic literature has taught to hunt for obscure and pregnant meanings in seeming innocent lines will find no food for thought in this interpretation. With the possible exception of the setting, it is a straightforward attempt to play "Hamlet" without bombast and often without subtlety. There is no posing and posturing at the classic monologues, rather there is a blurring of many points worthy of more attention than Martin-Harvey gives them. Yet when the set, the costuming, the intrusive orchestral accompaniment, and the singular lack of grace of gesture are considered, it may be regarded as somewhat of a triumph to have a fairly satisfying, if not stimulating or inspiring, presentation of "Hamlet" remain. The setting varied from the traditional trappings of fur-covered throne seats, through simple curtain backgrounds to the highly symbolic and unconvincing setting for the guilty king's prayer. Here we had processions of persons similar in shape and color, presumably all the murdered king in different attitudes, fluctuating on the back drop with a grotesque and confusing effect. Only in the graveyard scene was the setting notable, or even adequate. Here the dim-distorted monuments against a luminous sky, the silhouetted priests, the effectively garbed procession, all gave an eminently lucid and beautiful presentation of the spiritual grotesquerie of that scene. One left, wishing for different sets, deploring the fact that every scene had begun off key, and ended in guttural sobs, regretful that the curtain had not fallen at Horatio's "Good night, sweet Prince," instead of upon the up-raised body of Martin-Harvey, knees flexed against the sky. And yet, with these and other limitations, Sir John Martin-Harvey played "Hamlet," and the virtues of the production linger in a general feeling of satisfaction after the defects are already fading from the mind.

"Sun Up"

Primitive Kentucky mountain folk, with their family feuds, isolation from the outer world and lack of "book-larnin" are almost as traditional on our stage, as is the Englishman with his inevitable monocle and humorless jokes. Hence it is rare to find a play which combines all these familiar quantities and still remains a poignant drama deeply conceived, and beautifully written. Such a play is "Sun Up," written by Lulu Vollmer and presented at the Lenox Hall Theatre. The plot is simple enough—it tells the story of Widow Cagle, who sees no good reason why her son should fight for a "law" which killed his "pap" instead of hunting down the murder—the "law" itself. The law of the feud is the only law which she recognizes and swears to obey blindly. Later when her son dies and she discovers that she has sheltered the son of her husband's slayer she realizes that there is a greater law which surpasses all human knowledge. Then it is that her hatred gives way to love and her pity to under-



Again I overheard a college girl's conversation—this time in the cafeteria. Some were intellectual snobs, some radicals, some flappers, and there were even a few grinds present. All glowed with the same heat.

I'm a cat first; here follows the fruits of the eavesdropping:

Freshman: Do you remember how you wept when Elsie Dinmore's papa made her sit at the piano all afternoon because she wouldn't sing folk-songs on a Sunday

Sophomore: Yes, but I shed more tears when Anne of Green Gables tried to dye her hair black and it turned out green!

Junior: Anne was lovely, but I liked the "Five Little Peppers" better, and the "Little Colonel" books.

And how about Mrs. L. T. Mead? My mother burned twelve of my old Mead books last year, and my childhood was outraged. Why, my first hankering after school life came from reading her "Rebels of the School" and "School Queens."

Senior: (eagerly) And Jean Webster's "Just Patty" and "When Patty Went to College."

A group at the next table was discussing the ethics of Socrates, and waving a snobbish tail. I crept off in their more reputable direction.

Behind me still chorused the first group:

"Do you remember: "The Motor Maids in Fair Japan"? "The Motor Maids by Palm and Pine"? "The Motor Maids by Rose, Shamrock and Thistle"? "The Automobile Girls in Florida"?"

I glanced over my shoulder, thinking to wither them with a look, but their shining eyes were so wet with reminiscent tears that they didn't even see me.

"One touch of nature!" quoth I, mew-ing.

Then I wrote my weekly limerick:
 I see that our Barnard girls wallow
 In books of their youth. Might this
 follow:
 For Child's "Book Week" last
 Columbia's past—
 Time was reading the "Alger's" and
 "Rollo"?

Yours with a sneer,
 RATHERCLEAN.

standing. Lucille La Verne gave a perfect performance as the Widow Cagle. She achieved some unforgettable moments during the course of the play. No less splendid was Anne Elstner, who played the party of Emmy, the wife of Rufe—Widow Cagle's son. Each character in fact, contributed a notable performance full of simplicity and imagination. Undoubtedly, this play is one of the most intelligent offerings of this season.

CORRECTION

WE WISH TO APOLOGIZE FOR THE UNFORTUNATE ERROR IN DR. HARRY FOSDICK'S NAME IN OUR LAST ISSUE.

To what extent has the question of the work of extra-curricular activities been considered? Is the Honor System a general subject of thought? Opinion that is merely the result of passive acquiescence does not deserve the name.

**Faculty Reception Held
Amusing Play Presented**

The annual reception given to the faculty of Barnard College by Miss Abbott and the residents of Brooks and John Jay Halls was held on Friday evening, November 23, at 8:30 o'clock. It was attended by a large number of students and various members of the faculty. The guests were received by Miss Abbott, Miss E. Aiken, Elva French, chairman of the reception committee, Dorothy Fetterly, president of John Jay and Isabelle Harrison, vice-president of Brooks Hall.

At nine o'clock a performance was given of Bernard Shaw's "How He Lied to Her Husband," which was most ably coached by Margaret Maryon.

The cast was as follows:
Henry - - - - Katherine Baldwin
Aurora Bumpus - Katherine Morse
Mr. Bumpus - - - Gertrude Robin

The choice of play deserves particular commendation because of its amusing action and sophisticated Shavian wit. Its success was due fully as much to the work of the actors. Katherine Morse gave perhaps the most finished interpretation of the evening in her role of the beautiful, gifted and charming Aurora (to give her fond husband's estimation of that young woman's worth). Katherine Baldwin made a very appealing "moon-calf," and Gertrude Robin was unusually good in the role of "Teddy" Bumpus, who combined the qualities of the prosaic business man and the proud worshipper at his "Rosy's" shrine. Miss Maryon and the cast are all to be congratulated on the professional air with which they invested the play.

The success of the affair was due to the efforts of the committee of which the members were Elise Beck of John Jay and Elva French of Brooks.

CONTEST ANNOUNCED

(Continued from page 1)

one of the following subjects:

Financial Questions Involved in Nationalization—a financial plan.

A Plan for Unification.

Collective Bargaining Under Nationalization.

Representation in the Management of Different Parties Involved—Administrative Officers, Labor and the Public.

Regularity of Employment Under Nationalization.

Public Development of Super-Power Systems in the United States in the Light of the Experience of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Other Problems:

The Effect of Business Cycles on Radical Movements in the United States.

Remedy for the Housing Shortage, Based on Recent Experience.

Other subjects may be chosen by the contestants, but they must first be submitted to the Committee for approval.

The contest is open to any undergraduate of an American college or normal school.* No prizes will be awarded if, in the judgment of the Committee, the essays submitted are not of sufficient merit. The copyright of the essays submitted will vest in the donors of the prize, who reserve the right to issue them in permanent form. Competitors are advised that the studies should be thorough, expressed in good English, and, although not limited as to length, should not be needlessly expanded. They should be inscribed with an assumed name and accompanied by a sealed envelope giving the real name, address, college and class of the competitor. No paper is eligible which shall have been printed or published in a form to disclose the identity of the author before the award shall have been made. The papers should be mailed on or before June 1, 1924, to the Prize Essay Contest Committee, care of the League for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth Avenue.

BARNARD ATTENDS CONFERENCE

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Simmons are the only ones where smoking is regarded as a personal and individual matter. Penalties used in most cases are expulsion, suspension or camping.

The problem of theft was discussed. Almost every place reported trouble with library books disappearing, and the delegates were interested in the efficient reserve system in use at the libraries of the University of Utah and Barnard. Wellesley and Vassar have a regular college detective who traces thefts. Student detectives are used with some success. William and Mary have tried the scheme of marking bills, and of "planting" money which has silver nitrate on it. Randolph Macon, Agnes Scott, and Connecticut have used the psychological association tests in the detection of culprits, with varying degrees of success. There is general disapproval of expulsion as a penalty after the thief has been determined by the use of circumstantial evidence.

Library rules, quiet hours, and regulations concerning the use of typewriters are substantially the same all over. Twenty colleges have no "lights out" rules. Telephoning, fire drills, and chapel were also under discussion. Forty colleges have compulsory chapel.

The rest of the morning was given over to round table discussions which were relative to the various types of colleges. Barnard attended the meetings on "Problems of Colleges near Large Cities" and the "Day Student Problem." At most places, the Honor System extends to the day students even where they are decidedly in the minority.

In the afternoon, Miss Beatrice Doerschunk spoke on vocational guidance. Wellesley and Hunter read papers on the Honor System, the former taking it from the theoretical standpoint, and giving the sense of honor in each individual as the unit on which any honor system is based. Hunter illustrated specifically from their own system which is excellently organized and which has served its purpose well. Discussion followed, as to whether distinctions should be made as to the strictness of honor in academic work and in dormitory life, as to whether a self-reporting clause is effective, and whether penalties should be lessened if a girl reports herself. Methods of getting Freshmen interested in the system and in student government were talked about. Seven colleges have regular graded examinations on the rules, and every Freshman must take these until she passes.

Sororities were next considered. Twenty-seven colleges do not have sororities. Six places have had sororities and have abolished them. At Brown and Barnard they were abolished through action of the student body. The questions of upper-class authority over Freshmen, hazing, and the system of having upper-class sisters were also discussed.

Friday morning the delegates from the Western Conference presented their plan for a national conference. They stated that the Western Colleges derived inestimable benefit from contact with the Eastern ones, and held this as their chief argument for their proposal, which had the unanimous support of the members of the Western Association. On account of the expense, time, and energy involved in sending delegates as far as this plan would require, it seemed dubious to the Eastern delegates whether a proportional amount of benefit would be derived, which could not be gotten just as well from sectional conferences. A motion was finally passed that sectional representatives from the East and South be sent to the joint Conference of the Western and Mid-Western Colleges, and that these representatives be selected in some way worked out by a committee appointed by the president. The Western and Mid-Western Colleges were also cordially in-

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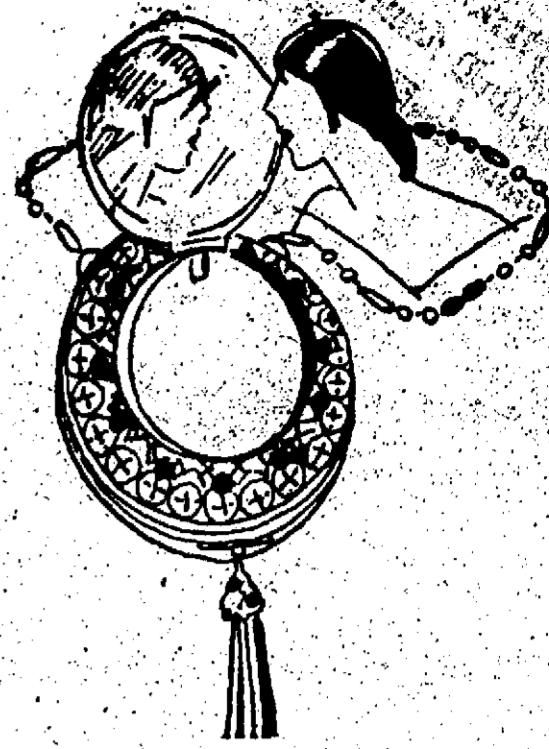
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WIGS AND CUES TO TAKE TRIP

On Tuesday afternoon at 3.00 o'clock, members of Wigs and Cues will meet in Students Hall for a trip to the Neighborhood Playhouse in Grand Street. When Miss Arthur of the Playhouse was the guest of Wigs and Cues three weeks ago she invited the club to inspect the theatre and it is through this invitation that members of Wigs and Cues will have the very helpful opportunity to tour this typical workshop theatre.

CONFERENCE REPORTED

(Continued from page 3)

vited to send delegates to the Eastern Conference.

At this meeting the point system was discussed on the basis of a paper read by the University of Vermont. Papers on finance were presented by Goucher, Wheaton and Oberlin.

The afternoon meeting was given over mainly to reports on the extension of the honor system in preparatory schools. A motion was passed that there be a paid secretary for the Association to have charge of this work in the East and South.

Questions which had been handed in by various colleges were then read and discussed. This, for most of the delegates, was the most profitable and fruitful hour of the whole conference. There had been a general feeling that too much emphasis had been placed on details and statistics, which, though interesting in themselves, could well have been acquired in more informal discussions outside. Barnard, Vassar and Brown were strongly in favor of a shift of emphasis to consideration of general problems, such as reasons why certain rules are necessary, rather than the fact that the rules are or are not in effect. The opinions of other delegates were in favor of this, and at the meeting Saturday morning a motion was passed recommending that next year the time for discussion be more evenly balanced between questions of specific or trival interest, and those of general and vital scope. Syracuse, Brown and Vassar extended invitations for the conference to be held at their colleges next year. The vote was in favor of Vassar. This means that the Undergraduate president at Vassar next year will be president of the conference. Syracuse was elected Vice-President and Treasurer and Smith Secretary. Edna Trull presented a letter from the Y. W. C. A. Conference which will be held in New York in the Spring, asking that the Student Government Conference send a delegate to the Y. W. Conference. It was moved and passed that Miss Trull be the delegate. The conference closed about eleven o'clock on Saturday.

Not all of the time was given up to business. Oberlin proved itself a gracious hostess. Wednesday night the students of the conservatory held a concert which was very enjoyable, since the department of music at the college is excellent. The following evening each delegate was conducted by an individual Oberlin hostess to the home of a member of the faculty for dinner. Afterwards an informal dance took place, each girl having been assigned a man from the college, which is co-ed. Friday night there was a formal banquet and joint concert by the men's and women's glee clubs.

The three delegates who represented Barnard—Edna Trull, Margaret Irish and Elizabeth Waterman (who went from the dormitories) are anxious to answer fully any questions which the student body may wish to ask. Everything cannot be included in a report, but there is much of interest and profit to be gained from a thorough investigation of the questions which were discussed.

DR. BORGHESE ADDRESSES CLUBS

Members of both the Barnard and the Columbia Italian Club attended the tea, on Thursday, at which Dr. Borghese, who is giving a course in Contemporary Italian Literature at Barnard, spoke on the life of Duse. She told of the sufferings and vicissitudes of poverty, which attended Duse's early years, while traveling with her father's theatrical company; of her inherent love for the stage and her first public triumph, while substituting for the heroine in Zola's "Theresa Raquina." There followed many successes for her, especially in D'Annunzio's plays, one of which he wrote especially to portray Duse in all her moods. Dr. Borghese gave a very interesting analysis of the genius of the greatest actress of the times.

ALUMNAE TO SPEAK

(Continued from page 1)

hall of Students. Non-dorm students will be charged eighty cents for dinner. The meeting will begin at 7:15 P. M. in the College Parlor. Those who cannot be present at dinner are urged to come to the conference. It will be interesting as well as instructive to get information directly from people in these various occupations. The alumnae will remain for a few minutes after the meeting proper to answer any questions.

SERVICE WORK OFFERED

(Continued from page 1)

applicant should have a sincere interest in the opportunities offered and a full understanding of the obligations she assumes in accepting an assignment. The questions in the application blanks should be very fully answered so that each student may be assigned to a House where her particular gifts may be most fully used. Applications must be made for at least one week and should be mailed not later than November 30th, to:

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2. For residence in New York settlements to Mrs. Julius C. Bernheim, United Neighborhood Houses, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
3. For residence in Philadelphia settlements to Miss Anna F. Davies, College Settlement, 433 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

As soon as an applicant can be given a definite assignment, notice of it will be sent to her with a return slip to be filled out accepting the assignment.

DR. GOLDENWEISER SPEAKS

(Continued from page 1)

ridiculous attack on the Jews helped somewhat by making people aware of the irrationality of the attacks, but there are few Henry Fords. Education may possibly help by making us aware of our prejudices, so that we will not permit the more irrational consequences of them. Only those organic individuals who are able to feel as well as think individually are free from prejudice. Eugenists tell us that we can increase their numbers by selective breeding—a very slow, and, at best, doubtful process. Modern education which seems to be developing a group of people who are less susceptible to suggestion emotionally, because they are individualists is the most hopeful tendency, but its results are not at all definite as yet. We must develop organic individuals, who, like artists, feel independently, irrespective of the group emotions if we are to get rid of race prejudice, for it is an emotional and not a rational reaction.

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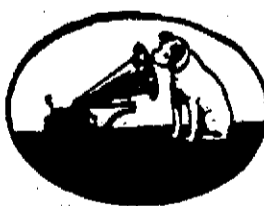
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